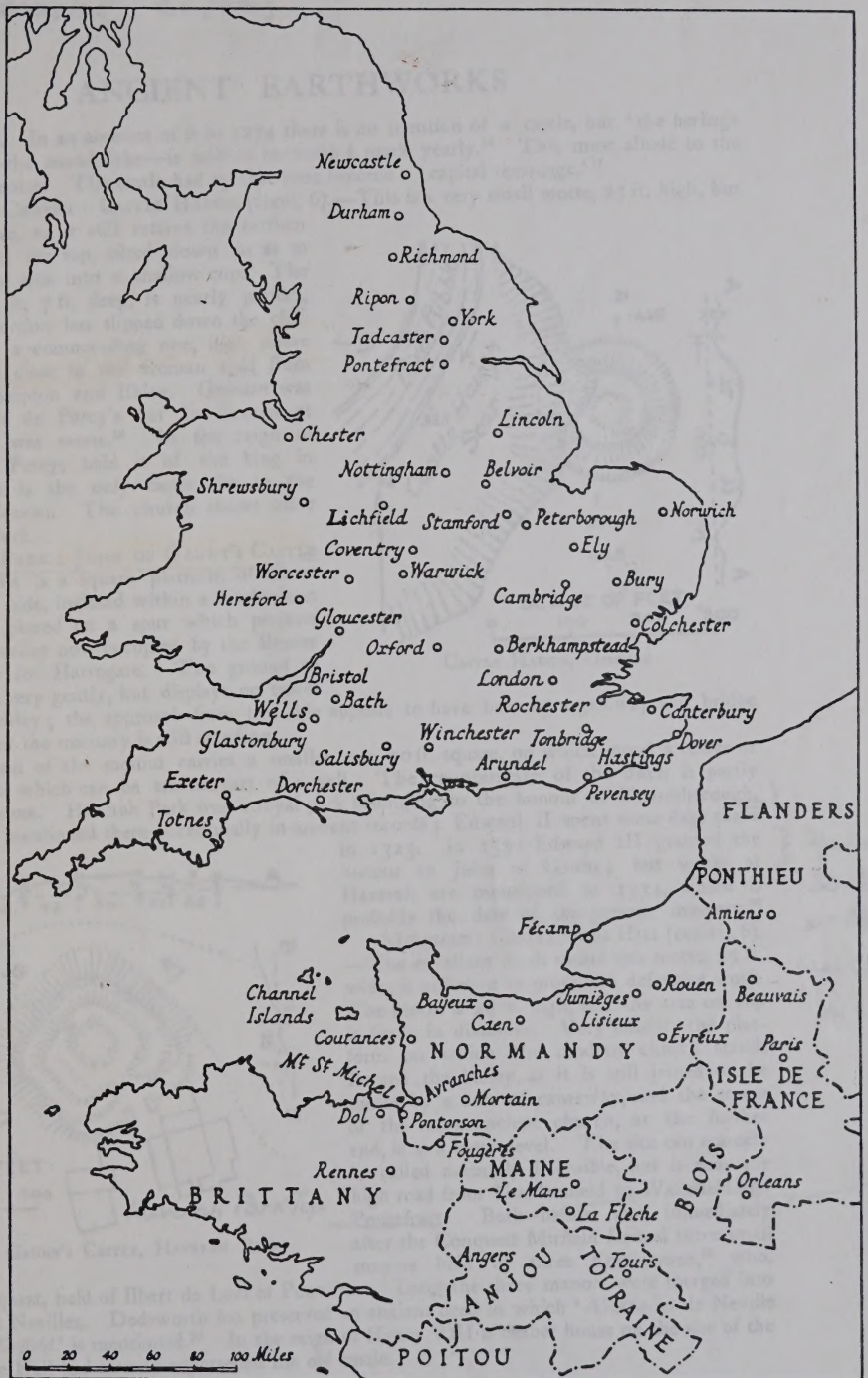




II. England and Normandy in the time of William the Conqueror.

From: William The Conqueror by David C. Douglas (1962)

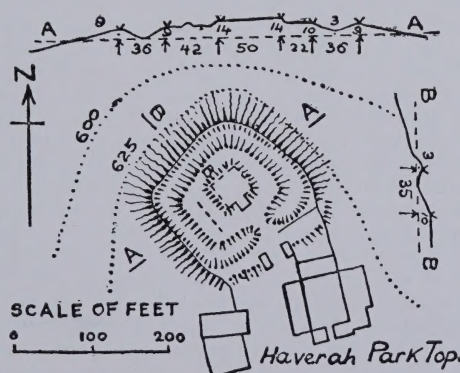
ANCIENT EARTHWORKS

mediaeval records. In an account of it in 1274 there is no mention of a castle, but 'the herbage of Cringeldyk'—the round dyke—is said to be worth $\frac{1}{2}$ mark yearly.¹⁶ This must allude to the ditch round the motte. The castle had by that time become a 'capital messuage.'¹⁷

GISBURN IN CRAVEN: CASTLE HAUGH (clxvi, 6).—This is a very small motte, 25 ft. high, but evidently defensive, as it still retains the earthen breastwork round the top, silted down so as to convert the inner area into a shallow cup. The dry ditch round it, 7 ft. deep, is nearly perfect, except that a portion has slipped down the cliff. The situation is a commanding one, high above the Ribble, and close to the Roman road from Lancashire to Skipton and Ilkley. Gisburn was part of William de Percy's fief in Craven at Domesday, and was waste.¹⁸ In the reign of Edward I the Percys held it of the king in barony.¹⁹ This is the only castle site in the Percy fief in Craven. The church shows some early Norman work.

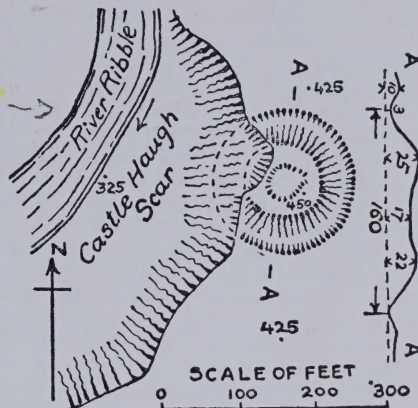
HAYERAH PARK: JOHN OF GAUNT'S CASTLE (cliii, 14).—This is a square platform of about 100 ft. on each side, inclosed within a ditch about 9 ft. deep, and placed on a spur which projects north into the valley now occupied by the Beaver Dyke Reservoir for Harrogate. The ground to the south rises very gently, but displays no traces of an earthen bailey; the approach from this side appears to have been by a gateway and bridge of which some of the masonry is still standing.

The summit of the mound carries a smaller one, 50 ft. square, on which stood a tower or building, west of which can be traced part of a wall. The counterscarp of the ditch is partly revetted with stone. Haverah Park was a royal park belonging to the honour of Knaresborough. A *fortalicium* is mentioned there occasionally in ancient records; Edward II spent some days there in 1323. In 1371 Edward III granted the honour to John of Gaunt; but works at Haverah are mentioned in 1334, which is probably the date of the present masonry.²⁰



JOHN OF GAUNT'S CASTLE, HAYERAH PARK

after the Conquest, held of Ilbert de Laci of Pontefract. Later the three manors were merged into one under the Nevilles. Dodsworth has preserved an ancient deed in which 'Alexander de Neville de castro de Mirfield' is mentioned.²¹ In the reign of Henry VIII a timber house on the site of the modern Castle Hall had already superseded the old castle.



CASTLE HAUGH, GISBURN

MIRFIELD: CASTLE HALL HILL (ccxlvii, 6).—The excellent ditch round this motte, 25 ft. wide, is sufficient to prove it a defensive work. The motte is 29 ft. high, and the area on top is 60 ft. in diameter. Very possibly the platform on which the modern church stands formed the bailey, as it is still joined to the motte by a sort of causeway, and the tower of the more ancient church, at the further end, is at a lower level. The site can scarcely be called naturally defensible, but is near the high road from Huddersfield to Wakefield and Pontefract. Both before and immediately after the Conquest Mirfield formed three small manors held by three Englishmen,²¹ who,

¹⁶ *Cal. of Close*, 1272-9, p. 134.

¹⁸ *Dom. Bk. i*, 322a.

²⁰ Grainge, *Hist. of Knaresborough*, 346.

²¹ Dodsworth MSS. vol. 127, fol. 162, communicated by Mr. S. Chadwick. Dodsworth further records that Mr. William Beaumont, who married the daughter and heiress of Alexander de Mirfield, paid a certain sum to the castle of Pontefract *pro castro de Mirfield* (date not given). See also *Yorks. Ing.* (Yorks. Rec. Ser.), i, 15, note.

¹⁷ Brown, *Yorks. Ing.* (Yorks. Rec. Ser.), i, 221.

¹⁹ *Kirkby's Inquests* (Surtees Soc. 49), 199.

²¹ *Dom. Bk. i*, 318a.

ANCIENT EARTHWORKS

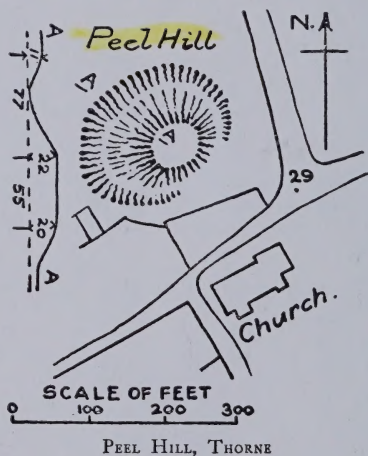
PICKERING: BEACON HILL (xci, 6).—A motte, 14 ft. high, with some trace of a breastwork round the top, placed on the hill facing the castle on the opposite side of the stream. The area on top measures 110 ft. by 80 ft., and there are faint traces of a ditch. It may have been a siege-castle, thrown up, as these siege-castles were, for the purpose of watching a besieged castle and preventing supplies from being brought into it, not for direct attack. There is no sign of any bailey, which increases the probability that it was a siege-castle.²³ It stands in a fine situation either for defence or prospect.

SPROTBOUGH: CUSWORTH, CASTLE HILL (cclxxvi, 15).—This isolated motte stands in the south-west corner of Cusworth Park, at the edge of a plateau overhanging a small brook. It is 16 ft. high, and measures 60 ft. by 70 ft. on the oval top. Its ditch, about 20 ft. wide, is now filled in on the east side; the western portion has been cut through the solid rock. The counterscarp bank remains on the north side. The position is defensible, but remote from any village or church. The great Roman road from Doncaster to York is little more than a mile away. Land at Cusworth is put down both to Roger de Busli and to William de Warenne in Domesday Book;²⁴ in later mediaeval times Cusworth formed part of the Warenne Honour of Conisbrough.²⁵

SWINE: CASTLE HILL (ccxxvi, 8).—This is a nearly oval hillock, covering $1\frac{3}{4}$ acres, rising out of the marsh land, but additionally defended by its own ditch and outer bank. The summit has been deeply excavated and cut away in modern times, but the general outline is undisturbed and probably formed one large inclosure undivided by cross ditches. There was undoubtedly a castle at Swine in the Middle Ages, traditionally said to have been built by Sir John Saher in the midst of the *carr* or swamp, before 1200.²⁶ In 1353 John de Sutton was fined for having crenellated this castle without royal permission.²⁷

THORNE: PEEL HILL (cclxvi, 6).—A motte 22 ft. high, 55 ft. in diameter on top, in fair preservation; the ditch round it is nearly complete, but the bailey, if there ever was one, has vanished under market gardens and cottages. On top the foundations of a stone keep are still partly visible.²⁸ The site is defensible, having formerly been an island in a swamp. Thorne was a small manor in the soke of Conisbrough at Domesday.²⁹ It belonged to William de Warenne; probably the castle was originally built to serve as a hunting seat for Hatfield Chase.

YAFFORTH: HOWE HILL (lv, 12).—Close to the River Wiske is a low elevation, rising about fifty feet out of the flat ground, which must have been a swamp in mediaeval times. The summit of the hillock is crowned by a motte with a rounded top, 15 ft. high above its ditch, of which the counterscarp bank yet remains. There is no trace of a bailey. Yafforth was a berewick of Northallerton at Domesday, and belonged to the king, though Earl Alan also held land there.³⁰ The castle was very likely placed to defend or exact tolls at the ford of the Wiske (Yafforth=ford of the *geat* or road) and it is highly probable that it was one of the castles suppressed in the reign of Henry II, as in the Feet of Fines of Richard I a suit is recorded concerning 'the pasture of the island where the castle of Yafforth was, and the meadow close to the island.'³¹



²³ Henry I built a siege-castle at Bridgenorth, the earthworks of which (frequently attributed to Ethelfleda) probably remain in Pampudding Hill, just below the castle. Florence of Worcester, *Chron.* A.D. 1102.

²⁴ *Dom. Bk.* (Rec. Com.), i, 319b; 321a.

²⁵ Hunter, *South Yorks.* i, 348.

²⁶ *De la Pryme's Diary* (Surtees Soc.), 235.

²⁷ Blashill, *Hist. of Sutton*, 99.

²⁸ This keep appears to have been of remarkable plan, a round tower with three very large buttresses or buttress towers. Whellan, *Hist. of Yorks.* i, 773. Compare Orford Castle.

²⁹ *Dom. Bk.* i, 321a.

³⁰ *Ibid.* 299a, 380, 381b.

³¹ *Pipe R.* (Pipe R. Soc.), xxiii, No. 170.

ANCIENT EARTHWORKS

NORTHALLERTON (lvi, 13).—There have been two motte castles at this place. One formed the Bishop of Durham's 'palace,' the site of which is well-known, and is now used as a cemetery. It consists of an oblong bailey of $2\frac{3}{4}$ acres, still retaining its ditch, 60 ft. wide, and the remains of a motte, also ditched round, which looks as though it had been purposely lowered. The other was the older castle of the bishops of Durham (possibly built by the Conqueror, who encamped at Northallerton in 1068),⁶⁴ a motte and bailey placed in one corner of a large inclosure, which has been called a Roman camp, but the evidence is doubted; the motte was called until recently Castle Hill. A view of this castle and camp is given in Ingledeu's *History of Northallerton*. The castle was destroyed by Henry II, after the rebellion of 1174.⁶⁵ It has been doubly destroyed, along with the 'Roman Camp,' by the North Eastern Railway and its branch to Leyburn, but the immense size of the motte is well remembered by the writer. The two sites, the palace and the castle, are clearly identified by Leland: 'At the west side of Northalverton, a little from the churche, is the bishop of Durham's palace strongly buildid and well motid, and a two fite-shottes from it W.N.W. be the ditches and the dungeon hill where the castelle of Alverton sumtime stode.'

PICKERING CASTLE (xci, 7).—The earthworks of this castle are entirely of the Norman type, and furnish an excellent instance of the way in which an earth and timber castle was transformed into one of mediaeval type. The lofty motte, 43 ft. high and 76 ft. in diameter at the summit, now carries a shell keep, probably of the 14th century. Its ditch falls into that of the inner bailey, and it is clear that this inner ward was the original bailey (it contains one acre and a tenth), and that the outer ward, with its circle of Decorated towers, was a much later addition. The site is defensible, on a cliff above a stream, and about two miles from the Roman road from York to the northern coast.

Pickering Manor was held by the king at Domesday.⁶⁶ The first known mention of the castle is in the Pipe Roll of 26 Henry II. As Henry was evidently working on the castle then and in 1182 and 1185, it is probable that he built the wall round the original bailey; the arch of 12th-century character in this wall is thought to have belonged to the hall. The work of the *burcinium* or stake fence on the counterscarp of the ditch is alluded to in an inquisition of 1296.⁶⁷

PONTEFRAC (ccxxxiv, 16, and ccxlix, 4).—The earthworks of this great castle, which in the Middle Ages was held to be the key of Yorkshire, are of the usual Norman type, and the existence of any fortification prior to that of Ilbert de Laci in the 11th century is purely conjectural. A natural headland was utilized for a castle by cutting a ditch across it and throwing up a motte close to the ditch on the highest part of the headland. The motte is, therefore, in part of natural rock, and the rest of the promontory is occupied by the bailey. In the late Norman period a stone curtain was substituted for the earthen bank, which was the first defence of the bailey, and in the 13th century the whole motte was revetted with four or more great round towers, so as completely to disguise its appearance. The platform which is attached to it on the side facing the bailey is probably an addition of the 17th century, intended for artillery; it is revetted by a wall which bears marks of hasty construction, and there is evidence tending to prove that the fosse which once surrounded the motte was then filled up.⁶⁸ A well chamber and a passage leading both to it and to a postern opening towards the ditch have been cut in the rock which forms the base of the motte. The height of the motte is about sixty feet above the ditch across the headland; the area on top is about seventy feet in diameter. The area of the higher or original bailey, including the motte, is $2\frac{3}{4}$ acres. Other baileys were formed at a later period. The site is less than a mile from the great Roman road.

The manor of Tateshall, in which Pontefract lies, was demesne of Ilbert de Laci at Domesday.⁶⁹ The castle is only indirectly mentioned as 'the castle of Ilbert,' but is known to have existed in the 11th century.⁷⁰

SANDAL CASTLE (ccxlviii, 11).—Little remains of this castle except its earthworks, which are on the usual Norman plan. The motte is 63 ft. high, 50 ft. in diameter on top. The masonry on the summit is the remains of a shell keep with towers, which had timber houses inside.⁷¹ The motte has its own ditch, 70 ft. wide, and a peculiarity of this castle is that the ditch is carried round a small island within the bailey, on which stood a tower forming an inner barbican to defend the motte. The whole area of the motte and half-moon bailey with its ditches is $3\frac{3}{4}$ acres. The site is fairly defensible, near the River Calder; it is about six miles from the nearest

⁶⁴ Symeon of Dur. (Rolls Ser.), i, 100.

⁶⁵ Roger of Hoveden, anno 1174.

⁶⁶ Dom. Bk. i, 299a.

⁶⁷ Yorks. Rec. Ser. xxxi, 73.

⁶⁸ See the quotations from Drake's account of the siege, in Holmes, *Manual of Pontefract Castle*.

⁶⁹ Dom. Bk. i, 316b. In the Recapitulation it is said to belong to the king, 37.

⁷⁰ Mon. Angl. v, 128. See also *Engl. Hist. Review*, July 1904, p. 417.

⁷¹ A survey of 1545 says 'The Steward's and Constable's lodgings, divided from the rest, are of slight timber work.' Quoted in Cartwright, *Chapters in the Hist. of York*, 38.

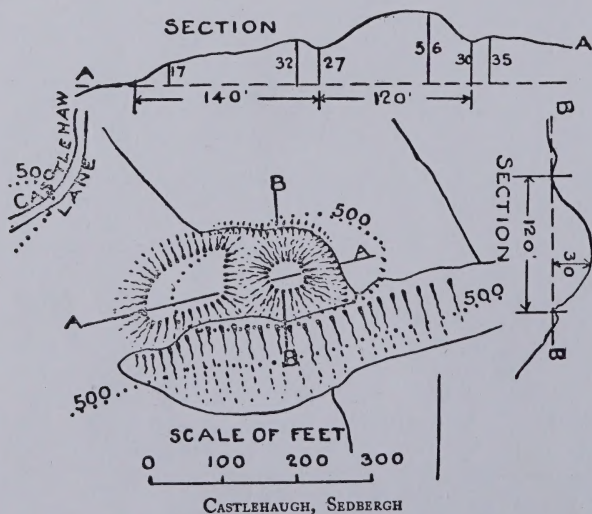
ANCIENT EARTHWORKS

Roman road. Sandal, which was only a berewick of Wakefield at the Conquest, was in the king's hands at Domesday.⁷² It is not known when the manor was given to the Warennes, but it was before 1121.⁷³ It is remarkable that there should be two ancient castles so near each other as Sandal and Wakefield, but both are mentioned in the reign of Edward II,⁷⁴ and from their continued existence we may infer that both were lawful. Camden states that Sandal Castle was built by John, Earl Warenne, in the reign of Edward II, but this can only refer to the masonry, as the earthworks clearly point to a much earlier period. They now present an appearance of great ruin and confusion, but they were thoroughly excavated by Mr. J. W. Walker, F.S.A., who published an excellent account and plan.⁷⁵

SEDBERGH : CASTLEHAUGH TOWER (xlviij, 16).—An oval motte, 30 ft. high; area on top only 11 ft. by 7 ft. now, but obviously reduced. There is a ditch, about fifteen feet wide, round the motte, except on the south side, where there is a steep scarp. The bailey measures about a quarter of an acre. As it now forms a terrace, it is probable that the banks have been levelled and spread over the inside. The whole fortification only covers the small area of three-quarters of an acre. There is not the slightest sign of masonry. The castle is in a commanding situation on a steep hill above the village, overlooking the valley of the Rother near the point where it falls into the

Lune, and the two passes from the Lune valley, of Garsdale towards Hawes, and of the Rother valley towards Kirkby Stephen. Sedbergh was a vill of Whittington in Amounderness at Domesday, and belonged to the king.⁷⁶ Afterwards it belonged to the Mowbrays.

SKIPSEA : CASTLE HILL OR ALBEMARLE HILL (clxxx, 1 and 2).—The motte of this castle is separated from the bailey by a level space, which was formerly the Mere of Skipsea. This mere existed as late as the 13th century, when the take of eels there was reckoned a source of revenue.⁷⁷ The motte was therefore placed on an island in the mere, but with an excess of precaution it was also surrounded by a bank and



⁷² Dom. Bk. i, 299b.

⁷⁴ Abbrev. Rot. Orig. i, 277b, 278.

⁷⁶ Dom. Bk. i, 301b.

⁷³ See Preface to *Wakefield Ct. R.* (Yorks. Rec. Ser.), p. vi.

⁷⁵ *Yorks. Arch. Journ.* xlix, 154.

⁷⁷ *Yorks. Inq.* (Yorks. Rec. Ser.), i, 83.

Illustration of Sandal Castle -
Clayton Domesday pg 449

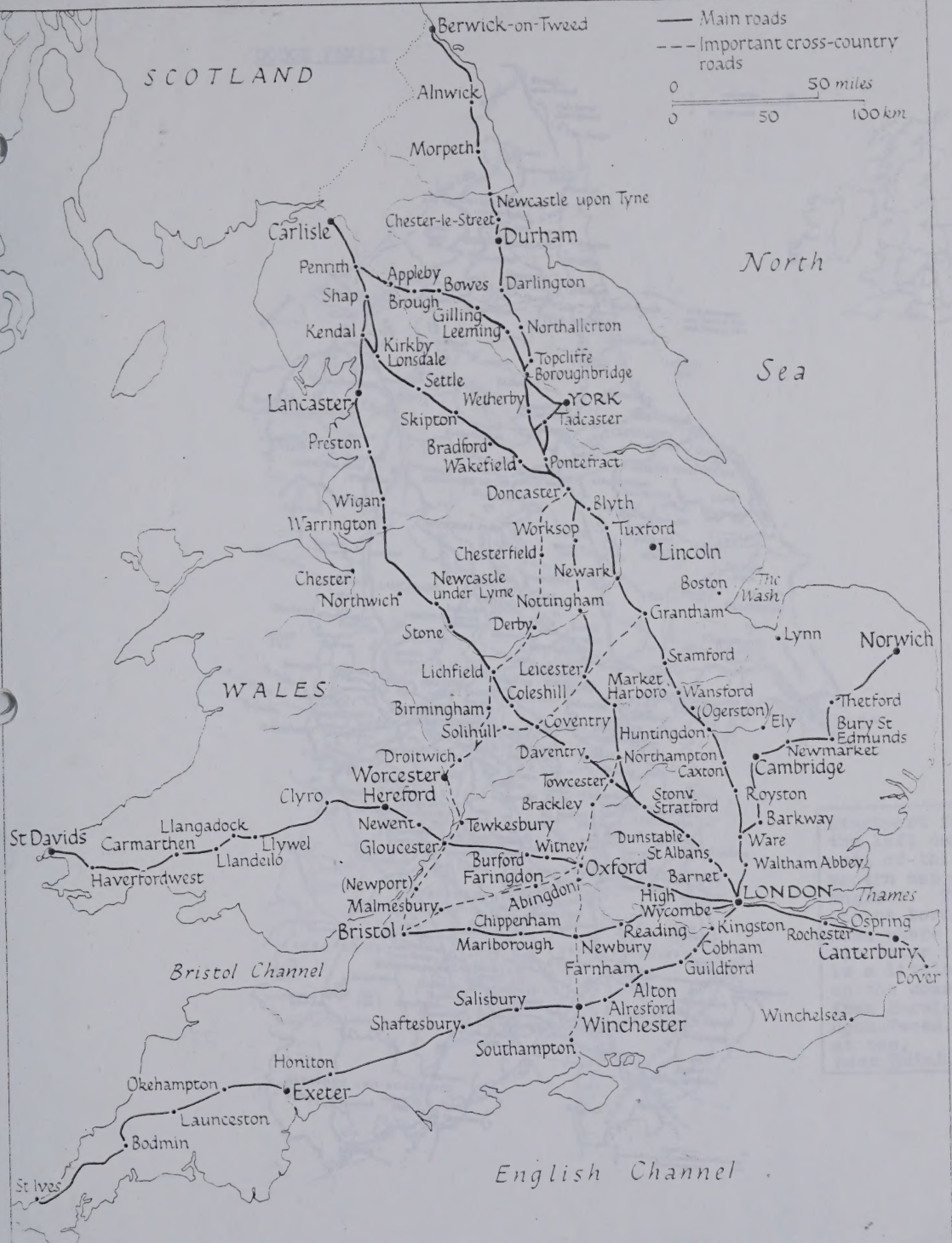




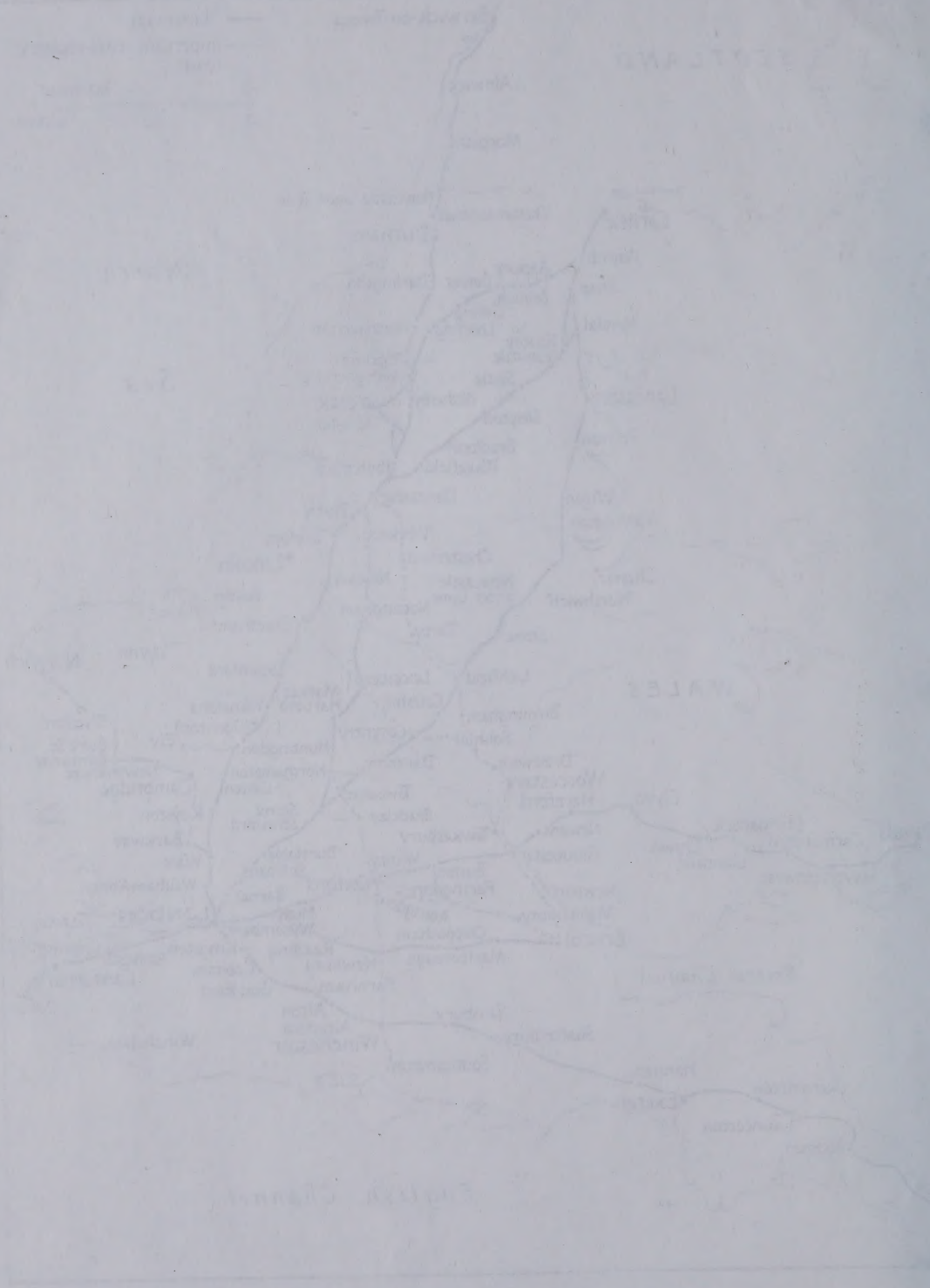
SCOTLAND

— Main roads
 --- Important cross-country roads

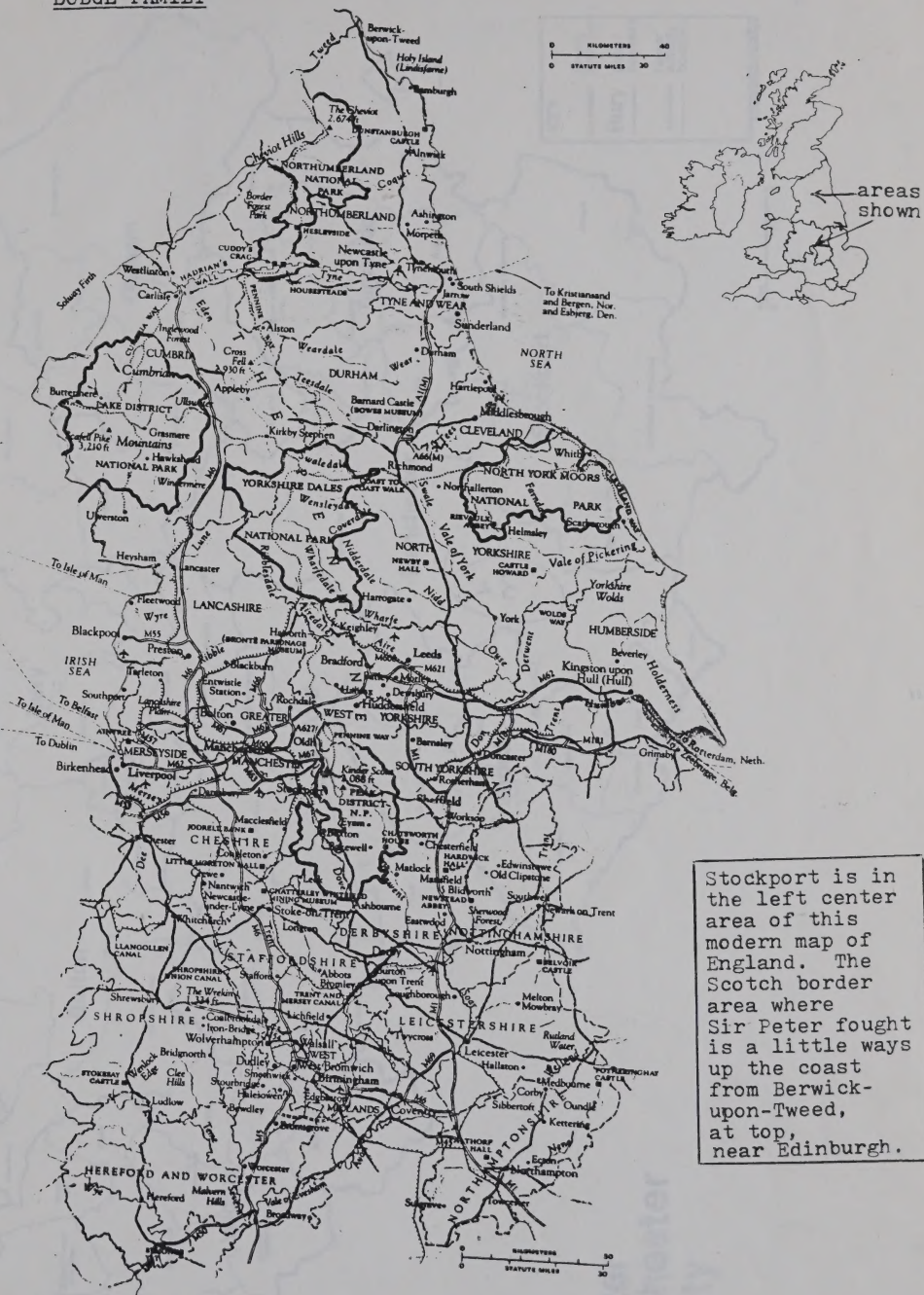
0 50 miles
 0 50 100 km



MAIN ROADS IN MEDIEVAL ENGLAND AND WALES



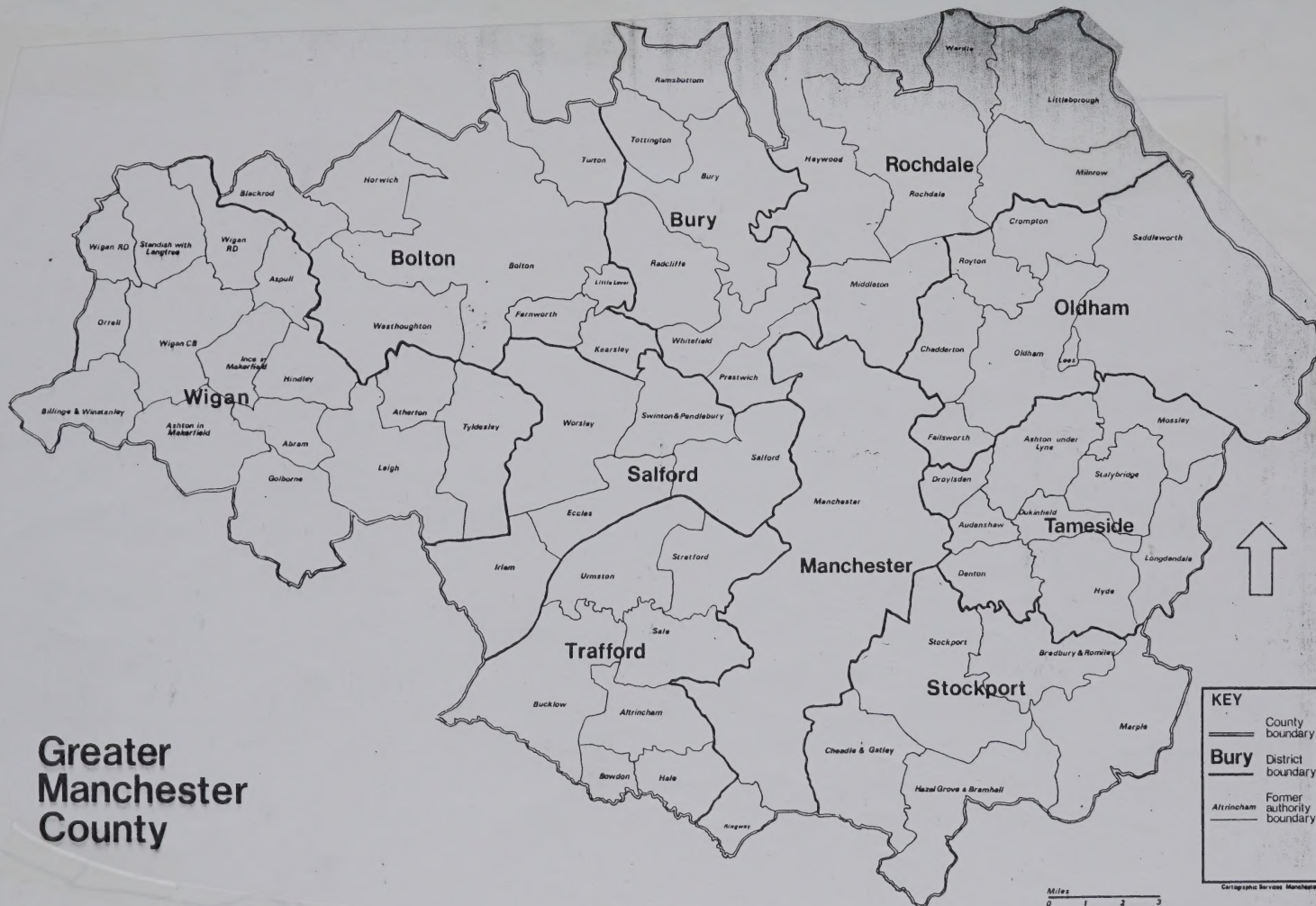
DODGE FAMILY

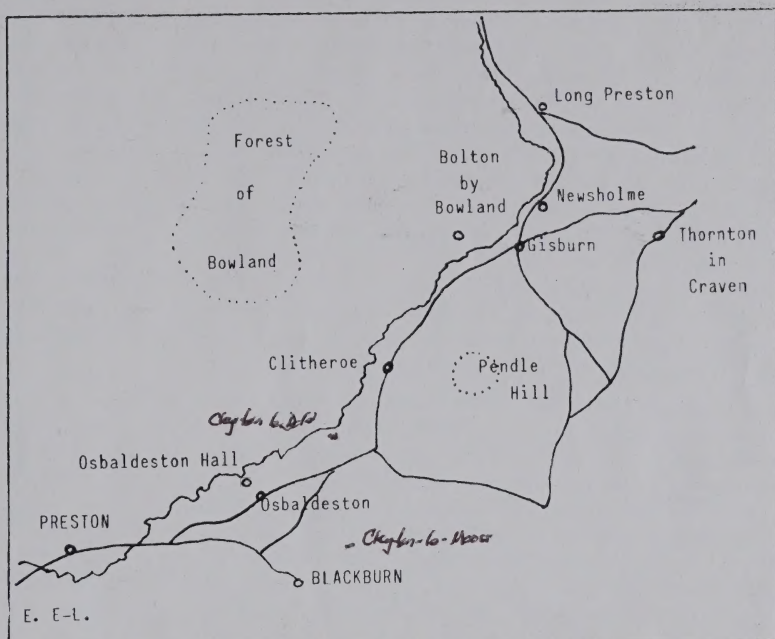


32

Overhead is in
the left corner
area of map
shown up of
the map. The
bottom corner
area where
the paper found
is a little way
in the center
of the map.
The bottom
corner of the
map is in the
bottom corner.

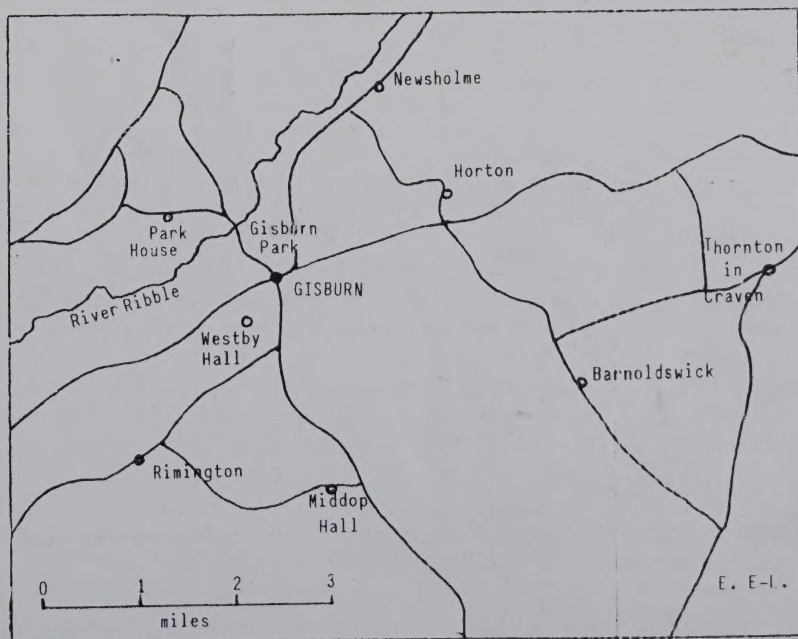
Greater Manchester County





Pendle Hill is associated with Lancashire witches!

THE GISBURN AREA OF YORKSHIRE AND LANCASHIRE



still in the future when, next day, Cromwell and Lambert fought side by side at Preston. They defeated the King's forces and by January, 1649, Charles I was on trial at the old Westminster Hall in London, accused of being "an implacable enemy of the Commonwealth of England." Shortly afterwards he was beheaded outside his lovely Banqueting House in Whitehall. The English Parliament abolished the office of King, proclaiming it to be "unnecessary, burdensome and dangerous to the liberty of the people of this nation." In May England was established as a republic which was to be governed as a Commonwealth. Oliver Cromwell was appointed Commander-in-Chief and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Britain had held jurisdiction over Ireland ever since 1171 when Pople Adrian IV gave Henry II permission to reform the Irish Church, Henry's sovereignty being acknowledged by the Synod of Cashel. When, some 350 years later, Henry VIII renounced the Catholic Church the authority of the Pope was declared void in England, but neither Henry nor his successors managed to establish Protestantism in Ireland, and the stage was set for disaster.

There was a serious uprising in Ireland in 1641, while Charles I was still on the throne. Stories were widely circulated of Irish atrocities against the English settlers, which were later found to be wildly exaggerated. The rebellion was put down by Charles Coote of Queen's County with a severity that was unusual even in that violent age. He received a knighthood for his service to the Crown, but his blood-thirsty actions were never forgotten, and scarred the reputation of an otherwise fine soldier. He has been described as a man "remarkable in history for his hazardous acts, his fiery temper and implacable resentment."²

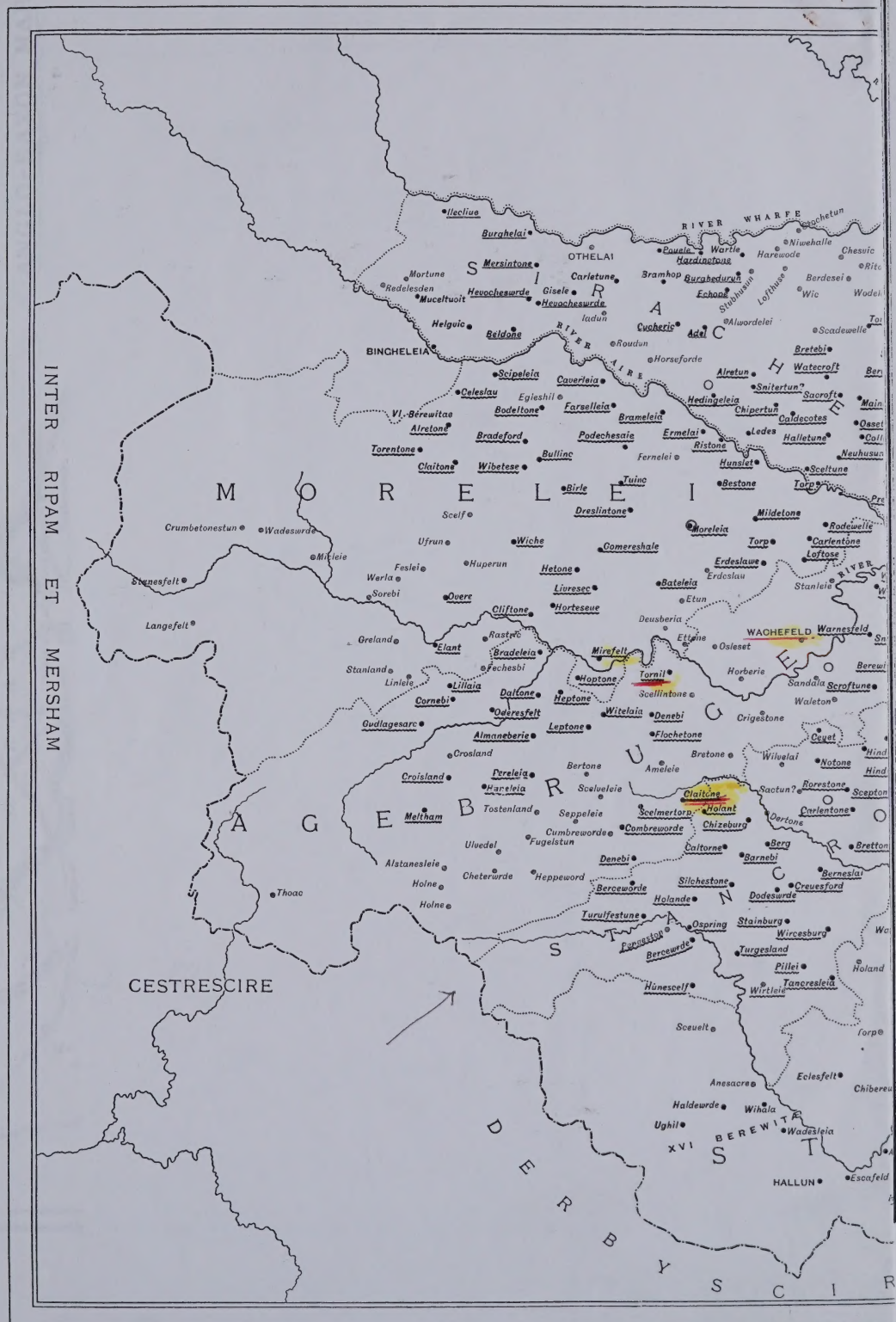
Queen's County

Because Queen's County is where we find our earliest certain Lyster ancestors an understanding of the area is essential. For centuries it was called Laois, named for an Ulster chieftan, Laoghis, who rid the section called Ossory of plundering Munstermen at the beginning of the second century. He was granted the whole territory by the King of Leinster, and it was inherited by his descendants, the O'Mores. The O'Mores ruled until the Earl of Sussex took over the territory in the time of "Bloody" Queen Mary. He was given the right to grant estates to the English, and changed the name from Laois to Queen's County in honour of his sovereign. A Barrington obtained an estate about this time.

The O'Doynes were an Irish family as old as the O'Mores. They managed to survive Sussex and other regimes, changing their name somewhere along the line and becoming the Dunne family of Brittas, Clonaslee.

The Cootes established themselves in the County at the time of Queen Elizabeth I, eventually building Castle Coote and Castle Cuffe, the latter also near Clonaslee.

A Robert Piggot held extensive land grants in Queen's County, and the Piggot name has been mentioned in land deals there and in County Limerick which were detrimental to the interests of the native Irish. Piggot was related to the Barringtons and his descendants intermarried with the Dunes. A renegade Dunne joined the rebels



DOMESDAY MAP
OF
YORKSHIRE
WEST RIDING (Section III)

○ Site of Meeting of Wapentake Court



INTER
RIPAM
ET
MERESHAM

CESTRESCIRE

SNOTINGHAMSCIRE

LINDESIG

E S T
T R E D I N G

ANGLO-SAXON MAP.

SCALE OF MILES
0 5 10 15 20



REFERENCE.

- Interments
- ★ Miscellaneous finds. Coins, etc.



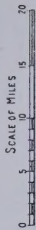
DOMESDAY MAP OF YORKSHIRE WEST RIDING (Section II)

○ Site of Meeting of Wapentake Court

E S T
T R E D I N G



ANGLO-SAXON MAP.



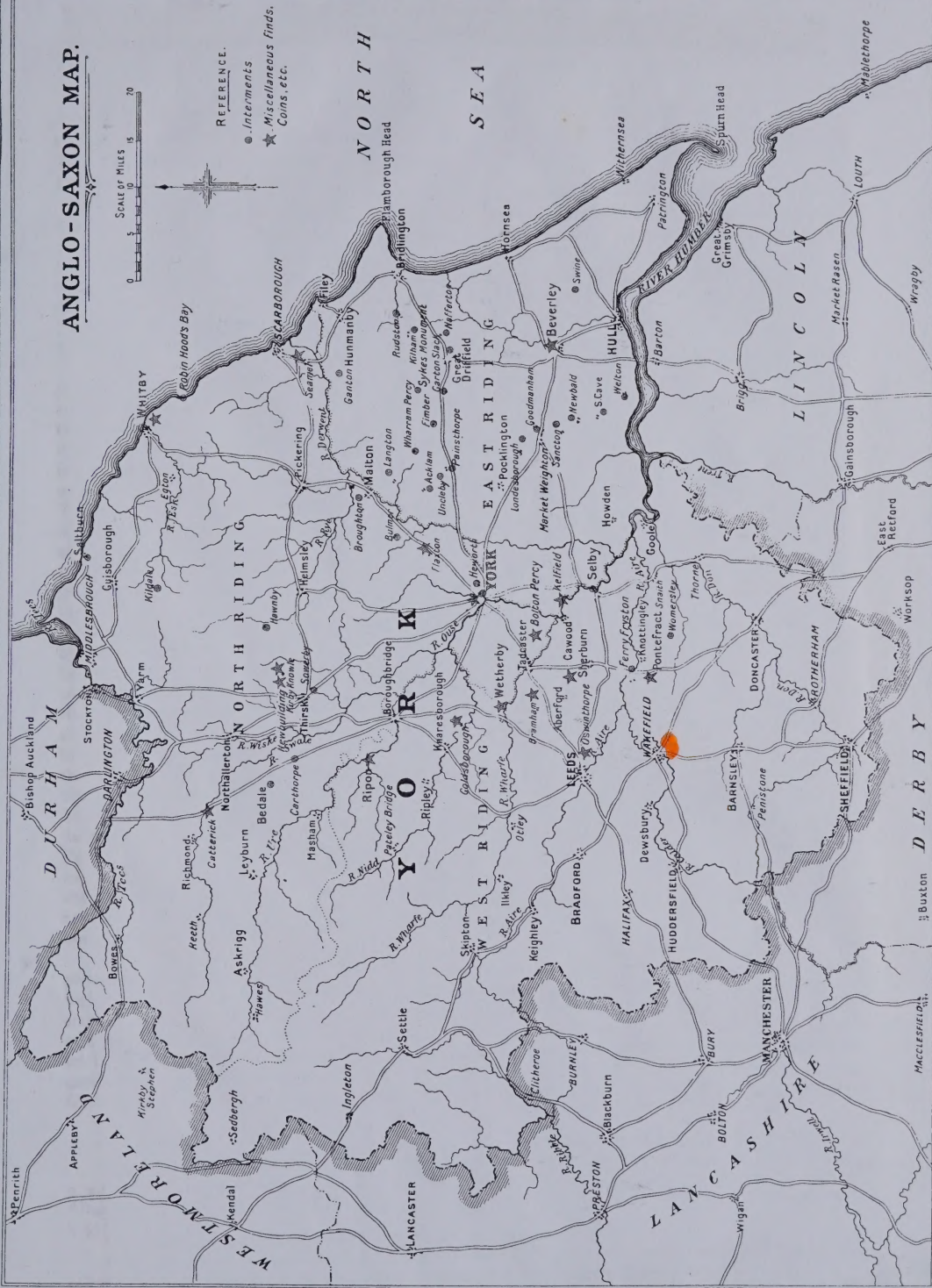
REFERENCE.

④ Interments

★ *Miscellaneous finds.*
Coins, etc.

N O R T H

SE A



THE DOMESDAY SURVEY

Number of Englishmen remaining in possession of their lands, or holding in possession to other Englishmen, as displayed by the following table.

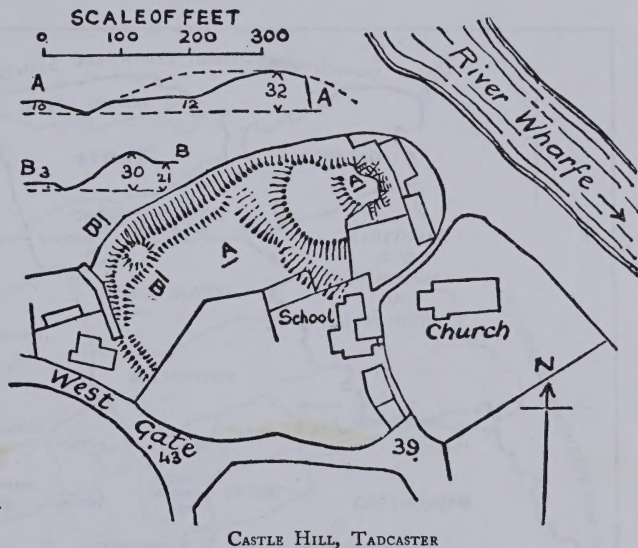
Place	Tenant T.R.E.	Tenant T.R.W.
Fenton	Osmund	The same Osmund
Hambleton	Alchel	Ernui
Birkin	Aluric	Gamel
Fairburn	Ligulf	The same Ligulf
North Milford	Ulstan	Tursten
Norton	{ Elsi Orn }	The same Elsi and Orn
'Neuhuse in Sutton'	Elsi	The same Elsi
Kirk Smeaton	{ Gamel Ulchel Morcar }	Robert and two freemen
Beal	Baret	A thegn
Kellington	Baret	Elric
Roall and Egborough	Baret	The same Baret
Kellington	Baret	The same Baret
North Elmsall	{ Siward Elsi }	Elric
Kinsley	Elsi	Gamel
Hemsworth	{ Ulf Siward }	Gamel
Brierley	Ernui	Elric
South Hiendley	Ulfac	Ulchel
Royston	{ Norman Swan }	The same Swan
Dodsworth	Alric (Elric)	The same Alric
Cawthorne and 3 berewicks	Elric	The same Elric
Penistone	Gerneber	The same Gerneber ✓
Barugh	Godric	Swan
Darton	Osulf	The same Osulf
Kexbrough	Elsi	Gamel
✓ High Hoyland	{ Elric Gerneber }	Elric
Shafton	Halden (Alden)	Gamel
Carlton	Alric (Elric)	Chetelber
Worsborough	{ Edulf Godric }	The same Alric
Hunshelf	Two brothers	Elric
Denby	Chetel	Gamel
Kirkheaton	Swan	Leusin
Almondbury	Alric (Elric)	The same Alric
Hopton	Goduin	The same Goduin
Huddersfield	{ Goduin Delfin }	Chetel
Bradley	Goduin	Ulchel
Lindley	Leuinc (Leuing)	Dunstan
✓ Golcar	{ Gerneber Aldene Gamel }	Gerneber ✓
Thornhill	Gerneber	Gamel
Upper Whitley	Alric (Elric)	Elric
Dalton	{ Alric Gerneber }	Swen
East Ardsley	Morfar	Swen
Holbeck	Archil	Ligulf
Armley		

ANCIENT EARTHWORKS

though very near, the Bail Welts, and one of the entrances to the court is called the Bail Gate. The site, of course, is eminently defensible, and the castle was anciently considered the key of Holderness.

Skipsea is not mentioned in Domesday, but it lay in the manor of Cleeton, a demesne manor of Drogo de Bevrère.⁷⁹ The Chronicon de Melsa says that Drogo built the castle of Skipsea.⁸⁰ A mandate of Henry III in 1221 ordered the complete destruction of the castle.⁸¹ Thus as regards the origin and destruction of Skipsea Castle, the evidence is remarkably clear and full, and is supported by the place-names. The fact, therefore, that early British implements have been found on the site is no evidence whatever of the earlier origin of an earthwork so stamped with the Norman type. These implements abound in the soil of Holderness. There is no Roman road in the neighbourhood.⁸²

TADCASTER: CASTLE HILL (cxc, 9).—The motte, which is spoken of by Leland as 'a mighty great hill,' is now much reduced, part of it having been cut away for the site of some cottages, and part cut off to form a platform between it and the ditch; the curving piece of the ditch, which remains, indicates how much larger it once was. Its height is now 32 ft. above this ditch. There is some stonework on the motte, but it probably belongs to its former arrangement as a pleasure garden. In Drake's plan the bailey is represented as an oblong 330 ft. by 132 ft., but the southern half now lies in the gardens of houses and of the grammar school; the northern bank is well preserved.⁸³ The site is low, but well defended by the Wharfe; it lay near the great Roman road to York. Tadcaster was a demesne manor of the Percys at Domesday, and its value had risen.⁸⁴ Camden mentions the castle, and says the bridge was built out of its ruins.⁸⁵



TICKHILL CASTLE (ccxc, 10).—The earthworks of this castle preserve the Norman plan perfectly, though the subsequent castle of masonry has been almost effaced. The motte is 75 ft. high, and its area on top about eighty feet in diameter; about a third of it is natural, the rest artificial. Only a slight trace remains of the ditch separating it from the bailey. The foundations of a polygonal shell keep, built by Henry II, are still to be seen on the top.⁸⁶ The bailey retains its banks on the scarp, surmounted by a stone curtain, which, along with the original part of the gatehouse, is probably of the time of Henry I; its area is 2 acres. The outer ditch is about thirty feet broad, and is still full of water in parts. On the counterscarp a portion of the bank remains.

⁷⁹ *Dom. Bk.* i, 323b.

⁸⁰ *Op. cit.* (Rolls Ser.), i, 89.

⁸¹ *Rot. Lit. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), i, 474b. It appears from another Close Roll and from *Cal. Pat.* 1232-47, p. 258, that it was still existing twenty years later; but at some time in the 13th century the Earls of Albemarle, then owners of Skipsea, removed their *caput baronie* to Burstwick. Poulson, *Hist. of Holderness*, i, 457.

⁸² The original plan of Kenilworth Castle closely resembles that of Skipsea.

⁸³ Mr. Clark thought there were two mottes here, but he was deceived by the north-west angle of the bailey being better preserved and higher than the rest of the banks. Its base is no wider.

⁸⁴ *Dom. Bk.* i, 321b.

⁸⁵ *Brit.* (ed. Gough), iii, 8.

⁸⁶ There are three entries for the works of the *turris* at Tickhill in the Pipe Rolls of 1178 and 1179 amounting to £123 12s. 5d.

⁸⁷ *Pipe R.* 31 Hen. I (Rec. Com.), 33, 36. Ordericus says that Robert Belesme fortified the castle of Blythe (= Tickhill) in 1101, but he also says that it had belonged to Roger de Busli, so it was existing in the 11th century; *Hist. Eccl.* iv, 33; xi, 3.

Yakshire

HARTHILL WAPENTAKE

HUNSLEY BEACON DIVISION

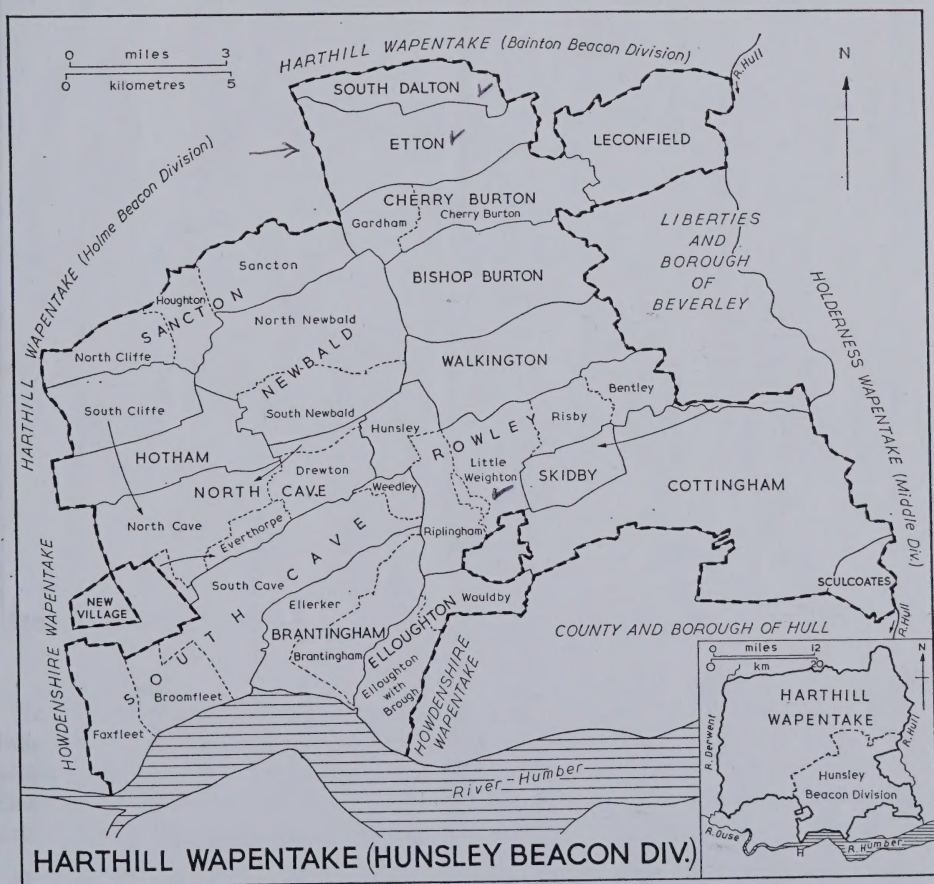
Chetwode's second
Thompson?

AN ACCOUNT of the wapentake has been given in an earlier volume.¹ The present volume deals with the whole of Hunsley Beacon division except for Sculcoates, already treated,² Brantingham, New Village, and Walkington. Large parts of Brantingham and Walkington were in Howdenshire wapentake and the whole of those parishes is accordingly reserved for treatment under Howdenshire. New Village, which was closely associated with adjoining places in Howdenshire, is similarly reserved.

V.C.H. Yorks. E.R. iii. 129-32.

² Ibid. i, passim.

So Dalton, M. & M. & M. 1573
So Dalton



Thompson's Legate in Harthill

Get Howdenshire Wapentake

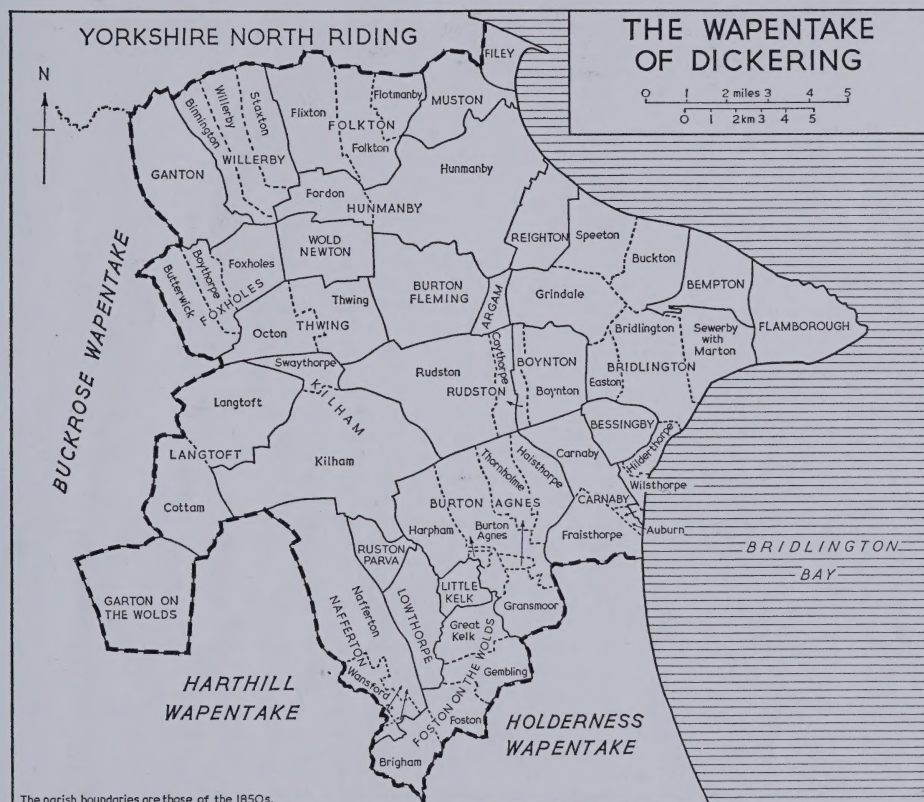
A HISTORY OF YORKSHIRE: EAST RIDING



1 The Nesses (later W.R.), 2 The Holmes (later W.R.), 3 Newhay (later in Hemingbrough), 4 part of Barmby on the Marsh (later in Hemingbrough), 5 Menthorne, 6 Bowthorpe, 7 Brackenholme with Woodhall.

walling remains near the coast.

Agriculture has been the predominant occupation, but fishing has played a significant part in the economies of a few coastal settlements, and Bridlington Quay, Filey, and Flamborough retained small fishing fleets in 1971. Bridlington for long also enjoyed a flourishing oversea and coastal trade. The only prominent market centres were Kilham, though it has long lost this distinctive function, and the 'Old Town' of Bridlington, which has been submerged by the expansion of the seaside resort at the Quay. In the 19th century Filey, too, was developed as a resort and the growth of both towns was accelerated by the building of the railways linking them with Hull and with the line to York in 1846-7. In the 20th century holiday-making has affected all the coastal parishes.



In 1086 the East Riding was the only part of Yorkshire which was divided into hundreds. The transformation of hundreds into wapentakes had already been completed in the other two ridings and was in various stages of completion in the rest of the Danelaw.³ The change took place in the East Riding during the next 80 years and by the 1160s the 18 Domesday hundreds had been formed into 6 wapentakes.⁴ Dicking

³ I. Taylor, 'Wapentakes and Hundreds', *Domesday Book and the E.R.* (E. Yorks. Loc. Hist. Ser. xxi), 17; see also *Studies*, i. ed. P. E. Dove, 67-76; F. W. Brooks, *Domesday V.C.H. Yorks. ii.* 134. ⁴ Brooks, *Domesday Bk. and E.R.* 18.

A single-storeyed cottage dated 1706 stands in West End. Near by are the remains of the estate gasworks and waterworks, built in 1875.²⁰ The former originally supplied the whole village and operated on a smaller scale until c. 1935, and Dalton is still supplied from the waterworks.²¹ The timbered parish hall was built as a reading room and billiard room by John Hotham, Lord Hotham, in 1896 and extended at the rear by Henry Frederick Hotham, Lord Hotham, in 1927.²² Four almshouses and a common room were built in 1873 by John Hotham, Lord Hotham, in memory of his brother Charles, for old people of the united parish,²³ and were subsequently maintained by the Hotham family. The houses, built of stone in a Tudor style, stand next to the churchyard, facing a walled garden with a communal pump.

Three alehouses were licensed at South Dalton in 1745 but only one in the late 18th century and in 1825, when it was called the Pipe and Glass.²⁴ It was also known as the Board in the early and mid 19th century and then successively as Dalton Holme inn and Park Gates hotel, before the name Pipe and Glass was revived soon after 1905.²⁵ The house includes a single-storeyed 18th-century range. About 1860 there was a second public house, standing opposite the church.²⁶

The only outlying farm-house was built immediately after inclosure in 1827; it was known at first as South Dalton Grange and as Kiplingcotes Farm by 1851. Several workers' houses were added by 1889.²⁷ A group of timbered estate houses was built in the 20th century at the western entry to the park. In 1939 the National Camps Corporation bought 28 a. known as Etton Cottage Pasture and Mowing Ground, in the south-east corner of the parish, and established Etton Pasture School there. The county council took over the school in 1952 for educationally subnormal children.²⁸ Permanent buildings, including staff houses, were added to the existing wooden huts by 1975.

A prominent round earthwork called the Mount²⁹ stands just beyond West End, where it formerly overlooked West mere. It has been suggested that it was a park look-out mound,³⁰ though the park was not extended to include it until the later 19th century. It may alternatively have been a windmill mound, and Mill field indeed adjoined it, but there is no other evidence for a mill in that position.

There were 123 poll-tax payers at South Dalton in 1377.³¹ In 1672 the hearth-tax return included 44 households of which 8 were exempt; 32 had a single hearth each, 9 had 2, 2 had 5, and one, the manor-house, had eight.³² There were 40 families in the village in 1743 and 1764.³³ From 190 in 1801 the population rose to 277 in 1821 and a maximum of 299 in 1851. It was inflated in 1861 by the presence of 48 men working on the new church, and it afterwards fell to 264 in 1901.³⁴ There were 233 inhabitants in 1931.³⁵

MANOR. An estate at South Dalton may have been included in the gift of Dalton church which Osred, king of Northumbria (705–16), is said to have made to the church of St. John at Beverley,³⁶ though another tradition makes its donor Athelstan, king of Wessex (?924–39).³⁷ In 1066 the archbishop of York held all 12 carucates in *SOUTH DALTON* manor, possibly as an appurtenance of the archiepiscopal church at Beverley, which occupied the property under him in 1086.³⁸ In the later 13th century the manor was held by the chapter of Beverley, and the provost's claim to have had free warren in his demesne lands there from the 13th century was apparently conceded in 1314.³⁹ The manor was retained by the chapter⁴⁰ until the suppression of the collegiate church in 1548.⁴¹

In 1552 the Crown granted the property to a tenant at South Dalton, Francis Aslabey (d. 1557),⁴² as $\frac{1}{10}$ knight's fee.⁴³ Shortly before his death in 1573 Francis's son Ralph settled the manor, then said to be held as $\frac{1}{10}$ knight's fee, on his daughter Ursula and her prospective husband Marmaduke Cholmeley.⁴⁴ In 1610 Ursula Cholmeley, a widow since 1602,⁴⁵ sold the manor to her cousin Francis Aslabey⁴⁶ (d. 1612), who was succeeded by his son Francis.⁴⁷ The manorial estate was diminished by sales in the late 16th and early 17th centuries.⁴⁸ By 1655 Francis had been succeeded by his son Thomas,⁴⁹ who sold the manor to Sir John Hotham, Bt., in 1680.⁵⁰

Before Sir John Hotham's death in 1689 the property was settled on his wife Elizabeth,⁵¹ under whose will the manor passed in 1697 to Sir Charles Hotham, Bt. (d. 1723), cousin of Sir John and husband of his granddaughter Bridget Gee.⁵² It subsequently descended with the baronetcy in the Hotham family. Sir Charles Hotham, Bt. (d. 1794),

²⁰ Kelly's *Dir. N. & E.R. Yorks.* (1889), 370; date on building.

²¹ Ex inf. Lord Hotham, 1975.

²² Kelly's *Dir. N. & E.R. Yorks.* (1897), 439; (1905), 477; (1929), 478.

²³ Plaque on building.

²⁴ H.R.O., QDT/2/2(a), 3.

²⁵ H.U.L., DDHO/48/238.

²⁶ Bryant, *Map E.R. Yorks.* (1829); O.S. Map 6" (1855 edn.); 1/2, 500, Yorks. CXCV. 12 (1891 edn.).

²⁷ R.D.B., 629/10/10; ex inf. Director of Educ., County Hall, Beverley, 1975.

²⁸ O.S. Map 6" (1855 edn.).

²⁹ Y.A.J. xlv. 146.

³⁰ E 179/202/59 m. 111.

³¹ B.I.H.R., Bp. V. 1764/Ret. 1, no. 142; *Herring's Visit.*

³² i. 175.

³³ V.C.H. Yorks. iii. 492. For the workmen see B.I.H.R.,

V. 1865/Ret. 1, no. 129.

³⁴ Census.

³⁵ J. Leland, *De Rebus Britannicis Collectanea* (1774), iv.

³⁶ 175.

³⁷ *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 186.

³⁸ V.C.H. Yorks. ii. 215.

³⁹ *Plac. de Quo Warr.* 186; Yorks. *Assize R. John & Hen. III* (Y.A.S. Rec. Ser. xlv), 110; *Rot. Hund.* (Rec. Com.), i. 104; *Cal. Chart. R.* 1300–26, 241; 1341–1417, 458.

⁴⁰ *Memorials of Beverley Minster*, i (Sur. Soc. xcvi), 117; N. Country Wills, i (Sur. Soc. cxv), p. 20; Yorks. *Sta. Cha. Proc.* i (Y.A.S. Rec. Ser. xli), pp. 59–60.

⁴¹ Under the Act for Chantries Collegiate, I Edw. VI c. 14.

⁴² *Visit. of North*, i (Sur. Soc. ccxii), 3 n.

⁴³ H.U.L., DDHO/48/1.

⁴⁴ C 142/163 no. 46; Yorks. *Fines*, iii. 15.

⁴⁵ Monument to Marmaduke Cholmeley in Brandsby ch. (Yorks. N.R.).

⁴⁶ H.U.L., DDHO/48/3; Yorks. *Fines*, 1603–14, 141.

For the Aslabey fam. see *Visit. Yorks.* 1563 and 1564 (Harl. Soc. xvi), 4.

⁴⁷ C 142/411 no. 95.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*; E 134/38 Eliz. I Trin. 7; H.U.L., DDHO/48/82, 107, 109; Yorks. *Fines*, iii. 40; iv. 80.

⁴⁹ H.U.L., DDHO/48/6, 9.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.* DDHO/48/14, 18, 21.

⁵¹ *Ibid.* DDHO/71/6, 9, 12.

⁵² *Ibid.* DDHO/74/13.

See

own
Jasper Cholmeley
b ca 1630

1557
Sir Dalton

1573
Ursula Cholmeley
in Marmaduke
Cholmeley

Re Jasper Cholmeley
father-in-law of William Clayton

A HISTORY OF YORKSHIRE: EAST RIDING

Westmorland.⁸⁷ Little Weighton was still said in 1604 to be held of Cottingham Westmorland manor.⁸⁸

Part of the Stutville fee in Little Weighton was held in 1166 by Robert Murdac and in 1282 by John of Skipwith and his partners.⁸⁹ It may have passed to John de Beauchamp, who held 2½ carucates of the Stutville fee in 1284-5, to William Hardy, who was the only under-tenant recorded in 1346, and to the heirs of Richard Fleming, who had ½ knight's fee there in 1349.⁹⁰ In 1428 13 bovates were held by John Lound and 12 bovates by Richard Lound.⁹¹ The manor was in dispute c. 1520 between William Lound and Sir Richard Cholmeley, who claimed to have acquired it from the Lounds.⁹²

The estate evidently passed to Christopher Thornton, who in 1585 sold it to John Northend.⁹³ John devised it to his son Robert in 1604,⁹⁴ and Christopher and Robert Northend were dealing in it in 1703.⁹⁵ In 1775 William Northend conveyed the manor to William Waines (d. 1793), who was succeeded by his daughters Mary Sterne and Hannah, wife of the Revd. Richard Gee.⁹⁶ Mary and the Gees were awarded 511 a. at inclosure in 1804.⁹⁷ Mary (d. 1818) devised her share to Hannah (d. 1826), who left the estate to the Revd. Robert Machell (d. 1860).⁹⁸ In 1862 the manor was sold by Machell's devisees to Sophia Broadley.⁹⁹ It subsequently descended like Elloughton manor and was sold by the administrators of J. B. Harrison-Broadley (d. 1944): Low farm, of 195 a., in 1949 and the 335-a. Manor House farm to Arthur and J. T. Shipley in 1952.¹ The Shipleys still owned Manor House in 1977 but much of the land has been sold, including 205 a. in 1961, then called Weighton House farm, to A. T. Wilson-Filmer. J. A. F. Wilson sold it to Reginald and Norman Easterby in 1967, and they to Messrs. G. D. and C. E. Sergeant in 1969.²

A manor-house was mentioned in 1353.³ It was known as Lound's Hall in 1781.⁴ It stood on the south side of the street at the west end of the village⁵ but in the late 19th century was replaced by a large new house beside the Hunsley road.

Part of the Stutville fee in Little Weighton was held in 1166 by Maud, daughter of Hugh Camin.⁶ Maud's husband Robert of Meaux died before 1196 and the estate passed to their son John.⁷ Another John of Meaux held it in 1282,⁸ perhaps the same John who had grants of free warren in his demesne lands there in 1276 and 1299,⁹ and who gave it to

his son Godfrey in 1302-3;¹⁰ the latter was presumably the Godfrey of Meaux who held it, with a chief house, c. 1310.¹¹ Another John of Meaux held Little Weighton in 1349.¹² The further descent has not been traced, but it may have been to Henry Broomfleet, who had 15 bovates of the Stutville fee at Little Weighton in 1428.¹³

In 1683 Ambrose Elliot conveyed an estate at Little Weighton, including 8 bovates, to Jeremiah Carlill. It was settled on Jeremiah's son James in 1697 and on another Jeremiah Carlill in 1729 on his marriage with Joan Hudson. In 1735 11 bovates were similarly settled on James Carlill the younger when he married Emmot Hudson. Joan Carlill held the estate in 1762.¹⁴ It passed by 1789 to Carlill Hudson, nephew and heir of Emmot Carlill,¹⁵ who was allotted 244 a. at inclosure in 1804.¹⁶ By 1808 he also owned the land of John Hudson, who was allotted 361 a. in 1804.¹⁷ By 1851, under Carlill Hudson's will, dated 1831, the estate had passed to Anne and Mary, daughters of John Fawsitt.¹⁸ Anne (d. 1882) had only a life-interest in 142 a.; and, as with High Hunsley, her trustee in 1892 assigned her share of the remaining 504 a. to Mary's daughter Anne Holt, later Chater-Fawsitt.¹⁹ In 1934 the estate was sold, comprising 626 a., to A. J. R. Holt, who in 1944 conveyed 651 a. to A. T. Wilson-Filmer. It passed like Risby to J. A. F. Wilson and in 1967 he sold much of it in several lots, including Bungalow, West End, and White House farms.²⁰ The 162-a. North View farm was still part of the Risby estate in 1977.²¹

By the late 18th century an estate in Little Weighton belonged to the Sykes family, and at inclosure in 1804 Joseph Sykes was awarded 171 a. there.²² It descended like the Sykeses' property at Hunsley. At an unknown date it was enlarged with 125 a. allotted in 1804 to Matthew Seaman.²³ In 1895 98 a. were sold by C. P. Sykes and the remainder passed from his trustees to Claud Sykes.²⁴ After several small sales had been made²⁵ the latter in 1943 disposed of 198 a., mostly in Little Weighton but partly in Riplingham.²⁶

Several smaller estates in the parish belonged to religious houses. St. Giles's hospital, Beverley, in 1274 had land in Bentley, given by the lord of the manor, and Riplingham, given by Alexander of Sancton, Robert Goodland, and Richard of Anlaby.²⁷ The hospital was annexed in 1277 to Warter priory, which already had 4 bovates and other pro-

⁸⁷ e.g. *Cal. Inq. p.m.* ii, pp. 260-1; ix, pp. 202, 206, 234; x, pp. 47, 49, 554; xvi, p. 111; *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII*, ii, pp. 171, 223; *Yorks. Inq. Hen. IV-V*, pp. 80-1, 117.

⁸⁸ C 142/284 no. 61.

⁸⁹ E. Y.C. ix, pp. 135-7; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* ii, pp. 260-1.

⁹⁰ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* ix, pp. 202, 206; *Feud. Aids*, vi, 48, 221.

⁹¹ *Feud. Aids*, vi, 271.

⁹² *Yorks. Fines*, iii, 45.

⁹³ C 142/284 no. 61.

⁹⁴ C.P. 25(2)/983/2 Anne Mich. no. 33.

⁹⁵ H.R.O., DDHB/25/19.

⁹⁶ R.D.B., CA/283/39.

⁹⁷ H.R.O., DDHB/25/19.

⁹⁸ *Ibid.* DDHB/25/10, 38.

⁹⁹ R.D.B., 813/13/13; 926/206/173.

¹ *Ibid.* 1411/371/326; 1527/128/120; 1602/322/280.

² C 135/118 no. 40.

³ H.R.O., DDHB/25/3.

⁸ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* ii, pp. 260-1.

⁹ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, 200, 476.

¹⁰ Y.A.7. xliii, 104.

¹¹ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* v, p. 143.

¹² *Ibid.* ix, p. 206.

¹³ *Feud. Aids*, vi, 271.

¹⁴ H.U.L., DDFE/1/10, 71, 75, 77, 84.

¹⁵ R.D.B., BN/273/406; H.R.O., Land Tax 1789.

¹⁶ R.D.B., CA/283/39.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*; H.R.O., Land Tax 1808.

¹⁸ R.D.B., GR/362/433; KA/151/203.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* 25/476/348 (1888); 52/139/134 (1892).

²⁰ *Ibid.* 499/596/457; 686/197/159; 1527/129/121; 1527/130/122; 1527/131/123.

²¹ Sale catalogue, 1976.

²² H.R.O., Land Tax 1787 etc.; R.D.B., CA/283/39.

²³ Cf. R.D.B., incl. map, and 662/286/239.

²⁴ Directories.

²⁵ e.g. R.D.B., 194/390/332; 507/137/107.

²⁶ *Ibid.* 662/286/239.

²⁷ E.Y.C. ix, pp. 135-7; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* ii, pp. 260-1.

Sir Richard
Cholmeley
1520 -
claimed
his share
Little
Weighton

two of that size in the 1920s and 1930s.²² Field allotments let in 1844 were presumably the plots east of the village known as Canada Gardens.²³ The area of grassland at South Dalton was much increased in the later 19th century, when the former Mill field and Robin Rhea, and parts of North and South fields, were added to the park;²⁴ by the 1930s the grassland there and on the former moor was as extensive as the arable, which was mainly in the western half of the parish.²⁵ Small plantations lying along the Holme boundary in 1827 were enlarged and new ones made on former open-field land in the earlier 19th century,²⁶ and in both 1872 and 1954 the Hotham estate included 145 a. of woodland, much of it in the park.²⁷

Some non-agricultural employment has been provided by the hall and its estate.²⁸ One estate occupation may have been lime-burning. A manorial kiln mentioned in the 17th century²⁹ may have been used for the purpose, and lime was certainly being produced in the 1730s and 1740s, apparently for Hotham building operations.³⁰ Weavers at South Dalton were mentioned from the 17th to the 19th century.³¹

A windmill at South Dalton was mentioned c. 1420³² and later.³³ It was let for £7 a year c. 1680 but only £4 in 1712–13,³⁴ and it apparently became disused soon after.³⁵ The mill may have stood on the high ground just east of the village, where Mill flat lay in 1663.³⁶ Another possible mill site is the Mount near West End.³⁷

LOCAL GOVERNMENT. Manor courts at South Dalton were held in the Middle Ages and later,³⁸ four in one year being recorded c. 1420, for example;³⁹ a jury of bylawmen and 'other neighbours' laid a pain in the court in 1656.⁴⁰

Churchwardens' accounts survive for 1806–63.⁴¹ Expenditure on poor-relief rose sharply from £2 in 1775–6 to an average of £26 a year in the 1780s, and again from £39 in 1814–15 to £101 in 1821 and £181 in 1832. The parish workhouse or poorhouse had one inmate in 1775–6 and 12 in 1802–3, but none between 1812 and 1815; in the same years there

were respectively 5, 26, and 6 people on regular out-relief.⁴² In 1836 South Dalton joined Beverley poor-law union,⁴³ and in 1852 three cottages, which had presumably comprised the poorhouse, were sold.⁴⁴ The parish remained in Beverley rural district⁴⁵ until 1974, when it became part of the district of Beverley Borough in Humberside.

CHURCH. The church at South Dalton was said to have been given by Osred, king of Northumbria, to the church of St. John at Beverley in the 8th century.⁴⁶ A church certainly existed by 1286, when the rector was mentioned.⁴⁷ It later belonged to St. John's, together with the manor, and until 1548 was in the peculiar jurisdiction of the provost.⁴⁸ Both a rector and a vicar were mentioned in 1525–6⁴⁹ but there is no evidence that a vicarage was ever ordained and vicars were not afterwards recorded. In 1862 the rectory was united with the perpetual curacy of Holme on the Wolds under the name of Dalton Holme,⁵⁰ and in 1955 with the rectory of Etton.⁵¹

Although the advowson continued to belong to the provosts of Beverley,⁵² the Crown presented in 1414, perhaps because of the then provost's earlier involvement in archbishop Scrope's rebellion.⁵³ The advowson passed to the Crown in 1548, and was included in the grant to Francis Aslabey in 1552.⁵⁴ It has since descended with the manor.⁵⁵ Assignees of Roger Cholmeley presented in 1580 by grant of Ralph Aslabey,⁵⁶ and Thomas Micklethwaite, rector of Cherry Burton, in 1616 by grant of Francis Aslabey.⁵⁷

In 1291 and 1428 the rectory was worth £16 net,⁵⁸ and in 1535 £12 net.⁵⁹ The annual income rose from £76 net in 1650⁶⁰ to an average of £450 net in 1829–31,⁶¹ but was only £361 net in 1855⁶² and £402 in 1883.⁶³

Most of the income came from tithes. In 1596 it was claimed that former demesne land was tithe-free,⁶⁴ and in the 18th century no corn and hay tithes were rendered from 30 bovates and some closes.⁶⁵ The income included £70 from tithes and

too late
1550
Roger Cholmeley
Roger Aslabey

²² R.D.B., NA/303/472; directories.

²³ H.U.L., DDHO/48/28; O.S. Map 6" (1855 and later edns.).

²⁴ O.S. Map 6" (1855 and 1892 edns.).

²⁵ [1st] Land Util. Surv. Map, sheet 28.

²⁶ R.D.B., incl. map; O.S. Map 6" (1855 edn.).

²⁷ R.D.B., NA/303/472; 978/273/237; O.S. Map 6" (1855 edn.).

²⁸ H.R.O., PR. 1711, pp. 110, 113; H.U.L., DDHO/15/6, June 1735, Sept. 1737; DDHO/15/29 (bill of June 1750); directories.

²⁹ H.U.L., DDHO/48/10, 13.

³⁰ Ibid. DDHO/15/6, s.v. 1733, 1737; DDHO/15/22 (bills of 1739, 1748).

³¹ H.R.O., PR. 1711, p. 61; DDX/54/4, 7; R.D.B., DQ/105/4; Baines, *Hist. Yorks.* (1823), ii. 192.

³² Sheffield City Libr., Lindsay Collection 69.

³³ E 318/Box 24/1398 m. 3; C 142/163 no. 46; C 142/411 no. 95; H.U.L., DDHO/48/5; *Yorks. Fines*, iii. 15; *Yorks. Fines*, 1603–14, 141.

³⁴ H.U.L., DDHO/15/4; DDHO/48/13.

³⁵ B.I.H.R., TER. I. South Dalton 1726; H.R.O., PR. 1711, p. 3.

³⁶ B.I.H.R., TER. I. South Dalton 1663.

³⁷ See above.

³⁸ *Memorials of Beverley Minster*, ii (Sur. Soc. cviii), 338; *Yorks. Sta. Cha. Proc.* i, p. 60.

³⁹ Sheffield City Libr., Lindsay Collection 69.

⁴⁰ H.R.O., PR. 1711, p. 129.

⁴¹ Ibid. PR. 1716.

⁴² *Poor Law Abstract*, 1804, 590–1; 1818, 520–1; *Poor Rate Returns*, 1816–21, 196; 1825–9, 228; 1830–4, 221.

⁴³ 3rd Rep. *Poor Law Com.* 167.

⁴⁴ H.U.L., DDHO/48/30.

⁴⁵ *Census*.

⁴⁶ Leland, *Collectanea*, iv. 101.

⁴⁷ *Reg. Romeyn*, i, p. 359.

⁴⁸ e.g. *Cal. Fine R.* 1445–52, 8; *V.C.H. Yorks.* iii. 85.

⁴⁹ *Y.A.J.* xxiv. 64, 67.

⁵⁰ *Lond. Gaz.* 7 Jan. 1862, p. 60.

⁵¹ Ibid. 1 Nov. 1955, p. 6153.

⁵² B.I.H.R., Reg. 10, f. 183d.

⁵³ *Cal. Pat.* 1413–16, 159; *V.C.H. Yorks.* iii. 358.

⁵⁴ H.U.L., DDHO/48/1.

⁵⁵ C 142/163 no. 46; H.U.L., DDHO/48/11; DDHO/71/20, 37; *Yorks. Fines*, 1603–14, 141; *Rep. Com. Eccl. Revenues*, 928; directories.

⁵⁶ C 142/163 no. 46; B.I.H.R., Inst. AB. 3, f. 139d.

⁵⁷ B.I.H.R., Inst. AB. 3, f. 449.

⁵⁸ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 302; *Feud. Aids*, vi. 325.

⁵⁹ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), v. 141.

⁶⁰ *T.E.R.A.S.* ii. 32.

⁶¹ *Rep. Com. Eccl. Revenues*, 928.

⁶² H.U.L., DDHO/48/245.

⁶³ B.I.H.R., Bp. V. 1884/Ret. 1.

⁶⁴ E 134/38 Eliz. I Trin. /7.

⁶⁵ B.I.H.R., TER. I. South Dalton 1726, 1764; H.R.O., PR. 1711, pp. 1–3; H.U.L., DDHO/48/25.

1890s,⁹ and $\frac{1}{4}$ a. was returned as under glass in 1974.¹⁰ Woodland was extended in the later 19th century to 147 a. in 1905, and there were still several plantations in 1976.¹¹

There were 9 farmers at Etton in 1823 and usually 10–14 from the mid 19th century. Eight farms were of 150 a. or more in 1851, and there were still 5–7 of that size in the 1920s and 1930s.¹² Field allotments comprising some 6 a. were let to 18 people in 1867; they were probably north of the village in an area known as Canada Gardens.¹³ Of 15 holdings returned in 1974 1 was of over 500 a., 10 of 100–499 a., and 4 of under 100 a.¹⁴

There has been little non-agricultural work in Etton. Lime-burning was carried on in the 18th century, when South field included Lime kiln flat. In 1851 there was a kiln in the west end of the parish, and in the 20th century lime has been produced in a quarry near the railway.¹⁵ A joiner's shop employed five men in 1913, making and repairing farm equipment.¹⁶ An agricultural engineer worked in the village in 1976.

There was possibly a water-mill at Etton in the mid 12th century, when a mill-pond fed by 'Kaldekelde' was mentioned. The mill may have stood at the east end of the parish, as suggested by earlier-14th-century field-names.¹⁷ A windmill recorded in 1315 and 1331 was possibly that known as New mill in 1349.¹⁸ A windmill frequently mentioned since the mid 16th century¹⁹ may have stood on Mill hill in Middle field in the early 18th century.²⁰ By 1807 the mill occupied its modern site near the southern parish boundary, where it was worked until c. 1890.²¹ The stump still stood in 1976.

Etton
LOCAL GOVERNMENT. Etton residents were said to attend the hundred court until Thomas Anlaby obtained leet jurisdiction for his manor of Etton in 1617,²² although Anlaby claimed in 1620 that such jurisdiction had also belonged to his ancestors. His attempts to impose his jurisdiction on other Etton proprietors was, nevertheless, resisted in 1620.²³ Jury verdicts for the manor court survive for most years between 1694 and 1747. By then the court may have been accepted as that of the village as a whole, for it apparently regulated the economic life of the parish.²⁴ It met in a cottage called the Court House in 1724.²⁵

⁹ R.D.B., 598/127/99; directories.

¹⁰ Ex inf. Min. of Agric., Fisheries & Food, Beverley, 1976; [1st] Land Util. Surv. Map, sheet 28.

¹¹ Acreage Returns, 1905; O.S. Map 6" (1855 and later edns.).

¹² H.O. 107/2359; directories.

¹³ H.R.O., PR. 3089; O.S. Map 6" (1855 edn.).

¹⁴ Ex inf. Min. of Agric., Fisheries & Food.

¹⁵ H.U.L., DDHO/30/142; O.S. Map 6" (1855 edn.).

¹⁶ Hull Times, 31 May 1913.

¹⁷ See above. ¹⁸ Hall, Etton, pp. 16, 24, 32.

¹⁹ C 142/129 no. 62; C 142/712 no. 121; R.D.B., D/41/66.

²⁰ H.R.O., DDGR/7/6; O.S. Map 6" (1855 edn.).

²¹ H.U.L., DDHO/30/61–2; R.D.B., incl. map; directories.

²² Cal. S.P. Dom. 1611–18, 499.

²³ Sta. Cha. 8/199/1. ²⁴ H.U.L., DDCV/53/1.

²⁵ Ibid. DDHO/30/101, f. 11.

²⁶ Sta. Cha. 8/199/1.

²⁷ Ibid. DDCV/16/1–3.

²⁸ Poor Law Abstract, 1804, 500–1.

²⁹ Ibid. 1818, 520–1; Poor Rate Returns, 1816–21, 196; 1822–4, 237; 1825–9, 228; 1830–4, 221.

A constable was mentioned in 1620,²⁶ and a constable, two afterors, four bylawmen, and a pinder were regularly sworn in the court leet in the late 17th and earlier 18th centuries.²⁷ A constable for the Etton member of Beverley chapter manor was mentioned in 1820.²⁸

Churchwardens' accounts survive from 1833.²⁹ Expenditure on poor-relief rose from £20–30 a year in the late 18th century to £97 in 1802–3,³⁰ £180 in 1812–13, and £261 in 1820–1; thereafter it was usually £200–250 a year.³¹ Thirteen people received regular out-relief in 1802–3³² and seven to eleven in 1812–15; one person was given indoor relief in 1812–14.³³ In 1836 Etton joined Beverley poor-law union,³⁴ and in 1840 five poorhouses south of the churchyard were sold.³⁵ The parish remained in Beverley rural district³⁶ until 1974, when it became part of the district of Beverley Borough in Humberside.

CHURCH. As its fabric shows, there was a church at Etton by the 12th century, and c. 1200 a rector was mentioned.³⁷ In 1247 the rector was apparently a sinecurist and the church was served by a vicar, but the archbishop then ordered that on the vicar's death his portion should be consolidated with the rectory.³⁸ From at least the early 14th century until 1548 Etton was in the peculiar jurisdiction of the provost of Beverley.³⁹ In 1955 the rectory was united with that of Dalton Holme.⁴⁰

The advowson generally descended with the Stutvilles' overlordship in the Middle Ages.⁴¹ It was contested by Richard of Cornwall, a prebendary of Beverley minster, in 1233, when the archbishop of York presented by lapse,⁴² as he did again in 1247.⁴³ In the 1290s Laurence of Etton renounced his right in it.⁴⁴ The advowson was divided after the death of Edmund Holland, earl of Kent, in 1408 and it was exercised in turn by his coheirs, Sir Henry Broomfleet presenting in 1421, Edmund Mortimer, earl of March, in 1424, and the Crown for Henry Grey in 1439 and on its own behalf in and after 1467.⁴⁵ It was exercised in 1502 by Sir Richard Cholmeley by grant of the Crown,⁴⁶ which apparently acquired the entire advowson by 1543, when it was exchanged with the archbishop of York.⁴⁷ The Crown presented in 1559 on the deprivation of the rector Cuthbert Scott, bishop of Chester, and in 1660,⁴⁸

³² Poor Law Abstract, 1804, 590–1.

³³ Ibid. 1818, 520–1.

³⁴ 3rd Rep. Poor Law Com. 167.

³⁵ H.R.O., PR. 1887; R.D.B., FN/100/92.

³⁶ Census.

³⁷ Yorks. Deeds, vi, p. 91.

³⁸ Reg. Gray, p. 256.

³⁹ Memorials of Beverley Minster, i. 263; Y.A.J. xxiv. 64.

⁴⁰ Lond. Gaz. 1 Nov. 1955, p. 6153.

⁴¹ C 136/93 no. 30; Lawrance, 'Clergy List', Harthill, i (ii), pp. 97–8; Yorks. Inq. i, p. 169; Yorks. Inq. Hen. IV–V, p. 81; Reg. Romeyn, ii, p. 206; Cal. Inq. p.m. ii, p. 261; x, p. 50; xvi, p. 111; Cal. Pat. 1348–50, 299.

⁴² Reg. Gray, p. 64; Y.A.J. xxxv. 138 n.

⁴³ Reg. Gray, p. 256.

⁴⁴ Reg. Romeyn, ii, p. 206.

⁴⁵ Lawrance, 'Clergy List', Harthill, i (ii), p. 98; Cal. Pat. 1436–41, 241; 1467–77, 21; L. & P. Hen. VIII, iii, p. 274.

⁴⁶ Lawrance, 'Clergy List', Harthill, i (ii), p. 99; Cal. Pat. 1494–1509, 14.

⁴⁷ L. & P. Hen. VIII, xviii (1), p. 128.

⁴⁸ Inst. Bks.; Cal. Pat. 1558–60, 259; see below.

1890s,⁹ and $\frac{1}{4}$ a. was returned as under glass in 1974.¹⁰ Woodland was extended in the later 19th century to 147 a. in 1905, and there were still several plantations in 1976.¹¹

There were 9 farmers at Etton in 1823 and usually 10–14 from the mid 19th century. Eight farms were of 150 a. or more in 1851, and there were still 5–7 of that size in the 1920s and 1930s.¹² Field allotments comprising some 6 a. were let to 18 people in 1867; they were probably north of the village in an area known as Canada Gardens.¹³ Of 15 holdings returned in 1974 1 was of over 500 a., 10 of 100–499 a., and 4 of under 100 a.¹⁴

There has been little non-agricultural work in Etton. Lime-burning was carried on in the 18th century, when South field included Lime kiln flat. In 1851 there was a kiln in the west end of the parish, and in the 20th century lime has been produced in a quarry near the railway.¹⁵ A joiner's shop employed five men in 1913, making and repairing farm equipment.¹⁶ An agricultural engineer worked in the village in 1976.

There was possibly a water-mill at Etton in the mid 12th century, when a mill-pond fed by 'Kaldekelde' was mentioned. The mill may have stood at the east end of the parish, as suggested by earlier-14th-century field-names.¹⁷ A windmill recorded in 1315 and 1331 was possibly that known as New mill in 1349.¹⁸ A windmill frequently mentioned since the mid 16th century¹⁹ may have stood on Mill hill in Middle field in the early 18th century.²⁰ By 1807 the mill occupied its modern site near the southern parish boundary, where it was worked until c. 1890.²¹ The stump still stood in 1976.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT. Etton residents were said to attend the hundred court until Thomas Anlaby obtained leet jurisdiction for his manor of Etton in 1617,²² although Anlaby claimed in 1620 that such jurisdiction had also belonged to his ancestors. His attempts to impose his jurisdiction on other Etton proprietors was, nevertheless, resisted in 1620.²³ Jury verdicts for the manor court survive for most years between 1694 and 1747. By then the court may have been accepted as that of the village as a whole, for it apparently regulated the economic life of the parish.²⁴ It met in a cottage called the Court House in 1724.²⁵

⁹ R.D.B., 598/127/99; directories.

¹⁰ Ex inf. Min. of Agric., Fisheries & Food, Beverley, 1976; [1st] Land Util. Surv. Map, sheet 28.

¹¹ Acreage Returns, 1905; O.S. Map 6" (1855 and later edns.).

¹² H.O. 107/2359; directories.

¹³ H.R.O., PR. 3089; O.S. Map 6" (1855 edn.).

¹⁴ Ex inf. Min. of Agric., Fisheries & Food.

¹⁵ H.U.L., DDHO/30/142; O.S. Map 6" (1855 edn.).

¹⁶ Hull Times, 31 May 1913.

¹⁷ See above. ¹⁸ Hall, Etton, pp. 16, 24, 32.

¹⁹ C 142/129 no. 62; C 142/712 no. 121; R.D.B., D/41/66.

²⁰ H.R.O., DDGR/7/6; O.S. Map 6" (1855 edn.).

²¹ H.U.L., DDHO/30/61–2; R.D.B., incl. map; directories.

²² Cal. S.P. Dom. 1611–18, 499.

²³ Sta. Cha. 8/199/1.

²⁴ H.U.L., DDCV/53/1.

²⁵ Ibid. DDHO/30/101, f. 11.

²⁶ Sta. Cha. 8/199/1.

²⁷ H.U.L., DDCV/53/1.

²⁸ Ibid. DDCV/16/1–3.

²⁹ H.R.O., PR. 1887.

³⁰ Poor Law Abstract, 1804, 590–1.

³¹ Ibid. 1818, 520–1; Poor Rate Returns, 1816–21, 196; 1822–4, 237; 1825–9, 228; 1830–4, 221.

A constable was mentioned in 1620,²⁶ and a constable, two affeerors, four bylawmen, and a pinder were regularly sworn in the court leet in the late 17th and earlier 18th centuries.²⁷ A constable for the Etton member of Beverley chapter manor was mentioned in 1820.²⁸

Churchwardens' accounts survive from 1833.²⁹ Expenditure on poor-relief rose from £20–30 a year in the late 18th century to £97 in 1802–3,³⁰ £180 in 1812–13, and £261 in 1820–1; thereafter it was usually £200–250 a year.³¹ Thirteen people received regular out-relief in 1802–3³² and seven to eleven in 1812–15; one person was given indoor relief in 1812–14.³³ In 1836 Etton joined Beverley poor-law union,³⁴ and in 1840 five poorhouses south of the churchyard were sold.³⁵ The parish remained in Beverley rural district³⁶ until 1974, when it became part of the district of Beverley Borough in Humberside.

CHURCH. As its fabric shows, there was a church at Etton by the 12th century, and c. 1200 a rector was mentioned.³⁷ In 1247 the rector was apparently a sinecurist and the church was served by a vicar, but the archbishop then ordered that on the vicar's death his portion should be consolidated with the rectory.³⁸ From at least the early 14th century until 1548 Etton was in the peculiar jurisdiction of the provost of Beverley.³⁹ In 1955 the rectory was united with that of Dalton Holme.⁴⁰

The advowson generally descended with the Stutvilles' overlordship in the Middle Ages.⁴¹ It was contested by Richard of Cornwall, a prebendary of Beverley minster, in 1233, when the archbishop of York presented by lapse,⁴² as he did again in 1247.⁴³ In the 1290s Laurence of Etton renounced his right in it.⁴⁴ The advowson was divided after the death of Edmund Holland, earl of Kent, in 1408 and it was exercised in turn by his coheirs, Sir Henry Broomfleet presenting in 1421, Edmund Mortimer, earl of March, in 1424, and the Crown for Henry Grey in 1439 and on its own behalf in and after 1467.⁴⁵ It was exercised in 1502 by Sir Richard Cholmeley by grant of the Crown,⁴⁶ which apparently acquired the entire advowson by 1543, when it was exchanged with the archbishop of York.⁴⁷ The Crown presented in 1559 on the deprivation of the rector Cuthbert Scott, bishop of Chester, and in 1660,⁴⁸

³² Poor Law Abstract, 1804, 590–1.

³³ Ibid. 1818, 520–1.

³⁴ 3rd Rep. Poor Law Com. 167.

³⁵ H.R.O., PR. 1887; R.D.B., FN/100/92.

³⁶ Census.

³⁷ Yorks. Deeds, vi, p. 91.

³⁸ Reg. Gray, p. 256.

³⁹ Memorials of Beverley Minster, i. 263; Y.A.J. xxiv. 64.

⁴⁰ Lond. Gaz. 1 Nov. 1955, p. 6153.

⁴¹ C 136/93 no. 30; Lawrance, 'Clergy List', Harthill,

i (ii), pp. 97–8; Yorks. Inq. i, p. 169; Yorks. Inq. Hen.

IV–V, p. 81; Reg. Romeyn, ii, p. 206; Cal. Inq. p.m. ii, p.

261; x, p. 50; xvi, p. 111; Cal. Pat. 1348–50, 299.

⁴² Reg. Gray, p. 64; Y.A.J. xxxv. 138 n.

⁴³ Reg. Gray, p. 256.

⁴⁴ Reg. Romeyn, ii, p. 206.

⁴⁵ Lawrance, 'Clergy List', Harthill, i (ii), p. 98; Cal.

Pat. 1436–41, 241; 1467–77, 21; L. & P. Hen. VIII, iii,

p. 274.

⁴⁶ Lawrance, 'Clergy List', Harthill, i (ii), p. 99; Cal.

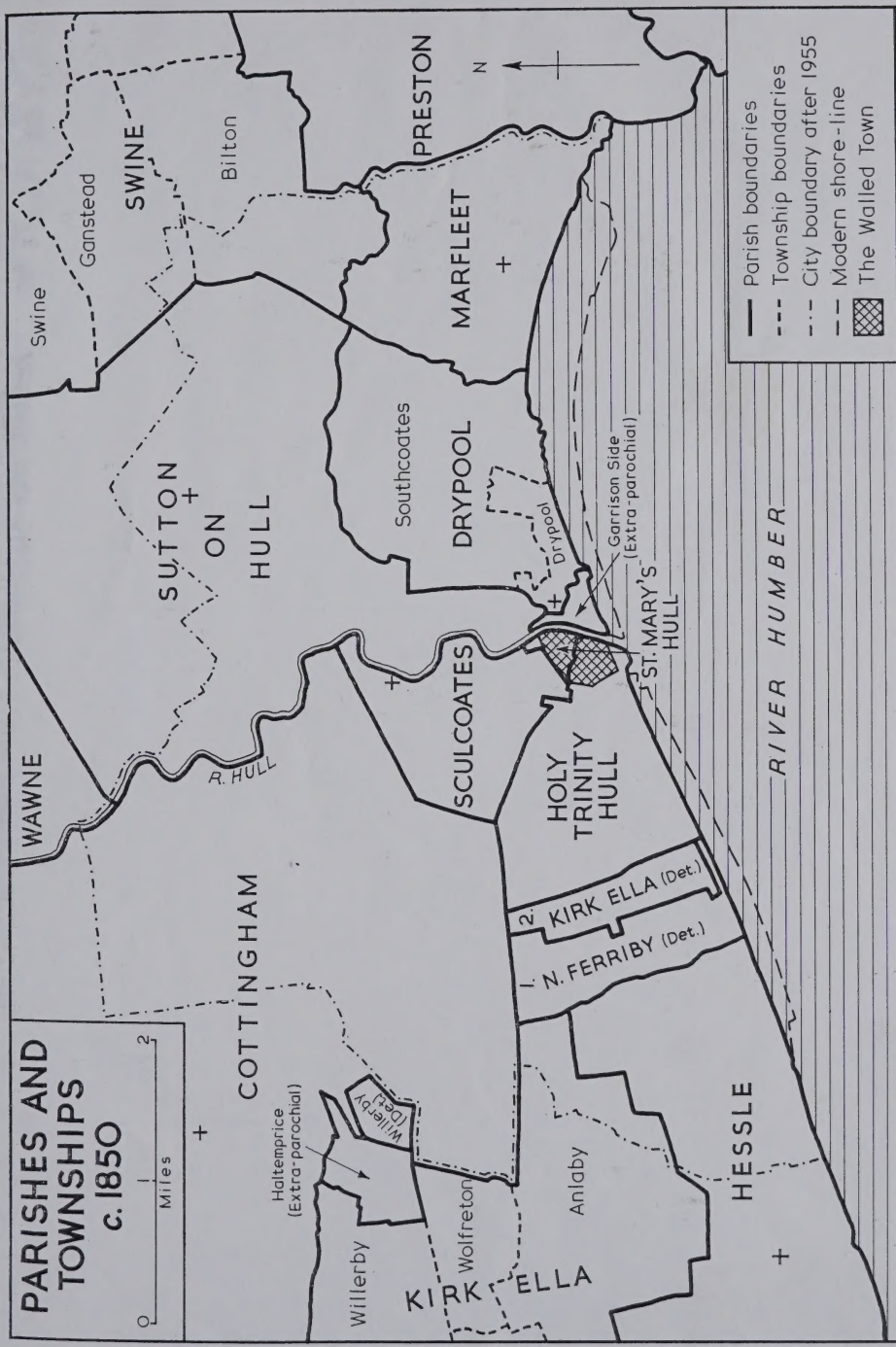
Pat. 1494–1509, 14.

⁴⁷ L. & P. Hen. VIII, xviii (1), p. 128.

⁴⁸ Inst. Bks.; Cal. Pat. 1558–60, 259; see below.

Part of Yorkshire East Riding

Clayton/Chorley 8



OUTLYING VILLAGES

The only record of parish government before Drypool's absorption in Hull is a vestry minute book beginning in 1822.²⁴ In the 1820s and 1830s a parish meeting was held at Easter to choose churchwardens; one was chosen by the vicar, his nominee being alternately the Drypool warden and the Southcoates warden. The accounts appear to have been audited at a summer meeting, but there are few records of the rates levied: in 1824, however, a rate of 3d. in the pound was agreed upon. The parish maintained its own workhouse.²⁵

Manors and Other Estates

In 1086 an estate of 13 bovates in Southcoates and Drypool was claimed by Drew de Bevrere; before the Conquest it had belonged to Ote and Ravenchill.²⁶ *SOUTHCOATES* subsequently emerges as the substantive manor, to which lands in Drypool were attached. Drew de Bevrere's claim, against the Canons of St. John of Beverley,²⁷ seems to have been unsuccessful: the canons are frequently named as overlords²⁸ and presumably retained Southcoates and Drypool until the suppression of the college.

The demesne lordship was held by the Sutton family from at least 1227²⁹ until the death of Sir Thomas de Sutton shortly before 1389.³⁰ At Sir Thomas's death the manor was to revert first to Peter Mauley (VI) (d. 1382) and his wife Constance, a daughter of Sir Thomas de Sutton; she subsequently married Sir John Godard. It was next to revert to Peter Mauley (VII) (d. 1391) and his wife Margery, another of Sir Thomas's daughters, and then to their male heirs. They had one son, Peter Mauley (VIII) (d. 1414). Finally, it was to pass to Sir Thomas de Sutton's remaining heirs. In 1415 the manor was accordingly divided into three shares: those of Sir Thomas's daughter Agnes Hastings, of his grandson John Godard, and of his grand-daughters Constance Bygod and Elizabeth Salvan, the sisters of Peter Mauley (VIII).³¹

The share of Agnes Hastings was granted in 1423 to George Bulmer;³² it was forfeited to the Crown in 1537 after the rebellion of Sir John Bulmer,³³ but his son Sir Ralph was restored in 1548 and held this share of Drypool at his death in 1558.³⁴ It was divided between Ralph's eight daughters³⁵ and its further history is confused. In 1563-4 one daughter, Joan Cholmeley, sold her part to Robert Hogg and William Watson. In the same year Frances Constable sold her part to Anthony Smethley and Thomas Rokeby.³⁶ In 1565 Millicent Graye sold her part to Henry Curdeux,³⁷ and he sold it to Thomas Dalton in 1574;

John Dalton exchanged it with Joseph and John Micklethwaite in 1653.³⁸ In 1566 Dorothy Williamson sold her part to George Bowes and Thomas Grymston. In 1569-70 Bridget Norton and Barbara Farley sold their parts to George Bowes, Michael Tempest, and Edmund Smythson.³⁹ There are other references to parts of the former Hastings share of the manor, which seems to have remained fragmented. Thus an eighth part was sold by Ralph Clarke to James Typling and Thomas Bromflet in 1596-7,⁴⁰ and a sixteenth part was held by the Bromflets until at least 1637.⁴¹ The Typlings sold their sixteenth part to Leonard Scott in 1615-16.⁴²

The third share which fell to John Godard in 1415 was still held by the Godards in 1424; by 1511 Henry Ughtred seems to have succeeded to part of it,⁴³ perhaps by the marriage of Margaret Godard to Sir Thomas Ughtred some time before 1398.⁴⁴ In 1527 Robert Ughtred granted it to Cardinal Wolsey.⁴⁵ After Wolsey's fall the share was granted by the Crown to Sir Marmaduke Constable in 1535.⁴⁶ Another part of the Godard share seems to have passed to the Stapleton family, who held it until 1554 when it was granted to Thomas Alrede, Christopher Estofte, and Hugh Hungate.⁴⁷

The history of the remaining third share is confused. The sixth part inherited by Constance Bygod passed to her grandson Ralph in 1461-2.⁴⁸ It may have been acquired by the Everingham, as was his share of Sutton.⁴⁹ It was perhaps most of this part which Thomas Hennage sold to John St. Quintin in 1558.⁵⁰ Matthew St. Quintin sold five parts of a sixth part (i.e. 5/36) of the manor to Thomas Dalton in 1569,⁵¹ and the Daltons held land here until the end of the 17th century.⁵² There were further dealings in this holding in 1703 and 1764-5; on the latter occasion George Garnett became the owner.⁵³

The sixth part falling to Elizabeth Salvan in 1415 remained in her family until at least 1472.⁵⁴ Before 1548 it seems to have passed in part to Sir William Knowles, of Bilton,⁵⁵ and thence to his son-in-law John Stanhope. The heir to this property in 1582 was William Alford.⁵⁶ Possibly connected with the Salvan part is the ninth of the manor which was sold by Alford Truslove to Richard Milner in 1629-30, and by the Milners to Israel Popple in 1649.⁵⁷ The rest of the Salvan sixth part apparently descended, like Sutton, to Sir William Sydney and to the Corporation of Hull.⁵⁸

By the 18th century Drypool and Southcoates had thus become divided among numerous landlords many of whom did not enjoy manorial rights in

²⁴ In church.

²⁶ V.C.H. Yorks. ii. 268.

²⁷ Ibid. 171, 295-6.

²⁸ Cal. Inq. p.m. iv, p. 92; x, p. 259; Mem. Bk. Bev. Minster, ii (Sur. Soc. 108), 312; C 142/25/123.

²⁹ Cur. Reg. R. xiii. 38.

³⁰ e.g. Cal. Inq. p.m. x, p. 259; xi, p. 407; Complete Peerage; T. Blashill, Sutton in Holderness, 108.

³¹ Yorks. Inq. Hen. IV-V, 115-16; J. W. Clay, Extinct and Dormant Peerages of N. Counties of Eng. 132, 213.

³² C.P. 25(1)/291/65/9.

³³ E 150/237/28.

³⁴ C 142/116/78; 125/50.

³⁵ Poulson, Hist. Holderness, i. 164; C 142/125/50.

³⁶ Yorks. Fines, i. 279, 280.

³⁷ Ibid. 311.

³⁸ Ibid. ii. 55; E.R.R.O., DDRI/35/6(c).

³⁹ Yorks. Fines, i. 328, 371; Complete Peerage.

⁴⁰ Yorks. Fines, iv. 64.

²⁵ See p. 440.

⁴¹ C 142/484/142.

⁴² Yorks. Fines, 1614-25, 49.

⁴³ C.P. 25(1)/291/65/2; C 142/25/123.

⁴⁴ Complete Peerage.

⁴⁵ Yorks. Fines, i. 48.

⁴⁶ L. & P. Hen. VIII, viii, p. 342; Add. i (1), p. 348.

⁴⁷ Yorks. Fines, i. 174; C 139/143/28.

⁴⁸ C 140/479/40.

⁴⁹ See p. 472.

⁵⁰ Yorks. Fines, i. 215.

⁵¹ Ibid. 366; Stanewell, Cal. Hull Deeds, D.649.

⁵² C.P. 25(2)/894/4 Wm. & Mary Trinity; C.P. 43/436,

rot. 1.

⁵³ C.P. 25(2)/983/2 Anne Hilary; C.P. 43/597, rot. 242.

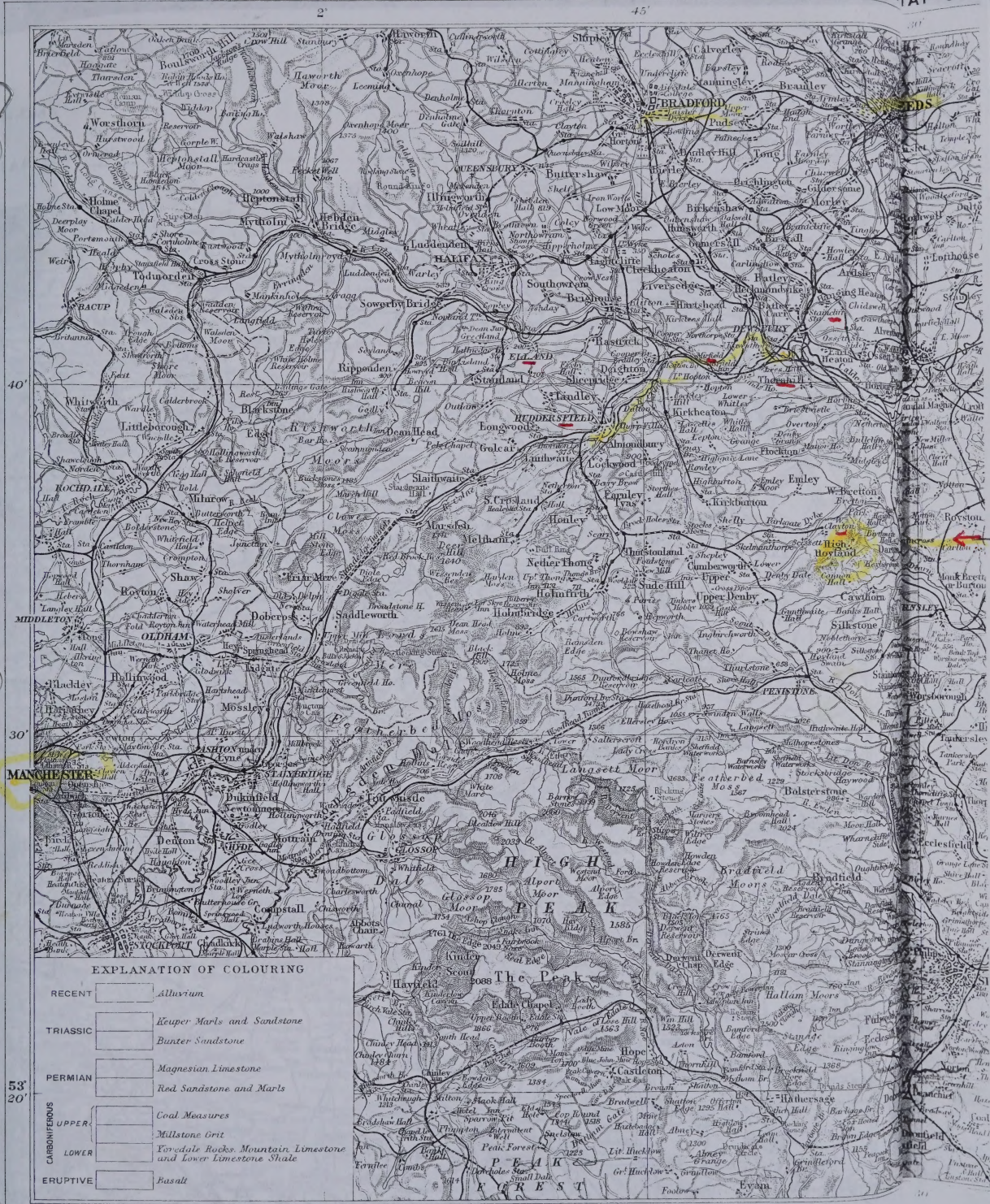
⁵⁴ C 140/518/62.

⁵⁵ Yorks. Fines, i. 138.

⁵⁶ C 142/199/69.

⁵⁷ C.P. 25(2)/519/5 Chas. I East.; 612/1649 Mich.

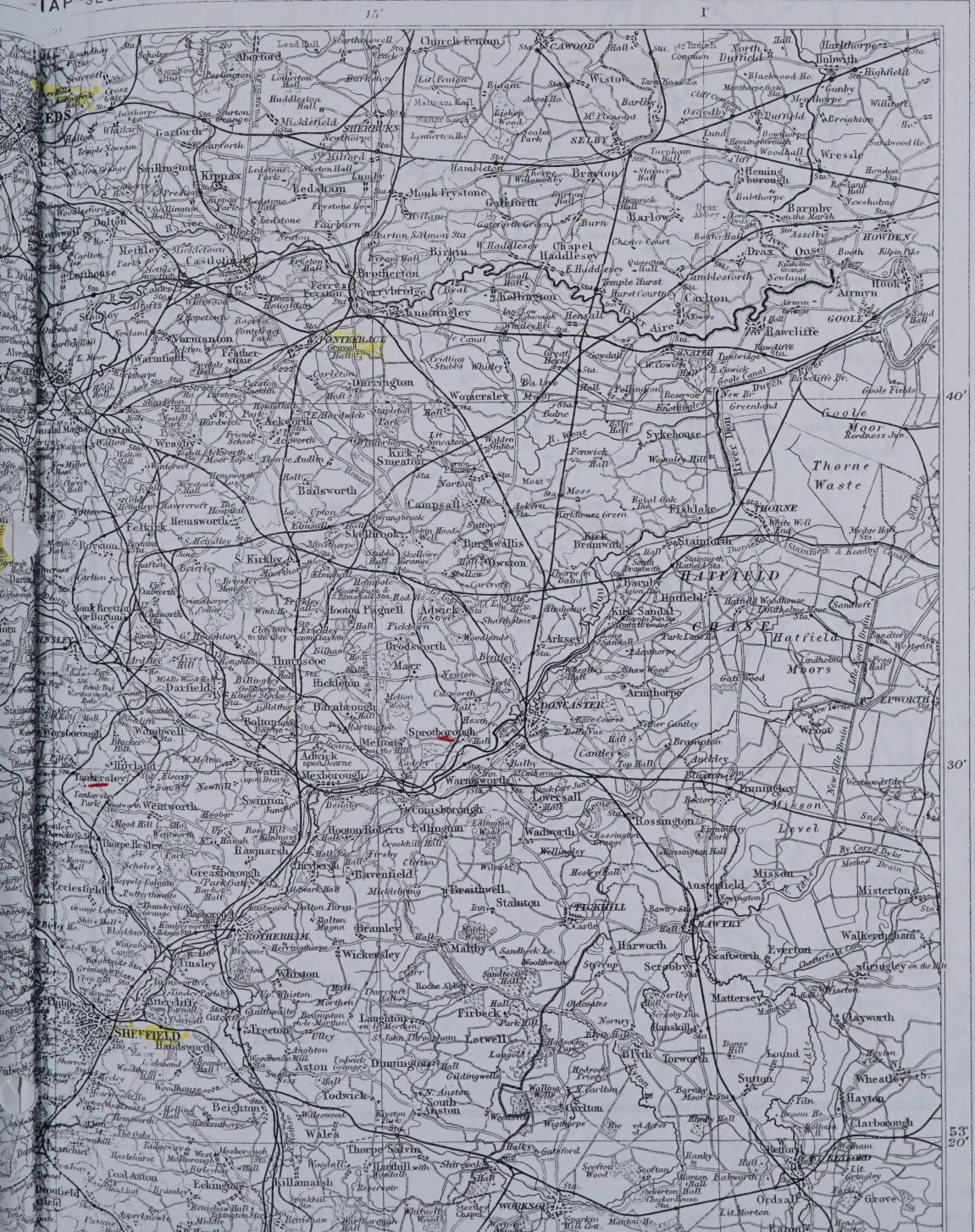
⁵⁸ See p. 472.

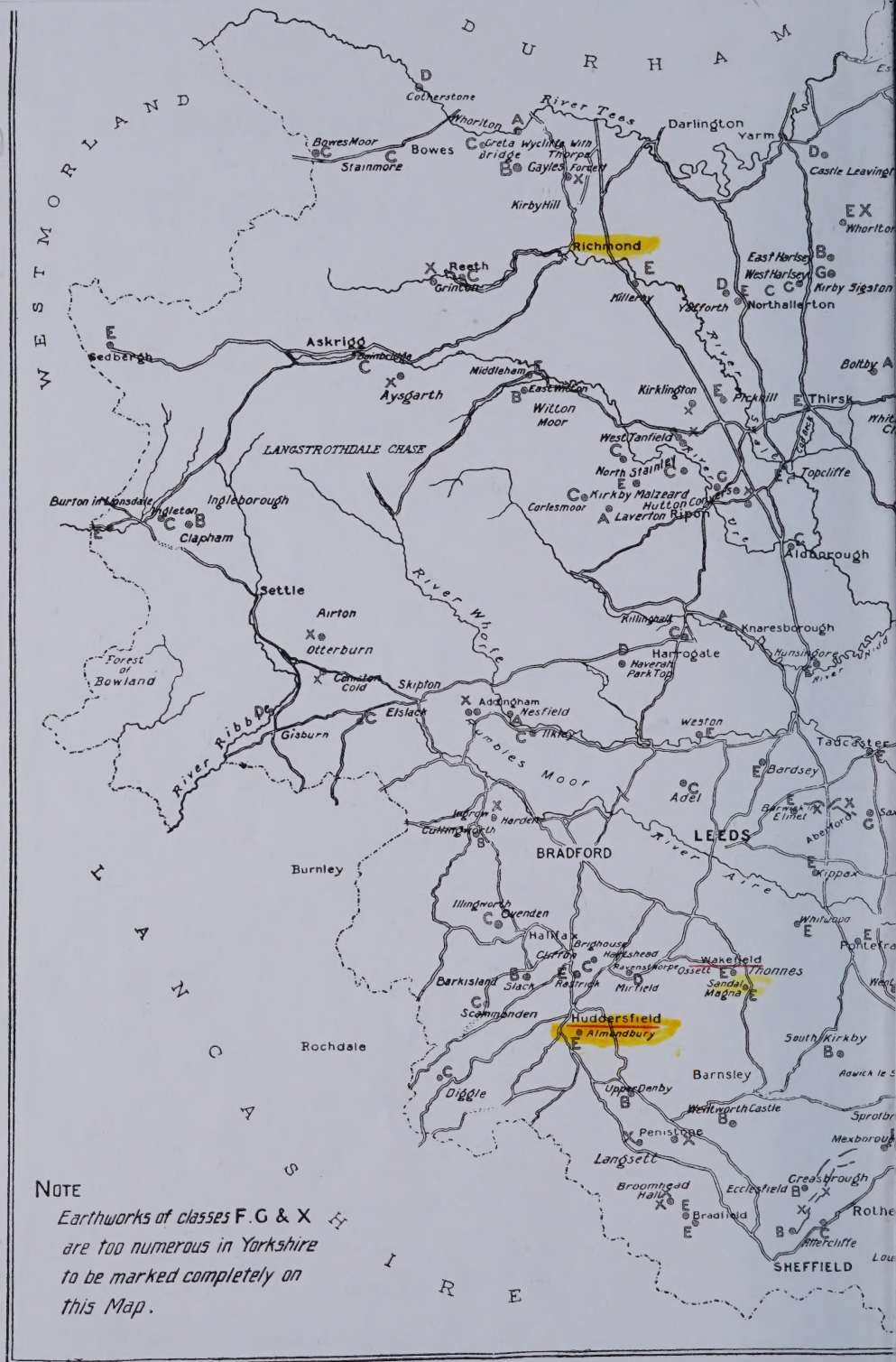


West Riding Yokes.
Leeds

IAP-SECTION V

BASED ON THE MAPS OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

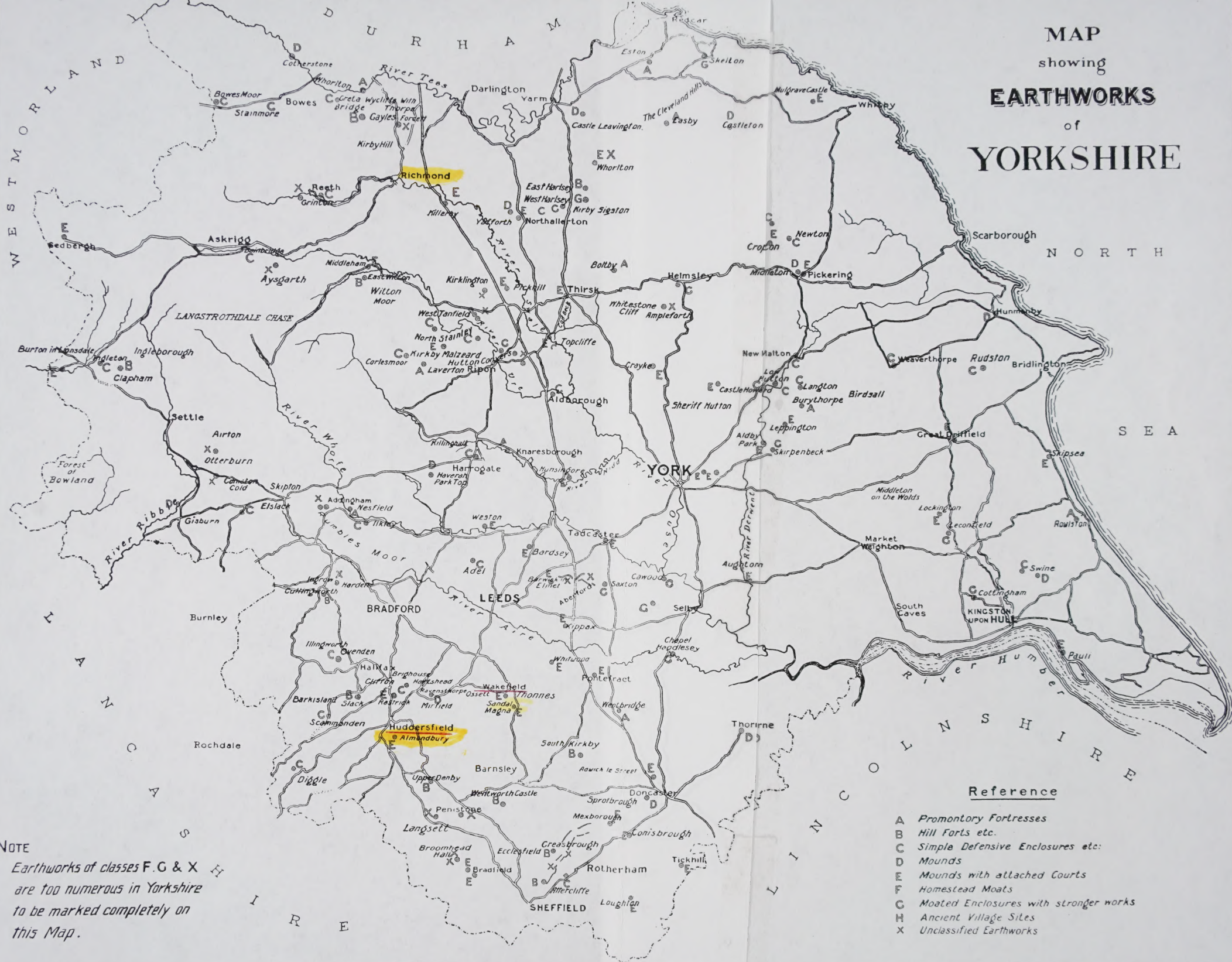




(get post sent of this)



MAP showing EARTHWORKS of YORKSHIRE



NOTE

Earthworks of classes F, G & X are too numerous in Yorkshire to be marked completely on this Map.

Reference

- A Promontory Fortresses
- B Hill Forts etc.
- C Simple Defensive Enclosures etc.
- D Mounds
- E Mounds with attached Courts
- F Homestead Moats
- G Moated Enclosures with stronger works
- H Ancient Village Sites
- X Unclassified Earthworks



By William Farrer, D. Litt..

By William Farrer, D. Litt..

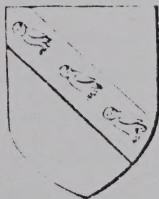
The King had land in places shown in Red	thus	<i>Beristade</i>
The Archbishop had land in places underlined	"	<i>Wifleshale</i>
Count Alan " " " " "	"	<i>Ascam</i>
The Count of Mortain " " "	"	<i>Hulsingoure</i>
Ilbert de Lacy " " "	"	<i>Breselais</i>
Roger le Poitevin " " "	"	<i>Arneclif</i>

The King had land in places shown in Red	thus	<i>Beristade</i>
The Archbishop had land in places underlined	"	<i>Wifleshale</i>
Count Alan " " " " "	"	<i>Ascam</i>
The Count of Mortain " " "	"	<i>Hulsingoure</i>
Ilbert de Lacy " " "	"	<i>Breselais</i>
Roger le Poitevin " " "	"	<i>Arneclif</i>



SAVILLE, OF THORNHILL.

CREATED
29th June, 1611.



EXTINCT
10th Jan. 1784.

Lineage.

The SAVILES came originally from the province of Anjou, in France, but they have been settled in different parts of Yorkshire for several centuries. The first of the name upon record is

SIR JOHN SAVILE, of Savile Hall, who married the daughter of Sir Simon de Rockley. His great grandson,

THOMAS SAVILE, of Newstead, in the county of York, *m.* the daughter and heir of Sir Richard Tankersley, *knt.* and had issue,

JOHN (Sir), his heir.

Henry, who *m.* about the year 1300, Ellen, daughter and heir of Thomas Copley, of Copley, in Yorkshire, and was ancestor of the SAVILES of Copley and the SAVILES of Methley.

The elder son,

SIR JOHN SAVILE, *knt.* *m.* the daughter and heir of — Rochdale, *esq.* and left a son,

JOHN SAVILE, who *m.* the daughter of Sir Robert Latham, *knt.* and was father of

SIR JOHN SAVILE, *knt.* who *m.* Jane, daughter of Matthew de Bosco, alias Wood, and had a son and heir,

JOHN SAVILE, who *m.* Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Henry Rishworth, and was *s.* by his son,

SIR JOHN SAVILE, *knt.* who was sheriff of Yorkshire 3 and 11 RICHARD II. and twice returned to parliament by the same county, in the 7th and 8th of the same king. He *m.* Isabel, daughter and heir of Thomas Eland, *esq.* of Eland, also in Yorkshire, and had two sons,

JOHN (Sir), his heir, who *m.* Isabel, daughter of Robert Ratcliffe, *esq.* and had issue,

JOHN (Sir), who *m.* Isabel, daughter of Sir William Fitzwilliams, *knt.* but *d. s. p.*

ISABEL, heir of her brother, *m.* to Thomas D'Arcy, son of Lord D'Arcy.

HENRY.

The younger son and eventual heir male,

HENRY SAVILE, *esq.* *m.* Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Simon Thornhill, *esq.* of Thornhill, in the county of York,† and by that alliance he acquired the manor of Thornhill and other extensive estates. He left a son and heir, — — — — —

† Son and heir of SIR BRYAN THORNHILL, *knt.* a person of great note in the time of EDWARD III. having served in several parliaments as knight of the shire; he was descended from JORDAN DE THORNHILL.

This is diary Civil War - King vs. Parliament. See map of York near in London but Seaford & probably still on West Riding outside of York

POLITICAL HISTORY

the earl's advance,⁶⁸ but it was not until 1 December that Newcastle, with some 8,000 men, crossed the Tees at Pierce Bridge, after a sharp fight in which the superiority of the Royalist artillery proved decisive.⁶⁹

A little while before Newcastle's arrival the Fairfaxs, after successfully repelling an attack on Bradford, had taken up their quarters at Tadcaster with about a thousand men. To guard the lines of communication with the West Riding, the chief source of the Parliamentary supplies, Sir Thomas Fairfax was sent to Wetherby with 300 foot and 40 horse. Discipline was slack and no proper guards had been set, 'for in the beginning of the war men were as impatient of duty as ignorant of it,' and early one morning 800 Royalists were at the gates of the town before their advance was discovered. Sir Thomas happened to have just mounted with the intention of riding over to his father at Tadcaster; he galloped up to his men's quarters, and taking two sergeants and two pikemen, the only men under arms, faced the enemy. Sir Thomas Glemham, the Royalist commander, with several other officers charged the gallant little band, but after a sharp encounter, in which Major Carr⁶⁰ was slain, drew off. By this time the Parliamentary troops had got under arms and were coming up, so the Royalists retired.⁶¹ With the advent of the Earl of Newcastle, to whom the Earl of Cumberland had reluctantly yielded up the command,⁶² matters took a turn less favourable to the Parliamentary forces. Sir Edward Loftus with all the Richmondshire troops, and Sir Henry Anderson with the men of Cleveland and the North Riding, to the number of one thousand, abandoned the struggle; Sir Hugh Cholmley drew off his 700 men from Stamford Bridge⁶³ to garrison Scarborough, and Colonel Boynton with another 800 was sent to strengthen Hull. The forces left with Fairfax amounted to twenty-one companies of foot, seven troops of horse, and one of dragoons, and of these two companies of foot were stationed at Selby, one at Cawood, and the rest partly at Wetherby under Captain Hotham and partly at Tadcaster under Lord Fairfax.⁶⁴ Two days after his arrival in York, on 6 December, Newcastle marched out to attack Tadcaster. Fairfax called Hotham to his aid and took up a position outside the town; but the Royalists, who had a great superiority in numbers, forced him back into the town and even occupied some of the houses, from which, however, they were driven out by Major-General Gifford. Fortunately for Fairfax a strong party of horse who had been sent to take him in the rear went astray, and after seven hours' desperate fighting the Royalists drew off. Taking advantage of the darkness the Parliamentary forces withdrew to Selby, leaving Newcastle a clear passage to Pontefract.⁶⁵ Over-estimating the effect of their victory, the Royalists kept no watch on their opponents, and just a week after the fight at Tadcaster, when the cavaliers quartered at Sherburn were feasting, Sir Thomas Fairfax swooped down upon them, capturing a number of prisoners and carrying off their best horses.⁶⁶ Sir Thomas then took a small force to the support of Bradford. Here he lay between hostile forces of 1,500 men in Leeds and 1,200 in Wakefield; but Sir William Savile, who had already suffered a check in an attempt to take Bradford, knew the Puritan sympathies of those two towns, and did not dare to deplete his garrisons. In the middle of January 1643 Sir Thomas obtained his father's consent to 'raise the country,'⁶⁷ and with a force of 1,200 men from Bradford and the neighbouring constabularies marched against Leeds on 23 January. After two hours' hot fighting the town was carried, Sir William Savile and some of his officers escaping by swimming the river.⁶⁸ As a result not only did a quantity of ammunition fall into the hands of Fairfax, but Wakefield was evacuated by the Royalists, and the Earl of Newcastle retired from Pontefract to York.⁶⁹

Meanwhile Sir Hugh Cholmley, acting from Scarborough, had defeated the Earl of Newport at Malton and, leaving a garrison there under Captain Bushell, had marched to Guisborough and destroyed a Royalist force there, capturing Colonel Slingsby and over a hundred prisoners.⁷⁰ But lack of money began to make itself seriously felt on the Parliamentary side,⁷¹ Sir Hugh Cholmley's troops met with a sharp reverse at Yarm Bridge on 1 February,⁷² and three weeks later, on the 22nd, the queen landed with a considerable reinforcement of ammunition and money at Bridlington. Early next morning four ships of the Parliamentary fleet arrived and opened fire on the queen's ships, many of the shot falling, by accident or design, on the house where the queen herself was lodged. She was compelled to leave her lodging and seek refuge with her ladies behind some rising ground, but displayed her usual courage, even insisting upon returning to rescue her lap-dog.⁷³

⁶⁸ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiii, App. i, 68.

⁶⁹ Rushworth, *Mem.* ii (3), 77.

⁶⁰ If this is the Thomas Carr who was buried in York Minster (*Yorks. Arch. Journ.* i, 231), the skirmish at Wetherby must have taken place in the middle of November.

⁶¹ *Yorks. Arch. Journ.* viii, 208; Slingsby, *Diary*, 83.

⁶² Slingsby, *op. cit.* 84.

⁶³ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* x, App. vi, 90.

⁶⁴ Rushworth, *Mem.* ii (3), 91.

⁶⁵ *Yorks. Arch. Journ.* viii, 208; Slingsby, *op. cit.* 85.

⁶⁶ Slingsby *op. cit.* 87.

⁶⁷ *Yorks. Arch. Journ.* i, 96.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.* viii, 210.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*

⁷⁰ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xiii, App. i, 90.

⁷¹ *Ibid.* 90, 102; Rushworth, *Mem.* ii (3), 125.

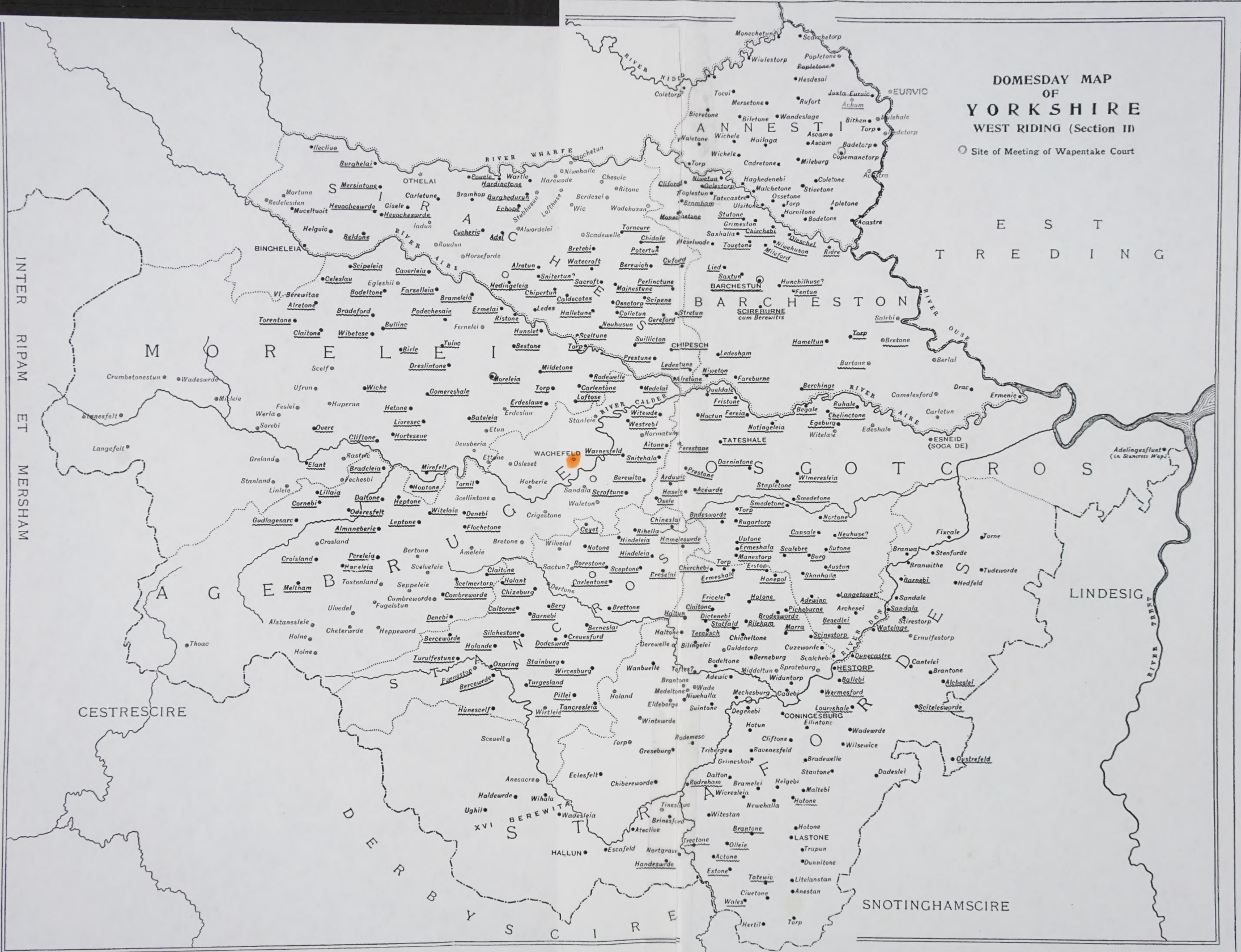
⁷² *Life of Newcastle* (ed. Firth), 34.

⁷³ *Ibid.* 35; Slingsby, *Diary*, 89.



DOMESDAY MAP
OF
YORKSHIRE
WEST RIDING (Section II)

○ Site of Meeting of Wapentake Court



○ Site of Meeting of Wapentake Court

A N N E S T I

B A R C H E S T O N

$\text{O}^{\text{Darnintone}} \text{S} \cdot \text{G} \quad \text{O} \quad \text{T} \quad \text{C} \quad \text{R} \quad \text{O} \quad \text{S}$

LINDESIG

SNOTINGHAMSCIRE

In HUNCHILHUSES [in Sherburn], Ilbert 1 carucate.

In BARCHESTUN [Barkston], the same, 1 carucate.

In FENTUN [Little Fenton], the same, 3 bovates.

In RIE [Ryther], the same, 2 carucates.

In HAMELTUN [Hambleton], the same, 3 carucates.

In BERCHIGE [Birkin], the same, 1 carucate.

In CARLETUN [Carlton], the King 6 carucates.

In CAMBESFORD [Camblesforth], Ernuin 1 carucate.

In NIWETUN [Newton Wallis], Ilbert 3 carucates.

In TOGLESTON [Toulston 2 carucates], NEUTON [Newton Kyme 4 carucates 7 bovates] and OGLESTORP [Oglethorpe 1 carucate], O. Arcis 7 carucates and 7 bovates.

In GRIMESTUN [Grimston], Ilbert 1 carucate and 5 bovates.

In NEUHUSE [in North Milford], Ilbert 2 carucates.

In CHIRCHEBI [Kirkby Wharfe], Ilbert half a carucate.

In MILEFORD [North Milford], Ilbert 2 carucates.

In DRAC [Drax 3 carucates], ERMENIA [Little Armin 1 carucate], CAMELESFORD [Camblesforth 1 carucate] and BERLAI [Barlow 1 bovat], Ralph Pagenel 5 carucates and 1 bovat.

In ¹³ FAREBURNE [Fairburn], Ilbert 2½ carucates.

In LEDESHAM [Ledsham], Ilbert 2 carucates.

In TATECASTRE [Tadcaster], W. Perci 8 carucates.

In NIWETON [Newton Kyme 2 carucates and 'TOGLESTUN' (Toulston 1 carucate)], O. (de) Arcis 3 carucates.¹⁴

(STRAFORDS WAPENTAC¹⁵ [STRAFFORTH WAPENTAKE])

In CONINGSBURG [Conisbrough 5 carucates], with the berewicks,¹⁶ Will. de War(ene)

¹³ This and the three next entries are written in the margin.

¹⁴ Total of the wapentake, including 2 car. 3 bov. in Ouston, properly in Ainsty Wapentake, and 29 car. 5 bov. which may be identified as belonging to the socage of Snaith, 246 car. 6 bov. The members of the socage of Snaith in this wapentake may be identified as follows:—Barlow 1 car. 7 bov., Birkin 1 car., Brayton 2 car., Burton Hall 2 car., Cawood 2 car., Flaxley 6 bov., Gowthorpe 1 car., Chapel Haddlesley 4 car., West Haddlesley 4 car., Hirst Courtney 3 car., Great Selby 3 car., Temple Hirst 3 car., Wistow 2 car. Total, 29 car. 5 bov.

¹⁵ This heading is omitted in the original. See the Claims.

¹⁶ See p. 258.

91 carucates of land and 3 bovates and 15 acres.¹⁷

In LASTONE [Loughton-en-le-Morthen 12 carucates], TRAPUN [Throapham 6 carucates], DUNINTONE [Dinnington 4 carucates], LITELANSTAN [South Anston 6 carucates], ANESTAN [North Anston 10 carucates], TORP [Thorpe Salvin 6 carucates], WALES [Wales 3½ carucates], HOTONE [Slade Hooton 3 carucates] (and) NEUHALLE [Newhall Grange 3½ carucates], Ro. Busli 54 carucates of land.

In WADEWRDE [Wadworth], R. Busli 12 carucates.

In STANTONE [Stainton 2½ carucates T.], R. Busli 1½ carucate.

In DADESLEI [Dadsley in Tickhill 5 carucates], STANTON [Stainton 4 bovates] and ELGEBI [Hellaby 2½ carucates], R. Busli 8 carucates.

In WINCESLEI [Wickersley], the same, 4 carucates.

In MALTEBI [Maltby 3½ carucates T.] and ELGEBI [Hellaby 4 bovates T.], the same Roger 4½ carucates.

In BRINESFORD [Brinsworth], R. Busli 1 carucate and 3 bovates. In the same place, W. Perci 3 carucates and 5 bovates.

In TINESLAW [Tinsley 4 carucates 1 bovat] and NORTGRAVE [Orgrave 4 carucates], R. Busli 8 carucates and 1 bovat. In the same place (Tinsley), the King 7 bovates.

In GRESSEBURG [Greasbrough], R. Busli 3 carucates.

In GRIMESHOU [in Ravenfield], R. Busli 3½ carucates.

In MECESBURG [Mexborough], R. Busli 5 carucates.

In NEUHALLE [Newhall 1 carucate], HOTUN [Hooton Roberts 4 carucates] (and) DENEGBI [Denaby 1 carucate], Ro. Busli 6 carucates.

In ADEWIC [Adwick-on-Deane], Ro. Busli 2½ carucates.

In BARNEBURG [Barnbrough 2 carucates] and BILHAM [Bilham 4 carucates], Ro. Busli 6 carucates.

In ECLESFELD [Ecclesfield], Ro. Busli 4 carucates.

In WADE [Wath-upon-Deane 6 carucates T.], SUINTONE [Swinton 4 bovates T.], and WINTREWORDE [Wentworth 1 carucate 6 bovates T.], Ro. Busli 7 carucates and 2 bovates.

In HOLLAND [Hoyland, *par. Wath*], the same Ro. 2 carucates.

In WANBUELLE [Wombwell 1 carucate 6 bovates] and MEDELTON [West Melton 2 bovates T.] and TOFTES [in West Melton 1 bovat], the same Ro. 2 carucates. In the same places [Wombwell 6 bovates, West Melton 1 carucate 3 bovates], the King 2 carucates and

¹⁷ This total exceeds that recorded in the text by 4 bov.

THE HOLDERS OF LANDS

1 bovate. In the same places [Wombwell 3½ carucates, West Melton and Toftes 6 bovates], W. Aincurt 4 carucates and 2 bovates.

In RODEMESC [Rawmarsh], W. Aincurt 4 carucates.

In ICHELSTONE [Hickleton], Count Alberic 5 carucates and 5 bovates. In the same place, the same Alberic 1 carucate and 5 bovates.

In DEREWELD [Darfield], the King 4 carucates.

In MEDELSTONE [Melton-on-the-Hill], Ro. Busli 8 carucates.

In WIDUNTORP [Wildthorpe in Cadeby], the same R. 2 carucates.

In CATEBI [Cadeby], R. Busli 3 carucates. In the same place, Count Alberic 2 carucates and 1 bovat. [*in margin, r*]

In SPROTEBURG [Sprotbrough 5 carucates] and CUZEWORDE [Cusworth 1 carucate] and BALLEBI [Balby 2 carucates], (Ro. Busli) 8 carucates. In the same place (Sprotbrough), the King 1 carucate.

In MERELTON [Melton-on-the-Hill 4 carucates], HOILAND [Hoyland, *par. Wath* 4 bovates], TORP [*Thorpe* Hesley 3 bovates], WINTEWORDE [Wentworth 2 bovates] and BRANTONE [Brampton Bierlow 3 bovates], the King 5½ carucates.

In WAT [Wath-upon-Deane 6 carucates], MIDELSTONE [West Melton 3 bovates], WINTEWORDE [Wentworth 6 bovates] and ELDEBERGE [Hoover Hall 4 bovates], the King 7 carucates and 5 bovates.

In MEDELSTONE [West Melton], the King 1 carucate and 5 bovates.

In BRANTONE [Brampton Bierlow 2 carucates], TORP [Thorpe Hesley 5 bovates] and ELDEBERGE [Hoover Hall 4 bovates], the King 3 carucates and 1 bovat.

In BINGELIE [Billingley], the King half a carucate.

In WINTEWORDE [Wentworth], the King 1 carucate and 2 bovates.

In HALSTONE [Little Houghton 2 carucates T.], R. Busli 2½ carucates.

In BILINGELIE [Billingley], R. Busli 5 carucates.

In BODETONE [Bolton-upon-Deane], the same 2½ carucates. In the same place W. Perci 2½ carucates.

In GOLDETORP [Goldthorpe 3 carucates 6 bovates T.] and DERMESOP [Thurnscoe 1 carucate 2 bovates T.], R. Busli 4 carucates and 6 bovates.

In MARRA [Marr 4 carucates 7 bovates T.], the same 4½ carucates. In the same place, the same 4½ carucates T.

2 carucates T.], ALCESLEI [Auckley 2 carucates T.], ALCHELIE [*sic*], the Count of Mortain 22½ carucates.¹⁸

In BRANTONE [Brampton 8 carucates T.] and CANTELIE [Cantley 5 carucates 1½ bovat (and Bessacre 2 carucates ?)], G. Alselin 14 carucates and 1½ bovat.

In EINULUESTORP [Armthorpe], Ernuin 5 carucates.

In BRANWET [Kirk Bramwith], R. Busli 1½ carucate.

In BARNEBI [Barnby-upon-Don], the Count of Mortain 2 carucates and 2 bovates. In the same place, W. Perci 1 carucate and 1 bovat. In the same place, R. Busli 1 carucate and 1 bovat.

In SANDALE [Long Sandall], the Count of Mortain 6 carucates and 5 bovates.

In HOTONE [Hooton Levitt], the Count of Mortain 3 carucates and 6 bovates.

In EILINTONE [Edlington 2 carucates], BRADEWELLE [Braithwell 1 carucate] and DONECASTRE [Doncaster 5 bovates T.], W. Perci 3 carucates and 6 bovates.

In TRIBERGE [Thrybergh], W. Perci 4 carucates.

In DALSTONE [Dalton], W. Perci 2 carucates and 6 bovates.

In RODREHAM [Rotherham], the Count of Mortain 5 carucates.

In CHIBEREWORDE [Kimberworth], R. Busli 6 carucates.

In SINITUN [Swinton 3½ carucates T.], G. Tison 3 carucates and 6 bovates.

In HONEPOL [Hampole], R. Busli 3 carucates.

In FRICELEI [Frickley 4 bovates] and STODFALD [Stotfold 2 bovates], R. Busli 6 bovates.

In HOTUN [Hooton Pagnell 8 carucates (and Bilham 2 carucates)], the Count of Mortain 10 carucates.

In BROCHESWORDE [Brodsworth 5½ carucates T.], and PICHEBURNE [Pickburn], Ro. Busli 5½ carucates. In the same places (Brodsworth 4 bovates and Pickburn 2 carucates), the Count of Mortain 2½ carucates.

In TATEWIC [Todwick], the Count of Mortain 12 carucates.

In HALTUNE [Great Houghton], the Count of Mortain 6 carucates.

In TERNUSCH [Thurnscoe 2 carucates], CLAITONE [Clayton-in-the-Clay 1 carucate], DICTENEBI [Deightonby Fields 2 carucates], and STOFALD [Stotfold 1 carucate], the Count of Mortain 6 carucates and 5½ acres. In the same place (Thurnscoe), W. Perci 6 bovates.

In GULDETORP [Goldthorpe], the King 1 carucate and 2 bovates.

In WIDESTHAN [Whiston 5 carucates] and HANDESWORD [Handsworth 4½ carucates], the Count of Mortain 9½ carucates.

¹⁸ This sum is 4½ car. more than that recorded in the Text.

THE HOLDERS OF LANDS

In MANESTORP [Mensthorpe], Ilbert 2 carucates.²⁴

✓ STANCROS WAPENTAC [STAINCROSS WAPENTAKE]

In CHINESLEI [Kinsley], Ilbert 3 carucates. [*in margin, c*]

In HILMEWORD [Hemsworth], Ilbert 4 carucates.

In BARNEBI [Barnby, *par. Cawthorne*], the King 2 carucates.

In SILCHESTONE [Silkstone], the King 1½ carucate.

In ADELINGESFLUET [Adlingfleet], Go. delauuire (*sic*) 6 carucates.

In BRESLEIE [Brierley 3 carucates] and INDELIE [South Hiendley 3 carucates], Ilbert 6 carucates.

In RORESTUN [Royston], Ilbert 4 carucates.

In DODESWORDE [Dodworth], Ilbert 5 carucates.

In CALTORN [Cawthorne], Ilbert 3 carucates.

In SILCSTON [Silkstone 1½ carucate, HOLANT (Hoyland Swaine 6 bovates), CLACTONE (in Penistone 6 bovates)], Ilbert 3 carucates.

In PENGESTON [Penistone], (Ilbert) 1 carucate and 2 bovates.

In DERTUN [Darton], (Ilbert) 1 carucate.

In BERG [Barugh], Ilbert 3 carucates.

In CEZEBURG [Kexbrough], Ilbert 2½ carucates.

✓ In HOLAND [High Hoyland], Ilbert 2 carucates.

In SACTUN [(in Woolley and WILVELAI (Woolley)), the King 12 carucates.

In SCEPTUN [Shafton 10 carucates] and CARLETON [Carlton 8 carucates], Ilbert 18 carucates.

In WIRCESBURG [Worsborough], Ilbert 5½ carucates.

In PILLEI [Pille], the Count of Mortain 2 carucates.

In WIRLEI [Wortley], the King 4 carucates.

In WIRLEI [Wortley], the Count of Mortain 1 carucate.

✓ In TANCRESLEI [Tankersley], the Count of Mortain 1½ carucate.

In TURGESLAND [Thurgoland], Ilbert 4½ carucates.

In STANBURG [Stainbrough], Ilbert 2 carucates.

²⁴ Total of the wapentake, including 41 car. which may be identified as belonging to the socage of Snaith and 3 bov. in Bentley, 226 car. 1½ bov. according to the Text and 223 car. 4½ bov. according to the Summary.

The members of the socage of Snaith in this wapentake may be identified as follows:—Armin 3 car., Balne 3 car., Cowick 2 car., Fockerby 3 car., Gowdall 3 car., Haldenby 4 car., Heck 3 car., Pollington 4 car., Rawcliffe 4 car., Snaith 4 car., Whitgift 4 car., and Whitley 4 car. Total 41 car.

In HUNESCELF [Hunshelf], Ilbert 3 carucates.

In TUROLUESTON [Thurlstone 4 carucates] and BERCEWORDE [Ingbirchworth 2 carucates], Ilbert 6 carucates.

In CUMBREWORDE [Lower Cumberworth], Ilbert 1 carucate.

In DENEBI [Denby], Ilbert 3 carucates.

In SCHELTORP [Skelmanthorpe], Ilbert 3 carucates.

✓ In CLAITONE [Clayton West], Ilbert 3 carucates.

In BREZONE [Monk Bretton], Ilbert 1½ carucate.

In OSPRING [Oxspring 1 carucate] and BERCEWORDE [Rough Birchworth 1 carucate], Ilbert 2 carucates.

✓ In HOLANDE [Hoyland Swaine 1 carucate 2 bovates T.], Ilbert 1 carucate, and 1 bovat.

In DERTONE [Darton], Ilbert 4 carucates.

In NORTON [Notton], Ilbert 6 carucates.

In CREUESFORD [Keresforth 2 carucates] and BERNESLAI [Barnsley 3 carucates], (Ilbert) 5 carucates.

In CEUET [Chevet], Ilbert 1½ carucate [and in the same place 2½ carucates].

In HINDELEI [Cold Hiendley], Ilbert 4 carucates. In the same place and (in) Rihelle [Ryhill], 4 carucates.²⁵

AGEBRUGE WAPENTAC [AGBRIGG WAPENTAKE]

In WARNESFELD [Warmfield 6 carucates] and the berewick [Sharlston 3 carucates], the Archbishop 9 carucates.

In MEDELAI [Methley], Ilbert 8 carucates.

In WITEWDE [Whitwood], Ilbert 8 carucates.

In ACITONE [Ackton], Ilbert 3 carucates.

In WESTREBI [Altofts], Ilbert 6 carucates.

In NORMANTONE [Normanton], the King 10 carucates.

In SNITEHALE [Snydale], Ilbert 6 carucates.

In WALETON [Walton], the King 8 carucates.

In SCROFTUNE [Crofton], Ilbert 4 carucates.

✓ In SANDALE [Sandal Magna], the King 6 carucates.

In FLOCHETON [Flockton], Ilbert 3 carucates.

In DENEBI [Denby], Ilbert 3 carucates.

In AMELAI [Emley], (the King) 3 carucates.

✓ In TORNIL [Thornhill], Ilbert 4 carucates.

In WITELEI [Whitley], Ilbert 5 carucates.

In LEPTONE [Lepton], Ilbert 3 carucates.

In HEPTONE [Kirkheaton], Ilbert 3 carucates.

In DALTONE [Dalton], Ilbert 2 carucates.

In ALMANEBERIE [Almondbury], Ilbert 4 carucates.

In FERLEI [Farnley Tyas], Ilbert 3 carucates.

In HANELEI [Honley 2 carucates] and MELTHAM [Meltham 2 carucates], Ilbert 4 carucates.

²⁵ Total of the wapentake 148 car. 4 bov., according to the Text. Apart from an omission in Chevet, the Summary records 1 bov. less.

In TRETONE [Treeton], the Count of Mortain 3 carucates.

In HACTONE [Aughton], the Count of Mortain 2 carucates and 6 bovates.

In WALIS [Wales], the Count of Mortain 1 caruate.

In ESTONE [Aston], the Count of Mortain 2 carucates and 2 bovates.

In OLLEI [Ulley], the Count of Mortain 4 carucates.

In BRANTONE [Brampton-en-le-Morthen], the Count of Mortain 6 carucates.

In WATELAG [Wheatley 2 carucates 5 bovates], DONECASTRE [Doncaster 3 bovates], ADEWIC [Adwick-on-Deane 4 bovates], SCINESTORP [Skinthorpe 2 carucates 5 bovates], LANGETOUE [Langthwaite 7 carucates 2 bovates], BENELEI [Bentley 3 bovates] and SANDALIE [Kirk Sandall 4 bovates], the Count of Mortain 15 carucates.¹⁹

In ALDEWORDE [Holdworth], Ro. Busli 2 carucates.

fol. 379b.

In HALLUN [Hallam and 16 berewicks], Jud(ith) the Countess 29 carucates.

In ATECLIVE [Attercliffe], the same Countess 3 carucates.

In SCAFFELD [Sheffield 2 carucates T.], the same Countess 3 carucates.

In SCEULT [Waldershelfe 4 bovates and Onesacre 4 bovates T.], the King 1 caruate.

In UGHIL [Ughill 6 bovates] and WIHALE [Worrall 4 bovates] and WADELEI [Wadsley 4 bovates], R. Busli 1 caruate and 6 bovates.

In ERMESHALE [South Elmsall 3 carucates] and FRICHELIE [Frickley 3 carucates], TORP [Moorthorpe 1 caruate] and CHIRCHEBI [South Kirkby 4 carucates], Ilbert 11 carucates of land.²⁰

OSGOTGROS WAPENTAC [OSGOLDCROSS WAPENTAKE]

In ARCHESEI [Arksey], R. Busli 2 carucates, 6 bovates.

In BENESLEI [Bentley], R. Busli 2 carucates and 2 bovates.

In ADEWIC [Adwick-le-Street 6 carucates T.], R. Busli 7 carucates and 2 bovates.²¹⁻² In the same place, the Count of Mortain 2 bovates.

In NORTONE [Norton], Ilbert 5 carucates.

¹⁹ This sum is 6 bov. more than that recorded in the Text. Perhaps Langthwaite should have contained 8 car.

²⁰ The total of the wapentake is 540 car. 7½ bov. according to the Text. Including 3 bov. in Bentley in the wapentake of Osgoldcross, the total of the Summary is 543 car. 5½ bov.

²¹⁻² The excess represents the soc of 11 bov. in Marr in the wapentake of Strafforth.

In SCALCHEBI [Scawsby], R. Busli 5 carucates. [*in margin*, r]

In CANSALE [Campsall 5 carucates T.], Ilbert 2½ carucates.

In SCANHALLE [Skellow], Ilbert 4 carucates.

In BURG [Burghwallis], Ilbert 3 carucates.

In AUSTHUN [Owston], Ilbert 4 carucates.

In NEUHUSE [in Sutton] and SUTONE [Sutton], Ilbert 2 carucates.

In SCALEBRO [Skelbrooke], Ilbert 3 carucates.

In HANEPOL [Hampole], Ilbert 1 caruate.

In ISTOP [Stubbs Hall, in Hampole], Ilbert 3 carucates and half a bovat.

In TORP [Thorpe Audlin], Ilbert 6 carucates and 3 bovates.

In BADESWORDE [Badsworth 5 carucates], UPTONE [Upton 3 carucates] and ROGARTORP [Rogerthorpe 1 caruate 5 bovates], Ilbert 9 carucates and 5 bovates.

In SMEDETONE [Kirk Smeaton 5 carucates T.], Ilbert 4 carucates.

[In SMEDETONE [Kirk and Little Smeaton], Ilbert 9 carucates.]²³

In WILMERESLEGE [Womersley], Ilbert 6 carucates.

In STAPLETON [Stapleton], Ilbert 4 carucates.

In DARNITONE [Darrington], Ilbert 6 carucates.

In ASELE [Hessle], Ilbert half a caruate.

In ACEWRDE [Ackworth], Ilbert 6 carucates.

In HOCTUN [Glass Houghton], Ilbert 6 carucates.

In FERIE [Ferrybridge], Ilbert 5 carucates.

In FREDESTAN [Featherstone 6 carucates] and PRESTON [Preston, or Purston, Jaglin, 4 carucates], HARDUIC [West Hardwick 3 carucates] and OSLE [Nostell 3 carucates], Ilbert 16 carucates.

In WELDALE [Wheldale 4 carucates] and FRISTONE [Ferry and Water Fryston 3 carucates], Ilbert 7 carucates.

In NOTINGELAI [Knottingley], Ilbert 4 carucates.

In BEGALE [Beal], Ilbert 4 carucates.

In GHELINTUNE [Kellington], Ilbert 2 carucates.

In ERMESHALE [North Elmsall], Ilbert 8 carucates.

In RUHALE [Roall 3 carucates] and EGBURG [Egborough 1 caruate], Ilbert 4 carucates.

In CHELINTUNE [Kellington 2 carucates] and EGBURG [Egborough 2 carucates], Ilbert 4 carucates.

In TATESHALE [Tanshelf and Pontefract], the King 16 carucates, and, belonging to the alms, 2 carucates of land.

In EDESHALE [Hensall], the King 4 carucates.

In WITELAI [Whitley], the King 2 carucates.

²³ Omitted from the Summary.

Osgold cross
Wapentake

In SCIPLEI [Shepley 2 carucates] and SCIEVE-
LEI [Shelley 1 carucate], (the King) 3 carucates.

In WACHEFELD [Wakefield], the King 40
carucates and 3 bovates of land and the third part
of 1 bovat.²⁶

In CRIGESTON [Crigglestone], the King 1 caru-
cate and 2 bovates.

In BRETON [West Bretton 1 carucate T.],
the King 1½ carucate.

In HORBERIE [Horbury], the same 2 caru-
cates and 7 bovates.

In ETONE [Earl's Heaton], the same 1 caru-
cate.

In OSLESET [Ossett], the same 3½ carucates.

In STANLEI [Stanley], the same 3 carucates.

In SCHELINTONE [Shitlington 6 bovates T.],
the same 3 carucates.²⁷

In two HOLNE [Holme and Yatcholme 1
carucate] and ALSTANESLEI [Austonley 4 bovates]
and TOHAC [Quick 4 bovates], the King 2 caru-
cates.

In CUMBERWORDE [Upper Cumberworth], the
same 1 carucate.

In BERTONE [Kirkburton], the same 3 caru-
cates.

In CROSLAND [North Crosland], the same
1 carucate.

In HOPTUN [Hopton], Ilbert 2 carucates.

In ODRSEFELD [Huddersfield], Ilbert 6 caru-
cates.

In CHETEWORDE [Cartworth 2 carucates] and
HEPPEWORDE [Hepworth 1 carucate 4 bovates],
ULVEDEL [Woodale 4 bovates], FUGELESTUN
Foulston 4 bovates] and TOSTENLAND [Thur-
stonland 1 carucate 4 bovates], the King 6
carucates.

In BRADELIE [Bradley], Ilbert 2 carucates.

In LILLAI [Lindley], Ilbert 2 carucates.

In GUDLAGESARGO [Golcar], Ilbert half a
carucate.

In CORNELBI [Quarumby], Ilbert 2 carucates.

In the other CROSLAND [South Crosland],
Ilbert 2 carucates.²⁸

MORELEI WAPENTAC [MORLEY WAPENTAKE]

In MORELEI [Morley], Ilbert 6 carucates.

In ERDESLOU [East Ardsley], Ilbert 5 caru-
cates and 3 bovates.

In BESTONE [Beeston], Ilbert 6 carucates.

²⁶ This assessable area may be apportioned thus :—
Wakefield 8 car. 3½ bov., Sowerby 6 car., Warley
4 car., 'Feslei' (Halifax) 6 car., Midgley 4 car.,
Wadsworth 4 car., 'Crumbetonestun' (Heptonstall)
2 car., Longfield 4 car., and Stansfield 2 car. See p.
198b.

²⁷ Of these 3 car. Ilbert de Lacy had 2 car. 2 bov.
Cf. *Pontefract Chartul.* (Yorks. Rec. Soc.) 107.

²⁸ Total of the wapentake, after adding 2 car. 2 bov.
in Shitlington, is 193 car. 4½ bov. according to the
Text, and 194 car. ½ bov. according to the Summary,
where 4 bov. more are assigned to West Bretton than
in the Text.

In RODOWELLE [Rothwell 4 carucates 1
bovat. T.] and CARLENTONE [Carlton 4 caru-
cates], LOCTHUSE [Lofthouse 4 carucates], TORP
[Thorpe-on-the-Hill 3 carucates] and MILDEN-
TONE [Middleton 3 carucates (Oulton 3 caru-
cates, Woodlesford 3 carucates)], Ilbert 24 caru-
cates.

In HUNSLET [Hunslet], Ilbert 6 carucates.

In RISTON [East Armley and Holbeck 3
carucates] and ERMELAI [West Armley 3 caru-
cates], Ilbert 6 carucates.

In BRAMELEI [Bramley], Ilbert 4 carucates.

In CAUERLEI [Calverley 2 carucates] and
FERSELLEI [Farsley 1 carucate], Ilbert 3 caru-
cates.

In PODECHESAI [Pudsey], Ilbert 8 carucates.

In TUINC [Tong and Hunsworth], Ilbert 4
carucates.

In DRESLINGTON [Drighlington], Ilbert 4
carucates.

In GOMESHAE [Gomersal 8 carucates] and 2
berewicks [Farnley 3 carucates and Heckmond-
wyke 3 carucates], Ilbert 14 carucates.

In BODELTONE [Bolton], Ilbert 4 carucates.

In BRADEFORD [Bradford 3 carucates 6 bo-
vates] and 6 berewicks [Haworth 4 bovates,
Heaton 2 carucates, Horton 4 carucates, Idle
3 carucates, Manningham 6 bovates, Oxenhope
1 carucate], Ilbert 15 carucates.

In BOLLINC [Bowling], Ilbert 4 carucates.

In CELESLOU [Chellow Grange 4 bovates],
TORENTON [Thornton 2 carucates], ALRETON
[Allerton 4 carucates], CLAITON [Clayton
3 carucates] and WIBETSE [Wibsey 4 bovates],
Ilbert 10 carucates.

In SCIPLEI [Shipley], Ilbert 3 carucates.

In BIRLE [East and North Bierley], Ilbert
4 carucates.

In WICH [Wike], Ilbert 4 carucates.

In HETUN [Cleckheaton], Ilbert 6 carucates.

In CLIFSTONE [Clifton 7 carucates T.], Ilbert
12 carucates.

In MIREFELD [Mirfield], Ilbert 6 carucates.

In DEUSBERIE [Dewsbury], the King 3 caru-
cates.

In BATHHELIE [Batley], Ilbert 5 carucates.

In LIURESECH [Liversedge], Ilbert 4 caru-
cates.

In HORTESHEUE [Hartshead], Ilbert 2 caru-
cates.

In ELONT [Elland 3½ carucates T.], Ilbert
3 carucates.

In OURE [South Owhram], Ilbert 3 carucates.

In HUPERUN [Hipperholme], the King 2 caru-
cates, in UFRUN [North Owhram], 2 carucates,
in SCOLF [Shelf], 1 carucate, in STANLAND
[Stainland], 2 carucates, in LINLEI [Old Lindley],
half a carucate, in FECHESBI [Fixby], 1 carucate,
in RASTRIC [Rastrick], 1 carucate, in EGLESHEL
[Eccleshill], 3 carucates, in FERNELEI [Farnley],
3 carucates, in ERDESLOU [West Ardsley],
4 carucates and 5 bovates, in GRELAND [Greet-

Fixby

Yorkists

arrangement had to be repeated at a meeting of the two kings at Newcastle in 1244. JAC

Yorkists. The three kings of England between 1461 and 1485 (Edward IV, Edward V, and Richard III) were so named because they were descended from Richard of *York. The term is also applied to their retainers, recognizable on effigies by their collars of suns and roses; to their supporters during the Wars of the *Roses; and to those who challenged Henry VII after 1485. Like the Lancastrians, the Yorkists were not a political party. Indeed, during the Wars of the Roses, most of the nobility and gentry bent with the wind, happy to be Lancastrian, Yorkist, or Tudor according to political circumstance and personal advantage. AJP

Yorkshire, the largest county in England, is bounded to the south by the Humber (which formed part of the ancient dividing line between northern and southern England), to the north by the Tees, and extends east-westwards from the North Sea into the Pennine hills, corresponding to lands settled by Halfdan's invading Danish army after 876. They divided it into three ridings ('thridings') for easier administration, the meeting-place for the north riding being at the Yarles tree (probably near Thirsk), that for the east riding at Craikhow (near Beverley), and possibly York for the west riding: the subdivisions called *wapentakes took their names from the meeting-places of their courts (Agbrigg from a bridge, Ewcross from a cross). The Danes were by no means the first European settlers: Eboracum (York) had been provincial capital of the Romans' Britannia Secunda, 6th-cent. Angles had formed the nucleus of the kingdom of *Deira, and some Norse immigration had occurred in the west from Lancashire and Westmorland. After the Norman Conquest, William's 'harrying of the north' left devastation, reflected in the Domesday survey. The wolds became subject to forest law, but Cistercian settlement transformed much from desolation to sheep-run—*Rievaulx abbey was founded 1131, *Fountains 1132, Byland 1147—and the monks soon became famous for their wool production. Although the see had been raised to an archbishopric in 735, enhancing the area's national importance, it was not until 1070, when Thomas of Bayeux became archbishop of York, that the struggle for precedence between Canterbury and York began, not to be settled until the 14th cent. The might of the Norman barons was symbolized by their castles (Knaresborough, Richmond, Scarborough); although their families were allowed to consolidate power to counteract repeated threats of Scottish invasion, Yorkshire medieval nobility was decimated and humbled during the Wars of the Roses. Opposition to the closure of the lesser monasteries in 1536 and resentment of an increasingly centralized government in the south found outlet in Robert *Aske's *Pilgrimage of Grace, but this failed and monastic lands passed to loyal or opportunist families (Cholmley, Fairfax, Ramsden, Ingram), creating wide estates with substantial residences, though recusancy persisted despite the failure of the rising of the *northern earls (1569). York and Beverley's decline in the Tudor wool trade was the West Riding's gain, and it became one of the three major regions of the English cloth industry; Sheffield's cutlery industry was well established, Hull be-

came one of England's busiest outports, and Whitby a coal-ing port. Yorkshire's integration into national life steadily increased.

In 1642 Charles I abandoned London to set up court at York, but Hull, strategically vital, refused to admit him, and Scarborough (at this stage) was in parliamentary hands. The civil wars (when Sir Thomas *Fairfax gained military prominence) saw confused street fighting and one major battle: the clothing towns changed hands repeatedly, but York's surrender after *Marston Moor (1644) spelled the end of the royalist cause in the shire, leaving the county depressed and with a badly damaged wool trade; recovery was so slow that the Restoration was welcomed. In 1697 Celia Fiennes noted coal pits, sampled various springs in and around Harrogate, was impressed by Newby Hall but dismayed by York's mean appearance apart from the minster, *Defoe found early Georgian Yorkshire endowed with thriving market towns (Doncaster, Ripon, Richmond), though he was more impressed by its horses and stone bridges than its spas. But the pace of industry was increasing, aided by improvements in the road network, canals to implement an already extensive river system (expanded to link with Lancashire counterparts, e.g. Leeds-Liverpool canal) and accelerated enclosure; the east and north ridings remained predominantly agricultural or moorland, but the west riding was transformed, since it sat at the northern edge of a huge coalfield that additionally contained iron. Inventiveness, initiative, and mechanization changed cottage industry into the harshness of 'dark, satanic mills'; Leeds was hailed as the principal seat of woollen manufacture, Bradford the centre of the worsted trade, and Sheffield was the focal point of the iron and steel industry, all experiencing massive increases in population and associated social problems. The advent of the railway in the 19th cent. (including the heroic Settle-Carlisle line) opened up some once isolated places while York developed into an important railway centre. The First World War shifted industrial emphasis to arms manufacture and khaki cloth, and encouraged agriculture; the ensuing slump hit the county badly, but both industry and agriculture rose again to the demands of renewed warfare after 1939, this time including aircraft production (Sheffield). In the remaining decades before local government reorganization (1972), when the ridings were swept away, traditional industries (textiles, coal, iron and steel) declined, but the strong sense of community barely wavered. A separate country to many because of its intense local patriotism—cricketers born outside Yorkshire were long ineligible to play for the county—the blunt-spoken, thrifty inhabitants retain an identity that many other shires have lost. ASH

Yorkshire, North. The county of North Yorkshire was created by the Local Government Act of 1972. It was substantially different from the old North Riding, losing a slice to Cleveland, including Guisborough and Yarm, gaining Filey and Norton from the east riding, and adding a large part of the former West Riding, including Harrogate, Ripon, Knaresborough, Skipton, Selby, and Tadcaster. The county town is Northallerton. The Banham commission reported in 1994 in favour of re-constituting the area as the

CHAPTER 1

THE SAVILLE COAT OF ARMS



The Saville Coat of Arms is officially documented in BURKE'S GENERAL ARMORY. The original description of the Arms (Shield) is as follows: "Silver: on a black diagonal band, three silver owls, in right upper portion a black clover."

When translated, the blazon also describes the original colors of the Saville Arms as: "Silver: on a black diagonal band, three silver owls, in right upper portion a black clover."

Above the Shield and Helmet is the Crest which is described as: "A silver owl, the beak and legs gold."

Motto: Be fast.

Savile: Saviles of Savile Hall, Co. York. Ar. on a bend sa. three owls of the field.

✓ Savile: Saviles of Thornhill, Co. York. Same Arms. Crest: An owl ar. Motto: Be Fast. *orig*

Savile: Marquess of Halifax. Same Arms. Crest: an owl ar. Motto: Be Fast.

Savile: Saviles of Copley, Co. York. Same Arms.

Savile: Saviles of Methley, Co. York. Same Arms.

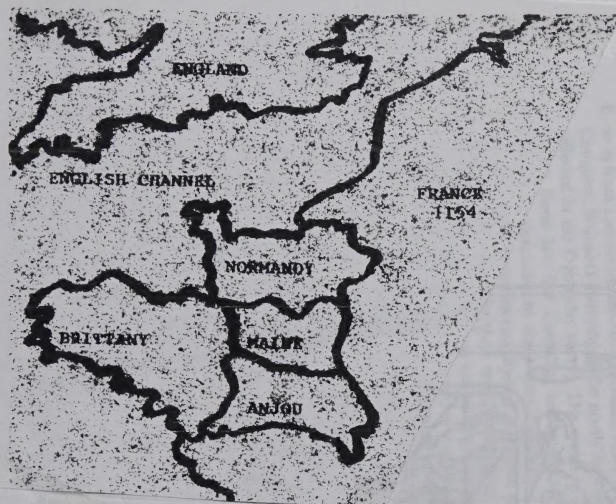
Savile: Earl of Maxborough. Same Arms. Crest: an owl ar. Motto: Be Fast.

Savile: Earl of Sussex. Same Arms. Crest: An owl ar.

Savile: Lincoln Co., Darton Grange Co., Nottingham Co. Same Arms and Crest.

Savile: Thribergh, York Co. Ar. on a bend sa. three owls of the first. Crest: An owl ar.

Savile: Hill top, Derby Co. Ar. on a bend cotised sa. three owls of the field. Crest: An owl ar.



Savile: Oxton, Notts Co. Ar. on a bend sa. three owls of the first, on a canton or, a mullet gu. Crest An owl ar.

Savile: Oaklands, Devon Co., afterwards Down House Co., Gloucester. Ar. on a bend or, cotised gu. three owls of the first, a border engr. of the third. Crest An eagle rising per bend sinister or and sa. Holding in the beak a fleur-de-lis az. Motto: Nil conscire sibi.

Savile: Rufford Abbey, Co. Notts. Ar. on a bend sa. three owls of the first, a bordure wavy of the second. Crest: An owl ar. debruised by a benedict sinister wavy sa. Motto: Be Fast.

Savill: Bakewell, Co. Derby. Ar. on a bend sa. cotised gu. three owls of the first.

Savill: Humby, Co. Lincoln. Ar. on a bend sa. three owls of the field, a martlet for diff. Crest: An owl ar.

Savill: Co. Notts. Ar. on a bend sa. three owls of the first on a canton or, a fleur-de-lis gu. Crest: An owl ar. charged on the breast with a fleur-de-lis gu.

Savill: Wath, Co. York. Ar. on a bend sa. three owls of the field, quartering, Barry of six ar. and az. in chief three lozenges gu.

Saville: Blaby, Co. Leicester. Ar. on a bend sa. three owls of the field, in sinister chief a trefoil of the second. Crest: An owl ar. member or, charged on the breast with a trefoil for diff.

THE COAT OF ARMS

The fighting man of the Middle Ages wore a metal suit of armor for protection. Since this suit of armor included a helmet that completely covered the head, a knight in full battle dress was unrecognizable. To prevent friend from attacking friend during the heat of battle, it became necessary for each knight to somehow identify himself. Knights accomplished this by painting colorful patterns on their battle shields. These patterns were also woven into cloth surcoats which were worn over a suit of armor. Thus was born the term, "Coat of Arms."

As this practice grew more popular, it became more and more likely that two knights unknown to each other might be using the same insignia. To prevent this, records were kept that granted the right to a particular pattern to a particular knight. His family also shared his right to display these arms.

Family mottos are believed to have originated as battle cries in medieval times. The motto recorded with the Saville Coat of Arms was "BE FAST".

SAVILLE KNIGHTS OF ENGLAND

George Savell, 18 June 1587, on Sunday, at Greenwich. Knights Bachelors of England.

George Savile, 11 May 1603, of Co. York. Knights Bachelors of England.

Henry Savell, 30 May 1533. Knights of the Bath made on the Coronation of Anne Boleyn, queen of Henry VIII., May 30, on Whit-Sunday, the last day of May.

Henry Savyle, 23 July 1603, of Methley, Co. York. Knights Bachelors of England.

Henry Savile, 21 September 1604, of Bucks., provost of Eton at a banquet at Eton College, by the King. Knights Bachelors of England.

John Savell, 22 August 1482. Knights Bachelors of England made by Richard, duke of Gloucester, in Scotland (at Hoton Field beside Berwick) at the surrendering of Berwick to the English, which took place on the 24 August, 1482.

John Savile, 23 July 1603, of Co. York., baron of the Exchequer. (In the Royal garden at Whitehall before the King's Coronation).

John Savill, 22 June 1627, of Lupset, Co. York. (at Southwich, Hants., seat of the said Sir Daniel).

John Savile, 02 May 1749, Order of the Bath, afterwards 1st earl of Mexborough. Installed 26 June 1749

Robert James Savell, 08 Dec. 1583, Knights Bachelors.

Thomas Savile, 06 March 1616, Knights Bachelors.

RISE OF THE ANGEVIN HOUSE

Saville, or De Arches. This family is descended from the Viscounts of Arques and Rouen, a branch of the Giffards. Seven years before his death, Henry I, who had no surviving son to succeed him, had married his daughter Matilda, the widow of the Emperor Henry V, to Count Geoffrey of Anjou and Maine. In the following years, Geoffrey of Anjou conquered Normandy without serious opposition from either of the weak monarchs, Stephen and Louis VII. When Geoffrey died in 1151, his son, Henry Plantagenet, was eighteen years old, and already a keen and vigorous statesman. The following year, Louis VII divorced his wife, Eleanor of Aquitaine. Henry married her almost immediately, thus adding Aquitaine to his already formidable collection of fiefs. In 1154, the Plantagenet became king of England as Henry II, and four years later acquired Brittany. He was now lord of more than half of France.

Geoffrey, Viscount of Arques or Arches, had, 1. William, Baron of Folkestone; 2. Osborne, a great baron in York 1086: he had issue, 1. William; 2. Thurstan. The former founded Nun-Monkton, York, T. Stephen; the latter was Pincerna of the Barony of Sandel, and obtained from his brother Kettlewell and other lands in York. His son Peter D'Arches, Pincerna granted part of Kettlewell to Fountains Abbey. His son Hugo Pincerna was living 1216 and had issue. 1. Richard de Sayville, who describes himself in a grant to Pontefract as son of Hugo Pincerna, and was summoned to the coronation of Richard I; 2. Henry de Sayville, Lord of Golcar. From Richard derived Peter de Sayville, 1285; Sir John, 1300; Sir John, Viscount of York, 1379; and the Savilles of Copley, Methley, and Marquises of Halifax, Earls of Mexborough.

The Saviles settled in different parts of Yorkshire, England for several centuries. The first of the name upon record is Sir John Savile, of Savile Hall, who married the daughter of Sir Simon de Rockley. Sir George Savile, Title, Marquis of Halifax,



CORRECTION

The above, by Confuses (1) time almost (Osborne d'Arches built 32 manors in Yorksh. in 1086). (2) Place - Archer was on the northern seacoast near Dover, NOT in Anjou.

Our Clayton ancestral Savilles (of Thornhill, Yorkshire) were not far from Huddersfield in the 1500's & before. See Nomina People page 382 for a similar version of their origin. (Christ know, by Clayton).

Was born November 11, 1633; died at London, April 5, 1695. English statesman, author, and orator. He was made privy councillor 1672 and in 1680 caused the rejection of the Exclusion Bill debarring the Duke of York (later James II), as a papist, from succeeding to the throne. He was lord privy seal 1682-1685 and 1689, went as an ambassador from James II to William of Orange, and changed his allegiance to William. He was the chief of the party called the "Trimmers" (referring to those who trimmed their course to events). His pamphlet *THE CHARACTER OF A TRIMMER* (1688) is one of the first political tracts. His *Miscellanies* were published in 1700.

Sir Henry Savile was born near Halifax, England, November 30, 1549; died at Eton, England, Feb. 19, 1622. English classical scholar and mathematician. He was warden of Merton (Oxford) after 1585, and provost of Eton after 1596. Besides mathematical works he published *RERVM ANGLICARVM SCRIPTORES POST BEDAM* (1596), an edition of Chrysostom, and others. He was one of the translators of the Authorized Version (King James Version) of the Bible. The Savile professorships of geometry and astronomy at Oxford were endowed by him in 1619.

THE EARLY SAVILLES IN AMERICA

It was the end of the month of April, 1607, when three small vessels, *Goodspeed*, *Sarah Constant*, and the *Discovery*, entered the capes of the Chesapeake, bringing the little company who were to make the first permanent English settlement in America, at Jamestown, in Virginia.

The earliest Saville immigrant to come to Virginia was William Savill Esq. He was listed in the Records of the Virginia Company, at a Court held for Virginia on Wednesday the 27th March 1622, passing over two shares of land in Virginia to William Savill from Sir Anthony Pell and the Lady Judith his wife. Charles Savill was born December 16, 1660 at York County, Va. son of Richard and Mary Savill. Richard Savill was listed in the Will and estate of John Gosling, July 1, 1658. Thomas Savell, came to James City Co. in 1637 and Eliza Savill came to Va.

THE SAVILLE FAMILY IN AMERICA

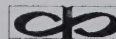
— with English Origins —



FRANK L. SAVILLE

and

NANCY R. SAVILLE



GATEWAY PRESS, INC.
Baltimore 1989

PEDIGREE CHART

Name of Compiler _____ Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. _____ on chart No. _____
 Address _____
 City, State _____
 Date _____

Date of Birth _____
 Place of Birth _____
 Date of Marriage _____
 Date of Death _____
 Place of Death _____

Fraternal

Maternal

Maternal

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

7

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

4

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

2

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

5

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

1

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

6

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

3

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

7

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

Sir John Seville, Knight
 (Father of No. 2)

Sir John Seville, Knight
 (Father of No. 1)

Jane Latham
 (Mother of No. 2)

Sir John Seville

Matthew de Bosco
 (Father of No. 3)

Jane de Bosco (alias Wood)
 (Mother of No. 1)

(Mother of No. 3)

Margery Rastworth, dau of an hawker
 (Spouse of No. 1) of *Henry Rishworth*
 dau of *Thomas Seville*
 dau of *Thomas Seville*

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

11

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

13

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

15

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

Sir John Seville, Knight
 (Father of No. 4)

Rockdale
 (Mother of No. 4)

Sir Robert Latham, Knight
 (Father of No. 5)

(Mother of No. 5)

(Father of No. 6)

(Mother of No. 6)

(Father of No. 7)

(Mother of No. 7)

16
b.
m.
d.

17
b.
d.

18
b.
m.
d.

19
b.
d.

20
b.
m.
d.

21
b.
d.

22
b.
m.
d.

23
b.
d.

24
b.
m.
d.

25
b.
d.

26
b.
m.
d.

27
b.
d.

28
b.
m.
d.

29
b.
d.

30
b.
m.
d.

31
b.
d.

Chart No. _____

(Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

Sabile.

Henry Savell.=

Sir John Savell of Savell Hill.=... daughter & heyr of Goldcar.

Thomas Savell of Newsted.=

Sir Walter Savell had issu.=

Elsabeth Savell daughter & sole heyre,
maryed toSir John Savell=Margaret one of the 3 daughters &
Knight son & coheyles of Ryshedall.
heyre. ARMS.—*Sable, an inescutcheon*
and an orle of martlets
Argent. [ROCHDALE.]John Savell
2 son.
Ales maryed
to
Lokwood.
Henry 3 son.Sir John=Izabell daughter & on of theyres of
Savell Sir Robert Latham.
Knight. ARMS.—*Gules, a fece betwene 15*
*billets Or.*Elsabeth wyff
to William
Warneby.
Maryan wyff
to
Thorneton.Sir John Savell Knight brother=Margery on of theyrs
& heyr to Henry. of Ryshworth. Henry Savell. Johan wyfe to
.... Ashton.Sir John Savell Knight son=Izabell daughter & heyr of Sir John (Thomas later
& heyr, of Hemsworth. hand) Eland. D 2 says John.
ARMS.—*Gules, two bars, and eight martlets Argent.*Sir John=Izabell daughter of Sir Robert Radclyff of the
Savell* Knight. Tower.
ARMS.—*"Argent, two*
*bends ingreled sable."*Jane.=...
Wortley.Henry†=Elsabeth daughter
Savell & heyr of Symon
2 son Thornell.
and heyr.Izabell daughter=Sir John Savell=2.
to Sir William Knight son & daughter of
Fytzwilliam. heyr dyed sans Sir John
issu, also ye Ashton.
Izabell Savell=Thomas Darcy
2 son to the
Lord Darcy.

Izabel Darcy dyed sans issu and so the landes dyd desend to Savyle of Thornhyll.

* "This Sir John weded also the daughter of Balderstone." Eland. Gules two barres and 8
martlets Argent. Ryshworth, Argent a bend Sable betwene a martlet Vert in the fyrst poynt
and a crosse crosselet in the second poynt."† Names his sons Henry (Nicholas) and William, who do not appear in this Visitation.
Will 23 Nov. 1481. 'York Wills', III, p. 270.Sir Thomas Savell Knight=Margaret daughter of Sir Thomas
son & heyr of Henry. John Pylkington.
ARMS.—*Argent a cross pattée Gules*
*voided Argent.*Jenet wyf to
William Ledes.✓ Sir John Savell*=
Knight son &
heyr of Sir
Thomas.Ales daughter
of Sir William
Gaskon of
Gawthorpe.Ales.*=... Aske
of Ryche-
mond.Margaret*
= Sir John
Hopton of
Swyllington.*Elizabeth*
= Sir John
Yengham*
of Norfolk.John Savill=
son & heyr
of Sir
John.Jane daughter of Sir
Thomas Haryngton
by Elisabeth daughter
& heyr of Thomas
Dacre and Jane
Banastre. Sir Tho-
mas was son of Sir
William Haryngton
by a daughter & on
of theyres of Robert
Nevell of Hornby.
ARMS.—*Sable, a fret Argent.*Izabel wyff to Olyver
Myrfield.
—
Elsabeth wyf to Sir John
Waterton [or Robert
Waterton].
—
Anne wyff to Sir John
Butler of Lancashyre &
after to Sir Roger Hopton.Thomas=...
Savell daughter
of Lup-
set 2 son. of Bas-
ford.He had to his fyrst=Sir John Savell=Elisabeth daughter
wyff Ales daughter Knight son &
to Sir William heyr.† & on of theyres of
Vernon. Sir William Paston.
Ales or=Sir Wil-
Elsa- liam
beth. Calver-
ley.Sir Henry=Elisabeth daughter
Savell son & sole heyr of
& heyr. Thomas Sotell.Anne wyff to
Sir Henry
Thwaytes.Elsabeth* wyff to Sir Thomas
Conyers of Sockborne.
—
Margaret* wyff to Thomas Wort-
ley and after to Rychard Corbet.2. John Savell
dyed sans issu.

Doraty.

Edward Savell=... daughter of Sir Richard
son & heyr. Lee of St. Albans.*John Savell of Lupset=
son & heyre maryedAnne daughter of
William Wyat.Thomas Savell
3 son.Jane Savell wyff to
... Dalton.

* Not in D 2.

† Mr. Hunter ('South Yorkshire,' I, p. 301) says that all the children were by Elizabeth
Paston, whose Will is dated 1 July 1541; so that Glover was wrong in calling her the first wife
(Visitation 1584, p. 341). An early hand says, "Hee had his issue by Vernon, and not Paston."

B

C

Henry Savell of Lupset, Esq. one of the Quene's Majestie's Counsell established in the North. = Jane daughter & on of theyres of William Vernon* of Barroby, by the daughter & heyr of James Dene, the wedow of Sir Rychard Boson.

Francis Savell of Lupset son & heyr of Henry.

=
Kateren 2 daughter & on of theyres of William Lord Conyers.

George Savell 2 son

=
Mary daughter to therl of Shroesbery.

3. Cordell Savell dyd mary Mary daughter & heyr of . . . Welbecke of Sutton in Notyngamshyre.

Fredeswyde.
= Brydget.

George Savell 2 son maryed = Elisabeth daughter & heyr of . . . Sturley of Langley.

William Savell son & heyr = . . . on of theyrs of of George, Lord of Humby in the right of his wyff.

Geoffrey Colvyle son of Robert, son of John Colvyle of Humby in Lincolnshyre.

John Savell = . . . daughter 2 son of Jorge. of Tempest of the Boshop-ryke.

John Savell son & heyr.

Anne Savell.

William Savell son & heyre.

- VI. JOHN SAVILE, d. v.p., mar. Jane, dau. of Sir Thos. Harrington, of Brearley. They had issue—
John (VII).
Alice, wife of Sir Wm. Calverley, of Calverley.
- VII. SIR JOHN SAVILE, Knt., High Sheriff 1 Hen. VII. 1486, d. on the Feast of S. John 20 Hen. VII. 1504, mar. Alice, dau. of William Vernon, Esq., secondly Elizabeth, (? Isabell),¹ dau. of Sir Wm. Paston, Knt., by Jane, dau. and coh. of Edmund Beaufort, Duke of Somerset. Will 1 July 33 H. VIII., pr. 13 Jan. 1541. They had issue—
Henry (VIII).
Anne, wife of Sir Henry Thwaites, of Lund.
Elizabeth, wife of Thos. Conyers, of Sockburn, and Thos. Sothill, proved her mother's will.
Margaret, wife of Thos. Wortley, of Wortley, and Richd. Corbet.
- VIII. SIR HENRY SAVILE, Knt., of Thornhill, &c., High Sheriff of Yorks 1537-41, six years old at his father's death. (He had by Margaret Barkston an illegitimate son Robert, who founded the branch of Savile, of Howley), d. 25 Apr. 1558 (Dewsbury Reg.). Will 15 Feb. 1555, I.P.M. 25 Aug. 5 and 6 P. and M. mar. Elizabeth, dau. and coh. of Thos. Sothill, of Sothill (re-mar. Thos. Gascoigne, Esq., of Barnbow). They had issue—
Edward Savile, of weak intellect, aged 20 at his father's death, bp. at Dewsbury 16 Feb. 1535, (?) bur. at Thornhill 16 Feb. 1603, mar. Mary, dau. and h. of Sir Richd. Leigh, Knt., of St. Alban's, divorced.
John, d. young.
Dorothy, wife of John Kaye, of Okenshaw, ex. of her father's will.
The eldest branch having terminated, we return to
- IX. THOMAS SAVILE, of Lupset, son of Sir John Savile of Thornhill, Valet of the Crown. Will 17 Dec. 1505, pr. at York 20 Feb. 1505, to be bur. at Wakefield, mar. Margaret, dau. and h. of Thos. Basforth. Lic. to marry in the par. ch. of Wakefield 21 Aug. 1482 (Test. Eb. iii. 346), ex. of her husband's will. They had issue—
John (X).
George, of Grantham, in his father's will. (See Genealogist iv, 277).
Ralph
James
Robert
Percival } in their father's will.

¹ Hunter says she married 2 Sir R. Hastings, 3 Sir E. Poynings, 4 Robt. Gargrave, but there is no mention of other marriage in her will, where she is called Isabell Sayvell, of Tankersley. She names her son and her three daughters.

- Thomas, of Wakefield, a quo Savile, of Wakefield.
Grace
Alice
Elizabeth } in their father's will.
- X. JOHN SAVILE, of Lupset, I.P.M. 10 Sep. 22 H. VIII., says he d. 16 Jan. 21 H. VIII, mar. Anne, dau. and h. of Wm. Wyatt (re-mar. Leonard Bate; Hunter). They had issue—
- XI. HENRY SAVILE, of Lupset, and Barrowby ju. ux., High Sheriff 1567, M.P. Yorks. 1558, one of the Council of the North, commonly called "the Surveyor." Will 5 Jan. 1568, pr. at York 12 May 1569, mar. first Margaret, dau. and coh. of Henry Fowler, mar. lic. 3 May 1545. They had an only son
Henry, bur. at Islington 1546.
He mar. secondly Joan, da. and h. of William Vernon, of Barrowby, co. Line., widow of Sir Richd. Bozom, Knt., bur. at Barrowby. They had issue—
George (XII).
Francis, mar. Katherine, dau. of John, Lord Conyers.
Cordell, of Sutton-upon-Lound, bur. at Barnby-upon-Don, 14 Sep. 1615, mar. first Mary, dau. and h. of Wm. Welbeck, co. Notts, second Susan, dau. of . . . Shakelton, of London, by whom Cordell Savile, of Clerkenwell. (Notts Vis.)
Bridget, wife of Henry Nevile, Esq., of Grove, co. Notts.
Fredeswide, wife first of Francis Radcliffe, of Mulgrave (Glover), secondly of Wm. Vernon, of Wakefield, bur. at Wakefield 24 Jan. 1618.
He mar. thirdly Dorothy¹ . . . in her husband's will.
- XII. *Sr* GEORGE SAVILE, of Barroughby, in co. Linc., made *Bart* by King James 29 June 1611, High Sheriff of Yorks. 1613, M.P. for Yorks 1592, succeeded to the Thornhill estates, d. 12 Nov., bur. 19 Nov. 1622 at Thornhill, M.I. mar. Mary, daughter of George, Earl of Shrewsbury, 1 wife. They had issue—
George (XIII).
He re-mar. Elizabeth, daughter of *Sr* Edward Ayseough, of Kelsey, in com. Linc. Kn^t, 2 wife, widow of George Savile, Esq., of Stanley, bur. at Horbury 25 Jan. 1625. They had issue—
2. *Sr* John Savile, of Lupset, in com. Ebor, K^t, Knighted 22 June 1627, High Sheriff 1649, a Parliamentarian, bur. 8 May 1660 at Horbury. Will 24 Oct. 1659, mar. first at Hartshhead 4 Feb. 1625, Elizabeth, dau. of Sir John Arnytage, of Kirkclee, bur. 14 Jan. 1635 at Horbury. They had issue—

¹ Henry Savile mentions in his will his brother Antony Gravener and his wife's son, Thos. Willbraun.

- II. SIR JOHN SAVILE, of Tankersley and Eland, High Sheriff, Yorks, 1380-3-8, Knight of the shire, (?) heir to his brother Henry (Dodsworth's Agbrigg). Will 1399, to be bur. at Eland, mar. Isabel, dau. and h. of Thos. Eland, of Eland. They had issue—
 Sir John Savile, of Eland, Knt., High Sheriff 1402, mar. Isabel, dau. of Sir Robt. Radclyffe, of Radclyffe. They had issue—
 Sir John Savile, Knt., d. s.p., mar. Isabel, dau. of Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam.
 Isabel, mar. Thos. Darcy, second son of Lord Darcy.
 Henry (III).

- III. HENRY SAVILE, Esq., of Tankersley, and Thornhill, mar. Elizth, dau. and h. of Simon, s. and h. of Sir Brian Thornhill. They had issue—
 Thomas (IV).
 Henry, mar. Eleanor, dau. of Thos. Copley, of Copley. A quo Saviles of Copley.

- IV. SIR THOMAS SAVILE, Knt., heir to his consin Isabel Darcy, Knight of the Shire 1439. Will 1449, pr. Dec. 16 . . . , mar. Margaret, dau. of Sir Thos. Pilkington, Knt. They had issue—
 John (V).
 Margaret, (?) wife of John Hopton, of Swillington.
 Alice, (?) wife of Conan Aske.
 Elizabeth, (?) wife of Sir J. Harrington, or Everingham Knt.
 Mary, (?) wife of Thos. Wortley, Esq.

- V. SIR JOHN SAVILE, Knt., of Thornhill, &c., High Sheriff Yorks. 1455-61, M.P. Yorks. 1450-67, Chief Steward of the Manor of Wakefield. Will 23 Nov. 1481, pr. 21 June 1482 (Test Eb. iii, 270), d. at Sandal, bur. at Thornhill, mar. Alice, dau. of Sir Wm. Gascoigne, of Gawthorp, ex. of her husband's will, veiled 3 July 1482. They had issue—
 John (VI).
 Henry, had £4 in his father's will.
 William, ex. of his father, had 20 marks, of Gray's Inn, enlarged the quire of Thornhill Church, finished in 1493.

Richard, had £4 in his father's will.

Nicolas, in his father's will.

Thomas, of Lupset (IX).

Elizabeth, wife of Sir Robt. Waterton, of Walton (? remar.

Thos. Savile, of Hullinedge).

Isabel, wife of Oliver Mirfield (Tonge Vis.).

Anne, wife of John Butler, Ralph Snaith, and Sir Roger Hopton.

Margaret, had 40s. in her father's will.

AGBRIGG AND MORLEY WAPENTAKE.

Hallifax, 2 Apr. 1666.

Savile of Bowlings.

(Bowling.)

ARMS:—Argent, on a bend Sable three owls of the fields, a mullet for difference.

- I. JOHN SAVILE, of Colcar, &c., said to have mar. Margery, dau. of Henry Rishworth. They had issue—
 Henry, elder brother (in deed 32 Edw. III.)
 John (II).

1359

5th 34

his dau Janet m John Thornhill of Frysby

to here

Thornhill.

John* Thornell of Fixby, descended of a 2nd . . .
brother of the howsse of Thornell.

(See foot note)

William Thornell son & heyr. = . . .

John Thornell son & heyr. = Janet daughter of Nycolas Savell of Newhall. ✓

John Thornell son & heyr.	=	Elsabeth daughter of Thomas Gryce of Wakefeld.	Thomas Thornell 2 son.	Ales wyff to William Prystby of Steneland.
			Bryan Thornell 3 son.	Ellen wyff to John Hold- worth of Salby.
			Rychard Thornell 4 son.	Agnes wyff to Thomas Clayton of Clayton. ✓
Bryan Thornell son & heyr.		John Thornell 2 son.	William Thornell 5 son.	Kateren. Elsabeth. = Roger Reynay of Smerley.
		Nycolas Thornell 3 son.		Anne.
		Rychard Thornell 4 son.		

✓ * Dugdale, Visitation 1665. p. 309, makes him Bryan. son of William, son of Richard, son of Thomas Thornhill by Margaret, daughter of . . . Lacy.

Thornhill.

ARMS.—Two Coats. { *Gules, two gemelles and a fess Argent.*
Gules, two barres between nine martlets } [THORNHILL.]
Argent, 3, 3, and 3.

ARMS.—Argent, on a bend Gules, three escallops Or. [TANKERSLEY.]

Enfulsus qui erat apud Conquestum. = . . .

Jordanus filius Enfulsi. = . . .

Enfulsus tempore Ricardi Primi. = . . .

Jurdanus Thornyll. = . . .

Dolphyn de Tankersley. = . . .

Rychard Thornyll. = . . .

Henry Tankersley. = . . . daughter of
Robert Poynttye.

Sir John Thornyll Knight. = . . .

Sir Henry Tankersley = . . . daughter of
Knight. Poyntvyn.

✓ Sir Rychard Thornyll Knight.

= Mawde syster of Bryan, son
of . . . Alwynus de Bedall.

Sara Thornyll. = Sir Rychard
Tankersley.

Sir John
Thornyll.

.
daughter of
Fytz-
william of
Sprotboroo.

Thomas
Thornyll
maryed
Margaret
wedow of
. . . . Lacy. ✓

Bryan,
Parson
of Be-
dall.

Johanna
wyff to
Sir Hugh
Eland,
Knight.*

Ales = to
Rychard
Tyas.

Henry
Tankersley
dyed sans
issu.

Sir Bryan Thornyll. = Jone.

Symon Thornyll. = Elsabeth. . . . a daughter. = . . . Dransfeld of West Braden.

Elsabeth Thornyll daughter & heyr of Symon. = Henry Savell, 2 son to Sir John. †

T H O

THORNHILL OF THORNHILL AND STANTON.

THORNHILL, WILLIAM-POLE, Esq. of Stanton, co. Derby, *b.* in 1806; *m.* Isabella, sole surviving dau. and heir of Philip Gell, Esq. of Hopton. Mr. Thornhill served as high-sheriff of co. Derby, in 1836. He *s.* his grandfather, 26 July, 1830.

Lineage.

This family descends from a branch of the Thornhills of Yorkshire, one of the most ancient families in that part of England. Gerneber, a noble Saxon, the first mentioned in the pedigree, possessed large tracts of land in the county of York before the CONQUEST, all of which descended and are held at the present day by the Earl of Scarborough, first, through Elizabeth Thornhill, the heiress, 45 EDWARD III., who *m.* Henry Saville, second son of John Saville, of Tankersley, co. York, and afterwards by the Savilles.

JOHN THORNEL, of Thornel and Wharnebrook, in the parish of Hope, co. Derby, 7 EDWARD I., *m.* Marion, dau. of Richard Heton, of Mirfield, co. York, and was father of JAMES THORNEL, of Thornel and Wharnebrook, who by Ester de Coplow Dale, his wife, had a son and heir,

JOHN THORNEL, of Thornel, who *m.* Margrett de Bradwell, co. Derby, and was father of JAMES THORNEL, of Thornel in Peak, *temp.* HEN. VI., (1424), who *m.* Joanna, third dau. of Nicholas le Eyre, of Hope, by Elizabeth, his wife, dau. of Edward Barloe, of Barloe, co. Lancaster, and had a son,

JAMES THORNEL, of Thornel, who *m.* Agnes, dau. of Richard Wilson, of Bradfield, co. York, and was *s.* by his son,

THOMAS THORNHILL, de Thornhill, *temp.* HENRY VII., who, by Emmotte, his wife, had four sons, James: Thomas; Robert, constable of the castle of Castleton, under the duchy of Lancaster, *temp.* HENRY VIII.; and

JOHN THORNHILL, of Thornhill, who *m.* Anne de Ashopp, and was father of

JOHN THORNHILL, of Thornhill, who, by Elizabeth, his wife, who *m.* 2ndly, the Rev. William Leadbitter, vicar of Hope, had a son and heir,

THOMAS THORNHILL, who *m.* in 1614, Geatia Unstone, de Hope, and by her had, with a son, John, who *m.* Jane, eldest dau. of Thomas Eyre, of Shatto, co. Derby, another son and heir,

THOMAS THORNHILL, of Thornhill, who *m.* at Hope, in 1636, Anne Middleton, of Hope, and was father of

NICHOLAS THORNHILL, of Thornhill, *b.* in 1638, who *m.* 17 July, 1665, Dorothy Eley, of Bakewell, and by her (who *d.* in 1730) had (with a dau., Mary, *m.* to Twigge, and a son, Nicholas) an elder son and heir,

JOHN THORNHILL, of Thornhill, *b.* in 1668, who *m.* in March, 1696, Anne, niece and heir of Raphael Bache, of Stanton, (a family resident there for upwards of two centuries, and which originally came from Womborne, co. Stafford, 4 HENRY VI.), and *d.* in 1730, having had issue

i. BACHE, his heir.

ii. Nicholas, *b.* in 1704, *d.* in 1768.

iii. Henry, of Mansfield Woodhouse, and Plesley, co. Notts, *b.* in 1708, *m.* Sarah, dau. of the Rev. Thomas Holden, rector of Aston, and *d.* *s. p.* in 1790.

iv. Thomas, *b.* in 1714, merchant in London.

i. Hannah, *m.* to Samuel Heathcote, of Derby.

ii. Elizabeth, *m.* to George Harrington, of Chester.

iii. Anne, *m.* to Caleb Harding, M.D., of Kings Newton.

iv. Dorothy, *m.* to Sir William Robinson, Bart. of Newby co. York, and *d.* *s. p.*

The elder son and heir,

BACHE THORNHILL, of Stanton, *m.* 1st, Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Coke, of Melbourne, knight of the shire, and vice-chamberlain to GEORGE I., and 2ndly, in 1742, Margaret, dau. of Anthony Eyre, of Rampton and Grove, co. Notts, and by the latter only, had issue, BACHE, his heir, of whom presently; John, *b.* in 1743, *d.* young, Margaret, *d.* young; and Anne. Mr. Thornhill, who was buried at Youlgreave in 1761, was *s.* by his elder son,

BACHE THORNHILL, Esq. of Stanton, high-sheriff of co.

T H O

Esq. of Screveton, Notts, and by her (who *d.* in 1827) had issue,

HENRY-BACHE, of Montague-place, London, *b.* 7 Jan. 1780, who *m.* in 1801, Helen, eldest dau. of Charles Pole, of Liverpool, and predeceasing his father in 1822, left issue, Bache, an officer in the 7th hussars, *b.* in 1803, *d. unm.* in 1823.

WILLIAM-POLE, successor to his grandfather.

Mary-Jane, *d.* at Tours, in 1822. Helen.

Emma, *m.* 1st, to William, eldest son of William Pitt Goodrich, of Matson, co. Gloucester; and 2ndly, to Edward Swanton, Hurlock.

William, of New Park, co. Hants, late col. 7th Hussars.

Bache, of Winstler, in holy orders, *d.* in 1828.

Edward-Bulkeley, capt. 45th regt., *b.* in 1789, and *d.* in 1811.

Mary, Lucy, *d.* young.

Mr. Thornhill *d.* 26 July, 1830, and was *s.* by his eldest surviving grandson, the present WILLIAM-POLE THORNHILL, Esq. of Stanton.

Arms—Gu., two bars, gemelles, arg., and a chief, of the last.

Crest—A thorn tree, ppr., on a mount.

Motto—Amantes ardua dumos.

Seat—Stanton, co. Derby.

THORNHILL OF WOODLEYS.

THORNHILL, THOMAS, Esq. of Woodleys, Oxon, *b.* in Dec. 1776; *m.* in Jan. 1814, Elizabeth, dau. of Anthony Bacon, Esq. of Aberammon, South Wales, by Elizabeth, his wife, and has issue,

i. CHARLES-EDWARD, *b.* in 1817.

ii. Anthony-Robert, *b.* in 1818.

iii. George, *b.* in 1823.

iv. Henry, *b.* in 1833.

i. Maria, *m.* in Oct. 1836, G. Bowes Morland, Esq.

ii. Elizabeth-Rose, *m.* in Jan. 1838, to the Hon. and

Rev. W.-H. Spencer.

iii. Katherine, *m.* in Jan. 1844, Walter Strickland, Esq.

iv. Margaret.

v. Eleanor.

vi. Jane.

Mr. Thornhill is a magistrate for Oxfordshire, and *s.* to the family estate in Feb. 1814. He is son of the late Edward Thornhill, Esq. of Woodleys, by Collier-Craven, his wife, dau. of Admiral Thomas, and grandson of Edward Thornhill, Esq., by Mary Talboys, his wife.

Arms—Barry, arg. and gu.

Crest—A woman's head, couped at the shoulders, vested, and ducally crowned, all or.

Seat—Woodleys.

- VI. *JOHN THORNHILL*, of *Fixby*, *Esq.*, 6 H. 8, sixteen years old at his father's Inq., bur. at Elland 27 Apr. 1567. Will 22 Apr., pr. 19 July 1567, I.P.M. 30 Sep. 9 Eliz., mar. *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Thomas Grice*, of *Wakefield*, she was bur. at Elland 20 Jan. 158 $\frac{3}{4}$. Will 10 Mar. 1583, pr. 21 Apr. 1586. They had issue—
Bryan Thornhill, eldest son and heir, d. s.p., bur. at Elland 29 Oct. 1598, I.P.M. 24 Nov. 41 Eliz., mar. at Almond-bury 7 Mar. 15 $\frac{3}{4}$, *Jane*, dau. of *John Kay*, of *Woodsome*, Esq.
 ? ✓ *John* (VII).
Nicholas, mentioned in his father's, mother's, and brother *John*'s wills.
Richard, in his father's will.
William, M.A., prebendary of *Worcester*, in his father's, mother's, and brother *John*'s wills.
Isabella, wife of *Robert Rayney*, mar. at Elland 10 June 1560.
Anne, wife of *Richard Watkin*, mar. at Elland 5 Dec. 1575.
Cecily, wife of *John Gledhill*, of *Barkisland*, (?) bur. at Elland.
Catherine, wife of *Thomas Langdale*, in her mother's will.

- VII. *JOHN THORNHILL*, of *Fixby*, *Esq.*, bur. at Elland 1 Feb. 160 $\frac{3}{4}$. Will 5 Jan. 1607, pr. 4 Apr. 1609, mar. *Jennet*, daughter and heir of *Edmund Marsh*, of the *Knowles*, in the parish of *Elland*, in com. *Ebor.*, at Elland 17 Dec. 1577, she was bur. there 21 Jan. 162 $\frac{3}{4}$. They had issue—
Richard, dyed an infant.
 1. *John Thornhill*, of *Fixby*, *Esq.*, a Justice of the Peace and Quorum obijt sine prole, bur. at Elland 22 May 1611, I.P.M. 14 Aug. 9 Jas. 1.
Thomas (VIII).
Jane, wife of *William Rookes*, of *Rodes Hall*, bp. at Elland 8 Apr. 1582, mar. there 17 Dec. 1611.

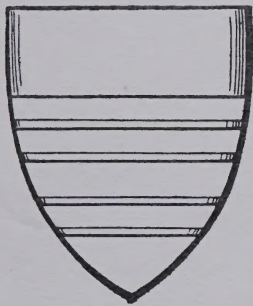
- VIII. *THOMAS THORNHILL*, of *Fixby*, *Esq.*, living α 1612, a Justice of Peace and Quorum obijt circa an. 1663, succeeded his brother *John*, bp. at Elland 6 June 1585, bur. there 25 Feb. 166 $\frac{3}{4}$, mar. *Anne*, daughter and coheire of *Thomas Trijot*, of *South-Kirkby*, in co. *Ebor.*, *Esq.*, she was bur. at Elland 12 Sep. 1668. They had issue—
John (IX).
Thomas.
Bryan, bp. at Elland 22 May 1620, bur. at *South-Kirkby* 27 July 1644, M.I.
William, bp. 2 Oct., bur. 21 Oct. 1621 at Elland.
Francis, bp. 20 May, bur. 25 July 1628 at Elland.
Thomas, bp. 29 Sep. 1629, bur. 26 Feb. 163 $\frac{3}{4}$ at Elland.
Mary, bp. 25 May, bur. 22 Oct. 1619 at Elland.
Elizabeth, wife of *Langdale Sunderland*, of *Ayhton*, in com. *Ebor.*, *Esq.*, bp. at Elland 5 Dec. 1622.

Margaret, wife of *Sr John Armitage*, of *Kirklees*, in com. *Ebor.*, *Bart.*, bp. at Elland 1 Feb. 162 $\frac{3}{4}$, bur. at *Hartshead* 10 Feb. 169 $\frac{3}{4}$.
Sara, bp. at Elland May, bur. there 16 Sep. 1625.
Rebecca, bp. at Elland 15 Sep. 1626, bur. there 3 Aug. 1627.
Frances, died unmarried.
Anne, bur. at Elland 20 Apr. 1634.

- IX. *JOHN THORNHILL*, of *Fixby*, *Esq.*, now one of his *Majesties* of Peace and Quorum in the West Riding of Yorkshire, as also a Major of Foot in the Regiment of *Sr George Savile*, *Bart.*, α t. 50 annor α 7 Apr. α D. 1666, d. Oct. 21, α t. 53, bur. at Elland 24 Oct. 1669, M.I., mar. *Dorothy*, daughter and sole heir of *George Columbelle* of *Darley*, in com. *Derb.*, gent., 1 wife, she was bur. at Elland 19 Nov. 1647. They had issue—
Anne, dyed an infant, bur. at Elland 14 June 1650.
 He mar. *Everilde*, daughter and coheire of *Sr George Wentworth* of *Wolley*, in com. *Ebor.*, *Knt.*, 2 wife.
 1. *George* (X).
 2. *Thomas*, α t. 7 an. 1666, bp. at Elland 27 Sep. 1658.¹
John, dyed an infant.
Everild, borne 3 Sept. α 1651, on which day was the *Battail of Worcester*, wife of *Thos. Horton*, *Esq.*, of *Barkisland*, mar. at *Halifax* 27 Jan. 1672, bur. at Elland 17 Feb. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.
Elizabeth, dyed an infant, (?) bur. at Elland 1 July 1654.
Frances, bp. at Elland 27 Jan. 165 $\frac{3}{4}$, d. 1718, left a charity to Elland.

- X. *GEORGE THORNHILL*, of *Fixby*, *Esq.*, α t. 10 an. et 11 mens 7 Apr. 1666, mar. *Mary*, dau. and coh. of *Thomas Wyvell*, *Esq.*, of *Bellerby*, bur. at *York Minster* 29 Dec. 1726. They had issue—
Bryan Thornhill, of *Fixby*, *Esq.*, bp. at Elland 12 Oct. 1676, bur. there 26 July 1701, M.I., mar. *Frances*, d. and h. of *Joshua Wilkinson*, *Esq.*, of *Pontefract*. (She remar. *Sir F. Leicester*, *Bart.*) They had issue—
Everilda, bp. at Elland 31 Oct. 1700, bur. there 5 Nov. 1702.
Thomas Thornhill, of *Fixby*, *Esq.*, succeeded his brother, *High Sheriff of Yorks*. 1745, bp. at Elland 30 Oct. 1677, d. 18 May, 18: 1751 unnn., bur. there, M.I.

¹ The following entries may refer to this *Thomas Thornhill*:—*Thos. Thornhill* and *Anne Harris*, of *Lupset*, mar. at *Horbury*, 1 Dec. 1692. *Thos. Thornhill* of *Almond-bury*, bur. at *Halifax* 17 Aug. 1695. *John*, s. *Thos. Thornhill*, bp. at *Horbury*, 17 Aug. 1695. *Thos. Thornhill*, *Esq.*, of *Fenay*, bur. at *Almondbury* 4 Jan. 1709. *George*, son of *Thos. Thornhill*, bur. there 4 Feb. 1695. *Everilda*, dau. of *Thos. Thornhill*, bur. there Apr. 1697.



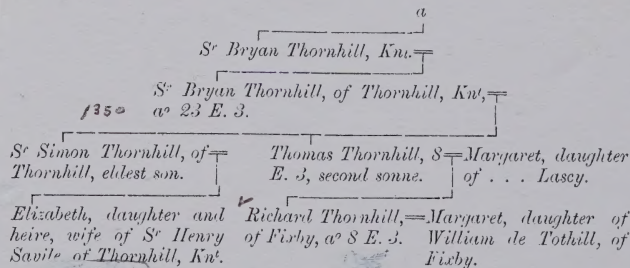
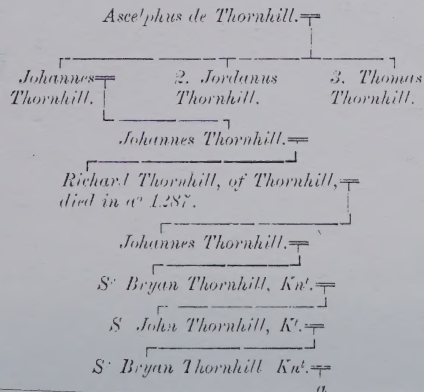
Thornhill

of

Fixby.

1. *Gules, two bayonneles and a chief Argent.* (Thornhill.)
2. *Or, on a chevron Sable three crescents Argent.* (Tutehill.) ✓
3. *Azure, a saltire between four cross-crosslets Or.* (Ecksby.)
4. *Gules, a horse's head coupé Argent, a mullet for difference.* (Marsh.)
5. *Argent, a chevron between three cross-crosslets fitchée Sable.* (Tryton.)
6. *Argent, a chevron between three cross-crosslets fitchée Gules.* (Byron.)
7. *Argent, three boars' heads erect and erased Sable, a crescent for difference.*
(Booth.)
8. *As the first,*

Quarterly.—1 . . . a chevron between three leopards' faces . . . within a bordure . . . (Wentworth, of Wolley).
2.—Azure, on a bend Or three torteaux. (Whitley)
3.—Argent, three pallets wavy Sable. (Downes, of Herefordshire.)
4.—As the first.



The above statement heads the pedigree, but it is manifestly absurd, and probably the work of the Elizabethan heralds. We therefore start as under.

- I. *WILLIAM THORNHILL, of Fixby, Esq., 5 H. 5. mar.*
Joane, daughter of . . . Hopton, of Swillington. 1413 Thornhill
- II. *BRYAN THORNHILL, ESQ., 22 H. 6. I.P.M. 16 Oct. 2 R.*
III. *mar. . . . daughter of . . . Acton, Alderman of Yorke.* (1485)
They had issue—
one son (Combined on Visitation chart pages 317-8)
- III. *JOHN¹ THORNHILL, d. v.p., mar. . . .* They had issue—
- IV. *WILLIAM THORNHILL, of Fixby, Esq., fifteen years old* 51423
at the date of his grandfather's Inquisition, I.P.M. 12 June
15 Hen. VII, says he died 9 Apr. Hen. VII, mar. Elizabeth, d 1500
daughter of Robert Mirfeild, of Mirfeild, Esq. They had
issue—
- V. *JOHN THORNHILL, of Fixby, Esq., 6 H. 8, six years old*
at his father's Inq. Will 31 Mar., pr. 11 May 1529, to be 6150
bur. in St. Nicholas' Quire at Elland, I.P.M. 20 Oct. 21 Hen.
VIII, says he died 3 Apr. 20 H. VIII, mar. Jennet, daughter (V 1529)
of John Savile, of Newhall, in co. Ebor., bur. at Elland 25
Aug. 1571. They had issue—
John (VI). had 7 ch
Thomas, of Brighouse.² (See Vis)
Richard, had 40s. in his brother John's will. See C
Bryan, had 20s. in his brother John's will.
Alice, wife of William Priestley, of Stamland.
Ellen, wife of John Holdsworth, of Selby. dau Agnes (Agnes)
(Agnes & Thomas) omitted was the 1st

¹ Dugdale omits this generation.

2 Thomas Thornhill, of Brighouse, probably bur. at Elland 17 Apr. 1594, and mar. to Anna . . . who was bur. there 7 Nov. 1580. They had John Thornhill, of Luddington (Lotherton), who made his will 31 July, 28 Eliz., pr. 29 May 1596. He mentions his wife Janet, his four daughters, his father, Thos. Thornhill, and his brother, Thos. Thornhill, of Brighouse.

Can't be PE3

but it is
exactly where
we end the
Thornhill ancestry

5 14 23
d 1500

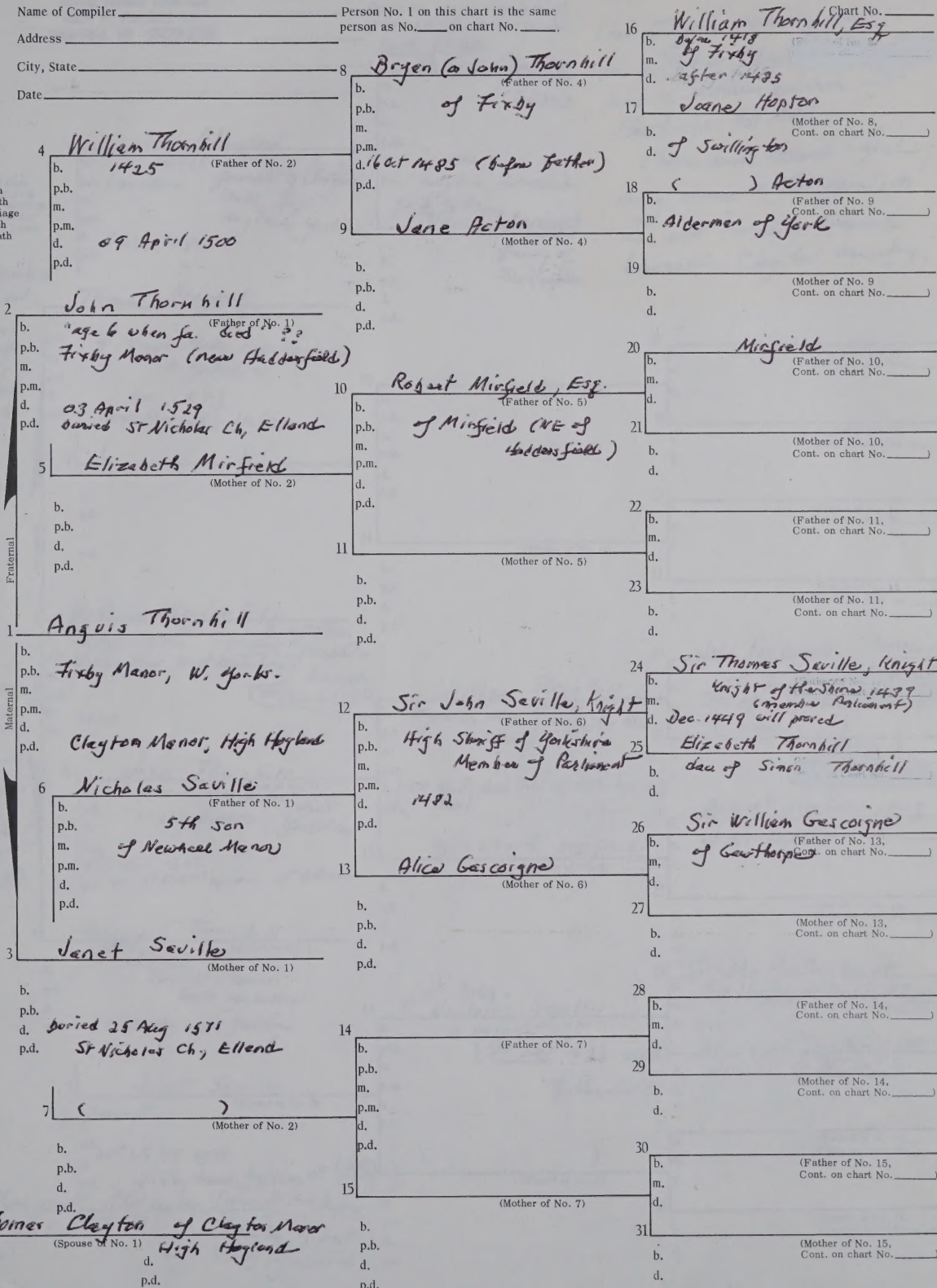
61564 ? ?
(✓ 61569 - 1st ?
had 7Ch)
(Ch. Vindos)
Sept 6

(Agnes)
Was she ~~dead~~ or
required doing
when he died?
(S. & L. 1907?)

PEDIGREE CHART

Name of Compiler _____ Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
 Address _____ person as No. _____ on chart No. _____
 City, State _____
 Date _____

b. Date of Birth
 p.b. Place of Birth
 m. Date of Marriage
 d. Date of Death
 p.d. Place of Death



PEDIGREE CHART

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same
person as No. 16 on chart No. 13.

Clayton 4

Chart No. _____

Date _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

Source: Thornhill
(Thornhill) cat 2

Seville
Visitation of
Yorkshire
pages 274-5
+ 317-8
Also
Dagdele's
pedigrees

4 John Clayton
b. 1499? (Father of No. 2)
p.b. Lancashire
m. founder of Clayton
Hall, High
p.m. Hogland, Yorkshire
d. Living 1550
p.d.

5 Thomas Clayton
(Father of No. 1)
p.b. of Clayton Hall, High Hogland
m. So. Yorkshire
p.m. was 1595
d. this Hogland, Yorks.
p.d.

6 William Clayton, Esq.
b. 15 Apr. 1592 (Father of No. 3)
p.b. of the (inner temple) -
m. Oakenshaw West Yorkshire barrister
p.m. (law 1626)
d. 1627
p.d.

7 John Thornhill
b. 6 years old when father died (Father of No. 3)
p.b. Fixby manor West
m. Yorkshire
p.m. 23 April 1529
d. bur. St Nicholas church of Elland
p.d.

8 Angus Thornhill
(Kins) (Mother of No. 1)
p.b. Fixby manor
m. West Yorkshire
p.m. High Hogland, Yorkshire
p.d.

9 Janet Seville
b. Jennet (Mother of No. 3)
p.b. bur 25 Aug 1571
d. Fixby manor, Yorkshire at (1605)
p.d.

10 Margaret Cholmley (daughter of Sir Jasper)
(Spouse of No. 1)
b. Cholmley of East
p.b. Riding, Yorkshire
d.

11 Robert Clayton
(Father of No. 4)
(3rd son)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d. 1510
p.d. Leyland, Lancashire

12 Jane Harrington
(Mother of No. 4)
b. family of
p.b. Harrington, Lances.
m.
d.

13 William Thornhill
(Father of No. 6)
b. 15 years old when grandfather died
p.b. 1475
m.
p.m.
d. 09 April 1500 (1500) (1500) (1500)
p.d.

14 Elizabeth Minfield
(Mother of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d. 1500
p.d.

15 Sir John Seville, Knight
b. High Sheriff York, Member of Parliament
p.b. 1478
m.
p.m.
d. 1482
p.d.

16 Alice Gascoigne (daughter of Sir Jasper)
(Spouse of No. 1)
b. Williams of
p.b. 1482
m.
p.m.
d. 1482
p.d.

17 Margaret Cholmley (daughter of Sir Jasper)
(Spouse of No. 1)
b. Cholmley of East
p.b. Riding, Yorkshire
d.

16 Thomas Clayton
(Father of No. 8)
Cont. on chart No. _____
b.
m.
d. 2nd son

17 (Mother of No. 8)
Cont. on chart No. _____
b.
m.
d.

18 Harrington
(Father of No. 9)
Cont. on chart No. _____
b.
m.
d.

19 (Mother of No. 9)
Cont. on chart No. _____
b.
m.
d.

20 (Father of No. 10)
Cont. on chart No. _____
b.
m.
d.

21 (Mother of No. 10)
Cont. on chart No. _____
b.
m.
d.

22 (Father of No. 11)
Cont. on chart No. _____
b.
m.
d.

23 (Mother of No. 11)
Cont. on chart No. _____
b.
m.
d.

24 John (or Brian) Thornhill
(Father of No. 12)
Cont. on chart No. 16
b.
m.
d. of Fixby
p.d. does not follow

25 (Mother of No. 12)
Cont. on chart No. _____
b.
m.
d.

26 Robert Minfield, Esq.
(Father of No. 13)
Cont. on chart No. _____
b.
m.
d. of Minfield

27 (Mother of No. 13)
Cont. on chart No. _____
b.
m.
d.

FRATERNAL

MATERNAL

CHART No. 1

MILWAUKEE COUNTY OF

20th April

Fixby is now a suburb of Hecklessfield

PEDIGREE CHART

Clayton 7

visit years.

Name of Compiler _____ Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 25 on chart No. Clayton 4 16

Address _____

City, State _____

Date _____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

4 Henry Seville, Esq.
(Father of No. 2)
b. of Tankersley & Thornhill
p.b. (2nd son)
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

2 Sir Thomas Seville, Knight
(Father of No. 1)
b. Knight of the Shire 1439
p.b. (son to his wife Isabel de Wyke)
m. will on Dec 1449
p.m. Elizabeth Thornhill
d.
p.d.

5 d. heirs of Mother of No. 1
p.b. grandf.
d.
p.d.

1 Sir John Seville, Knight
(Father of No. 2)
b. High Sheriff 1455-61 MP 150-27
p.b. Chief Steward Manor of Wakefield
m. will proved June 1482 d. Seville
p.m. pabor Thornhill, W. Yorkshire
d.
p.d.

6 Sir Thomas Pilkington, Knight
(Father of No. 3)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

3 Margaret Pilkington
(Mother of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

7
(Mother of No. 3)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

15 Alice Gascoigne
(Spouse of No. 1)
b. dau of Sir William Gascoigne of Gouthwaite
p.b. August 1482 (exec of
d. husband's will) July 1482
p.d.

17 Sir John Seville
(Father of No. 4)
b. of Tankersley & Eland
p.b. High Sheriff 1380-3
m. Knight of the Shire
p.m. 1349 (brother of brother)
d. born at Eland
p.d.

9 Isobel Eland
(Mother of No. 4)
b. dau of her of her father
p.b.
d.
p.d.

10 Sir John Thornhill
(Father of No. 5)
b. St. Peter
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

11 Elisabeth
(Mother of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

12
(Father of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

13
(Mother of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

14
(Father of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

15
(Mother of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

16 John Seville
(Father of No. 8)
b. of Golegate
p.b. dau 1332
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

18 Sir Thomas Eland
(Father of No. 9)
b. of Eland, York
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

19
(Mother of No. 9)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

20 Sir Brian Thornhill m. Jane
(bro of Thomas II)
b. son of Sir John T. Fitzwilliam (on chart 16)
p.b. d. of Sir & Jane de Wyke. Grandson of
m. Jane (Sir John)
p.m. 1327-77
d.
p.d.

21
(Father of No. 11)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

22
(Mother of No. 11)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

23
(Father of No. 12)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

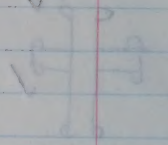
24
(Mother of No. 12)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

25
(Father of No. 13)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

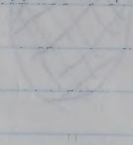
26
(Mother of No. 13)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

27
(Father of No. 13)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

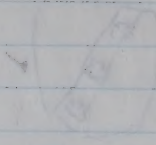
The family's Eland
its holdings at (town of) Eland
in west Yorkshire NW of Huddersfield.
Sir Thomas de Eland's coat of arms
(Richard II Roll - 1377-1400 AD)
were Gules, 2 bars and 3 martlets
Argent 3-2-3



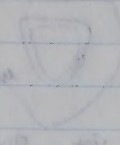
Colman
John Colman
1800



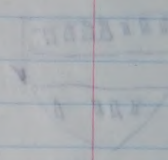
① Rockley
1800
1800



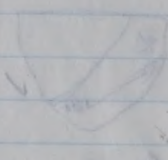
② Tarrant
1800
1800



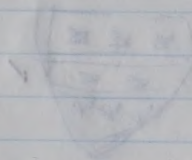
Rockley
1800
1800



Rockley
1800
1800



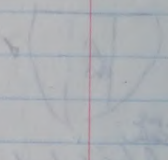
③ Rockley
1800
1800



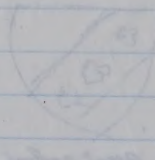
④ Rockley
1800
1800



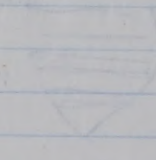
⑤ Rockley
1800
1800



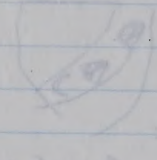
Rockley
1800
1800



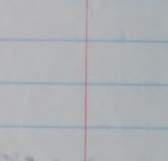
⑥ Rockley
1800
1800



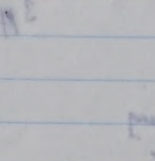
⑦ Rockley
1800
1800



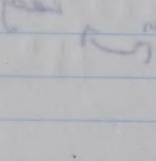
⑧ Rockley
1800
1800



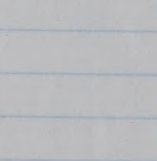
Rockley
1800
1800



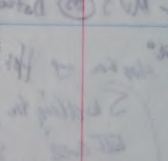
⑨ Rockley
1800
1800



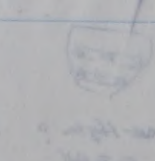
⑩ Rockley
1800
1800



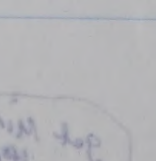
⑪ Rockley
1800
1800



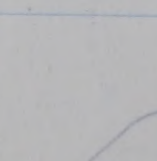
Rockley
1800
1800



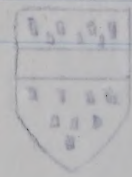
⑫ Rockley
1800
1800



⑬ Rockley
1800
1800



⑭ Rockley
1800
1800



John Wilson
1800
1800

John Wilson
1800
1800

John Wilson
1800
1800

SAVILLE

The Norman People

pg 141 Arch & 392 Saville (also see Chamberlain Grant) ^{Argues}

- ① Osbert Giffard, Sire de Balbec, Lord of Longueville-sur-Seine
m ca 960 Ameline, sister of the Duchess Gunnora, wife of
Duke Richard I of Normandy
- ② Geoffrey de Balbec, Viscount of Arches & Rouen
m. Beatrice de Arques, dau of Gozelin d'Arques
- ③ Osborne d'Arques, accompanied older bro William and William the
Conqueror & fought at Hastings. A great landholder, had
lands in West & North Ridings Yorkshire, 32 different localities
m ()
- ④ Thurstan, Pincerne, of the Barony of Scaud (temp Stephen)
from older bro William had Kettlewell & other land in Yorkshire
(Kettlewell in Ryedale is very isolated (in Pennines) No. of Skipton area is for NO of Bradford)
m ()
- ⑤ Hugo Pincerne living 1216
m ()
- ⑥ Henry de Saville, Lord of Golcar (SW suburb of Huddersfield
Yorkshire - NW of High Heywood)
m ()
(English Atlas identifies Golcar as place in W. Yorkshire)
(Old French version preserved name) in 1086
(now SW suburb of Huddersfield)

See Inset, Clayton 7

The Human Factor

For the first time, the human factor is being recognized as a significant element in the success or failure of a project.

① Organizational Culture: The set of shared values, beliefs, and behaviors that influence how people interact within an organization. It is the "personality" of the organization.

② Leadership: The process of influencing others to achieve a common goal. Effective leaders inspire, motivate, and guide their teams.

③ Communication: The exchange of information between individuals. Clear and open communication is essential for team collaboration and project success.

④ Team Dynamics: The interactions and relationships between team members. A well-functioning team is cohesive, supportive, and able to work together effectively.

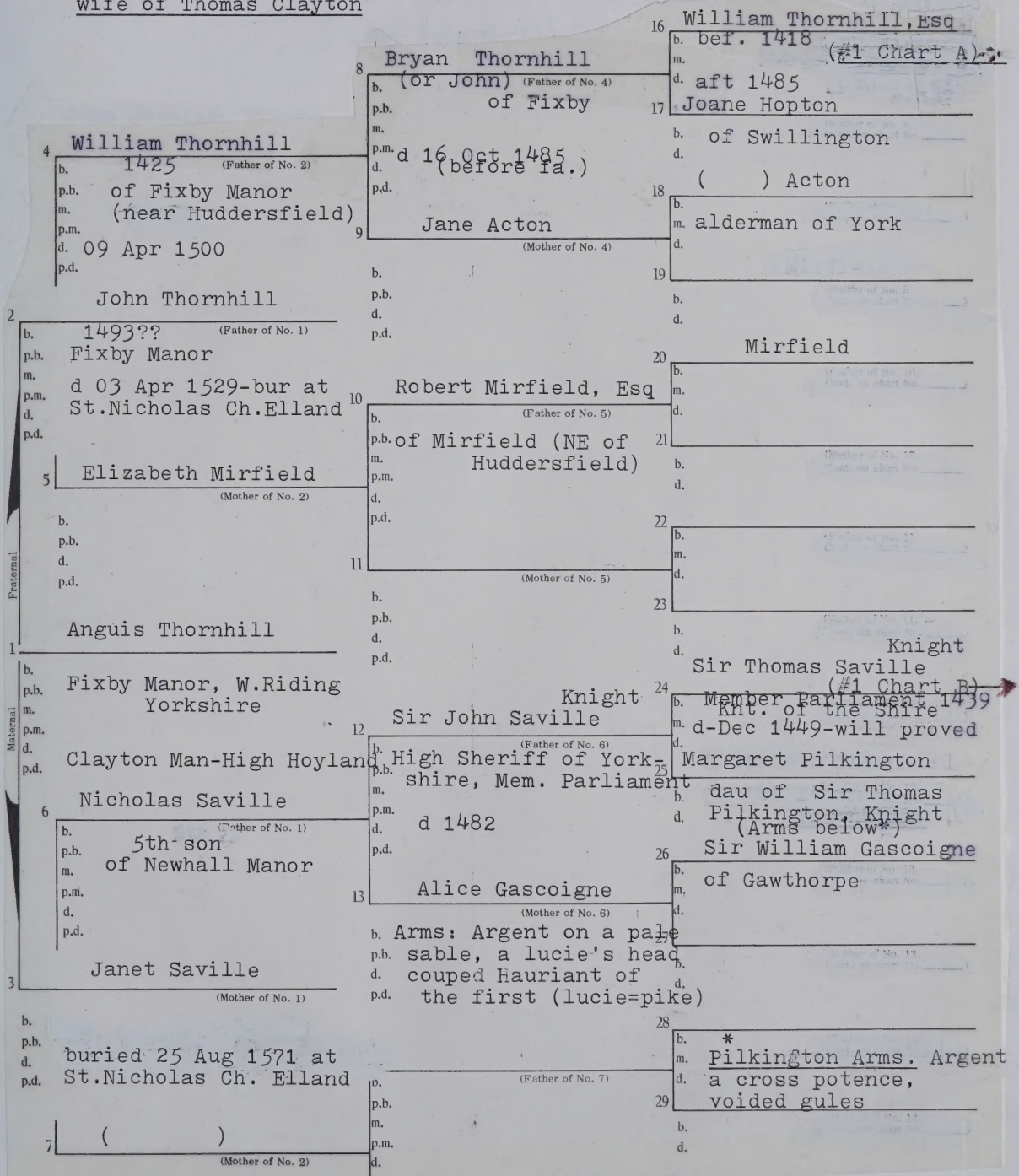
⑤ Human Resources: The people who make up an organization. Investing in employee development and well-being leads to higher productivity.

⑥ Change Management: The process of managing the people side of change. It involves preparing, supporting, and helping individuals, teams, and the organization to make successful changes.

See next page

Clayton Family 44

Start of Pedigree of Anguis Thornhill
wife of Thomas Clayton



Our concern is not with the idea of Claytons migrating from Lancashire to Yorkshire, for many families did that over the years. It is that

16 Sir John Saville (#1 Chart C) →

b. m. Isabel, dau Sir
d. Robert Latham. Arms:
Gules, a fess betw.

15 billets OR
(Mother of No. 8,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

18 Henry Ryshe worth

b. (Father of No. 9
Cont. on chart No. _____)
m. (W of Huddersfield on
d. way to Rochdale

(Mother of No. 9
Cont. on chart No. _____)

Eland

b. (Father of No. 10,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. (Mother of No. 10,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. (Father of No. 11,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. (Mother of No. 11,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

24 Sir John Thornhill

b. Son of Sir Richard T.
m. & Maude Bedell chart A

() Fitz William

b. (Mother of No. 12,
Cont. on chart No. _____)
d. of Sprotborough
near Doncaster

b. (Father of No. 13,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. (Mother of No. 13,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. (Father of No. 14,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

b. (Mother of No. 14,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

8 Sir John Saville, Knt

(Father of No. 4)

b. of Golcar
p.b. heir to bro Henry
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

9 Margery Ryshe worth

(Mother of No. 4)

D&H Arms: Argent, a bend
p.b. sable betw. martlet
d. 1st point & cross-
p.d. cross aet, 2nd point

10 Sir Thomas Eland

(Father of No. 5)

b. of Eland, Yorks.
p.b. NW suburb Huddersfield
m.
p.m. Eland Arms: Gules,
d. 2 bars & 8 martlets
p.d. argent 3-2-3

(Mother of No. 5)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

12 Sir Bryan Thornhill

(Father of No. 6)

b. Knight of the Shire,
p.b. Member several parlia-
m. ments--of great note
p.m. in reign K. Edw. III
p.d. living 1350

13 Jane ()
(Mother of No. 6)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14 ()
(Father of No. 7)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

John Saville, Knight

b. of Tankersley & Eland
p.b. High Sheriff Yorkshire
m. Member Parliament
p.m. 1580+
d.
p.d. d. d. 1389, bur Elland

2 Henry Saville, Esq.

b. 3rd child--eventual heir
p.b. of Tankersley &
m. Thornhill
p.m.
d.
p.d.

5 Isabel Eland

(Mother of No. 2)

d&h of fa.
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

(#24 on base chart)

Sir Thomas Saville,

b. Knight of the Shire
p.b. 1439, Member Parliament
m. heir to cousin Isabel
p.m. Darcy
d. Dec 1449--will proved
p.d.

6 Simon Thornhill

(Father of No. 1)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

Elizabeth Thornhill

(Mother of No. 1)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

Elsabeth ()

(Mother of No. 2)

Henry de Saville ^{Chart No. C}

Sir John Saville

8
b. (Father of No. 4)
p.b. of Savell Hill
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.
9 () de Rockley
(Mother of No. 4)

b. Rockley arms:
p.b. Lozengy, ermine
d. & gules
p.d.

16
b. (See narrative)
d. () Golcar
17

b. Arms: Gules, a cross potent
d. argent
18 Simon De Rockley
(Father of No. 9
Cont. on chart No.)

b. (Mother of No. 9
Cont. on chart No.)
m.
d.
19

b. (Mother of No. 9
Cont. on chart No.)
d.

20 Henry Tankersley
b. (see lines () below)
m. (Father of No. 10,
Cont. on chart No.)
d.

21 () Poyntvyn
b. (Mother of No. 10,
Cont. on chart No.)
d.

22 Sir John Thornhill
b. (Father of No. 11,
Cont. on chart No.)
m.
d.

23
b. (Mother of No. 11,
Cont. on chart No.)
d.

24
b. (Father of No. 12,
Cont. on chart No.)
m.
d.

25
b. (Mother of No. 12,
Cont. on chart No.)
d.

TANKERSLEY LINEAGE

1. Dolphyn de Tankersley
2. Henry de Tankersley
m. () dau of Robert Poynttye
3. Sir Henry of Tankersley
m. () dau of Poyntvyn (do they mean from Poitou?)
He is #20 above.

Sir Thomas Saville

4
b. (Father of No. 2)
p.b. of Newstad, inher-
m. ited Golcar
p.m.
d.
p.d.

2 Sir John Saville, Knight

b. (Father of No. 1)
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

Sir Richard Tankersley

10
b. (Father of No. 5)
p.b. Arms: Or, on a bend
m. gules, 3 escallops or.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

Sara Thornhill

(Mother of No. 5)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

5 () Tankersley
(Mother of No. 2)
Tankersley is a little
p. Will No. of Sheffield,
somewhat south of High
p.d. Hoyland

1 Sir John Saville, Knight

(#16 Chart B)

b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

Ryshedall

12
b. (Father of No. 6)
p.b. Rochdale Arms:
m. Sable, on an escut-
p.m. cheon, and an orle
d. of martlets
p.d.

(Mother of No. 6)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

6 Margaret Ryshedall

b. (Father of No. 3)
p.b. one of 3 sisters who
m. inherited Rochdale
p.m. (modern name) now small
d. city NW of Manchester
p.d.

(Mother of No. 1)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14
b. (Father of No. 7)
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

(Mother of No. 3)

h

Paternal

Maternal

Paternal

Maternal

Paternal

Maternal

Paternal

Maternal

4 Thomas Thornhill
(Father of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

2 Richard Thornhill
(Father of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.
of Fixby as of 1418

5 Margaret Lacy
(Mother of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

1 William Thornhill, Esq.
(#16 on base chart)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.
after 1485

6 Tothill
(Father of No. 3)
b.
p.b. Totehill Arms:
m. Or, on a chevron saltire
p.m. 3 Crescents argent
d.
p.d.

3 Margaret Tothill
(Mother of No. 1)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.
of Fixby Manor

7
(Mother of No. 3)

8 Sir Richard Thornhill
(Father of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.
Knight

9 Maude de Bedell
(Mother of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

10
(Father of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

11
(Mother of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

12
(Father of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.
? Fixby?

b. Ficksby Arms:
p.b. Azure, a saltire
d. betw. 4 cross-
p.d. crosslets or

14
(Father of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.

16 Sir John Thornhill
(Father of No. 8,
Cont. on chart No. 4)
b.
m.
d.
Knight (SEE
LINEAGE BELOW)
(Mother of No. 8,
Cont. on chart No. 4)
b.
d.

17
18 Alwynus de Bedell
(Father of No. 9,
Cont. on chart No. 4)
b.
m.
d.
(Mother of No. 9,
Cont. on chart No. 4)
b.
d.

CLAIMED THORNHILL LINEAGE
(not proven)

1. Gerneber, living 1086 AD
2. Ascolphus?
3. Jordanus?
4. Enfulsus?
5. Jordan of Thornhill
6. Richard de Thornhill
7. Sir Jordan Thornhill,
Knight, (#16 Above)

25
(Mother of No. 12,
Cont. on chart No. 4)
b.
d.

26
(Father of No. 13,
Cont. on chart No. 4)
b.
m.
d.

27
(Mother of No. 13,
Cont. on chart No. 4)
b.
d.

28
(Father of No. 14,
Cont. on chart No. 4)
b.
m.
d.

29
(Mother of No. 14,
Cont. on chart No. 4)
b.
d.

See ^{my} Downes pg 314

18th de Ley studies by to Gurnea 1086 - not a 3rd 15th century hand of the Seville the was destroyed by the Roundheads.

Note - See pg 316 re: Fixby & Coler

High Hopes

See pg 314 re 3 Clays (owned by 11th de Ley) 1 case Clays in the clay.

Sir John Seville (Richard II) Coll - Argent on a bend sable - three owls of the fess (R.I. ruled 1377-1400)

Sir Bryan Thornhill (Edward III) Rules & governs & a king argent

Thomas de Elands (R.I. reg) gives 2 brass against stone & mottlets 3 23 of the fess

Robert de Letham - gules, fretty vicia (H. 11th reed)

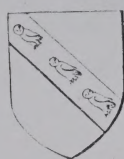
Letham 1147

de Rochby - lozengy, azure & gules - others all lozengy but also varied - pg 207

Sir John de Bosco (1287) Sable, crossily - 3 leopard's faces (nobility re)
Sir John de Bosco (1287) Argent on a chief gules 3 roses, in (nobility re)

Thornhill
SAVILLE, OF THORNHILL.

CREATED
20th June, 1611.



EXTINCT
10th Jan. 1784.

Lineage.

The SAVILES came originally from the province of Anjou, in France, but they have been settled in different parts of Yorkshire for several centuries. The first of the name upon record is
SIR JOHN SAVILE, of Savile Hall, who married the daughter of Sir Simon de Rockley. His great grand-son,
THOMAS SAVILE, of Newstead, in the county of York, m. the daughter and heir of Sir Richard Tankersley, knt. and had issue,
JOHN (Sir), his heir.
HENRY, who m. about the year 1300, Ellen, daughter and heir of Thomas Copley, of Copley, in Yorkshire, and was ancestor of the SAVILES of Copley and the SAVILES of Methley.

The elder son,
SIR JOHN SAVILE, knt. m. the daughter and heir of - Rochdale, esq. and left a son,

JOHN SAVILE, who m. the daughter of Sir Robert Latham, knt. and was father of
SIR JOHN SAVILE, knt. who m. Jane, daughter of Matthew de Bosco, alias Wood, and had a son and heir.

JOHN SAVILE, who m. Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Henry Rishworth, and was s. by his son,

SIR JOHN SAVILE, knt. who was sheriff of Yorkshire 3 and 11 RICHARD II. and twice returned to parliament by the same county, in the 7th and 8th of the same king. He m. Isabel, daughter and heir of Thomas Eland, esq. of Eland, also in Yorkshire, and had two sons,

JOHN (Sir), his heir, who m. Isabel, daughter of Robert Ratcliffe, esq. and had issue,

JOHN (Sir), who m. Isabel, daughter of Sir William Fitzwilliams, knt. but d. s. p.

ISABEL, heir of her brother, m. to Thomas D'Arcy, son of Lord D'Arcy.

HENRY.

The younger son and eventual heir male,
HENRY SAVILE, esq. m. Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Simon Thornhill, esq. of Thornhill, in the county of York, and by that alliance he acquired the manor of Thornhill and other extensive estates. He left a son and heir,

† Son and heir of SIR BRYAN THORNHILL, knt. a person of great note in the time of EDWARD III. having served in several parliaments as knight of the shire; he was descended from JORDAN DE THORNHILL.

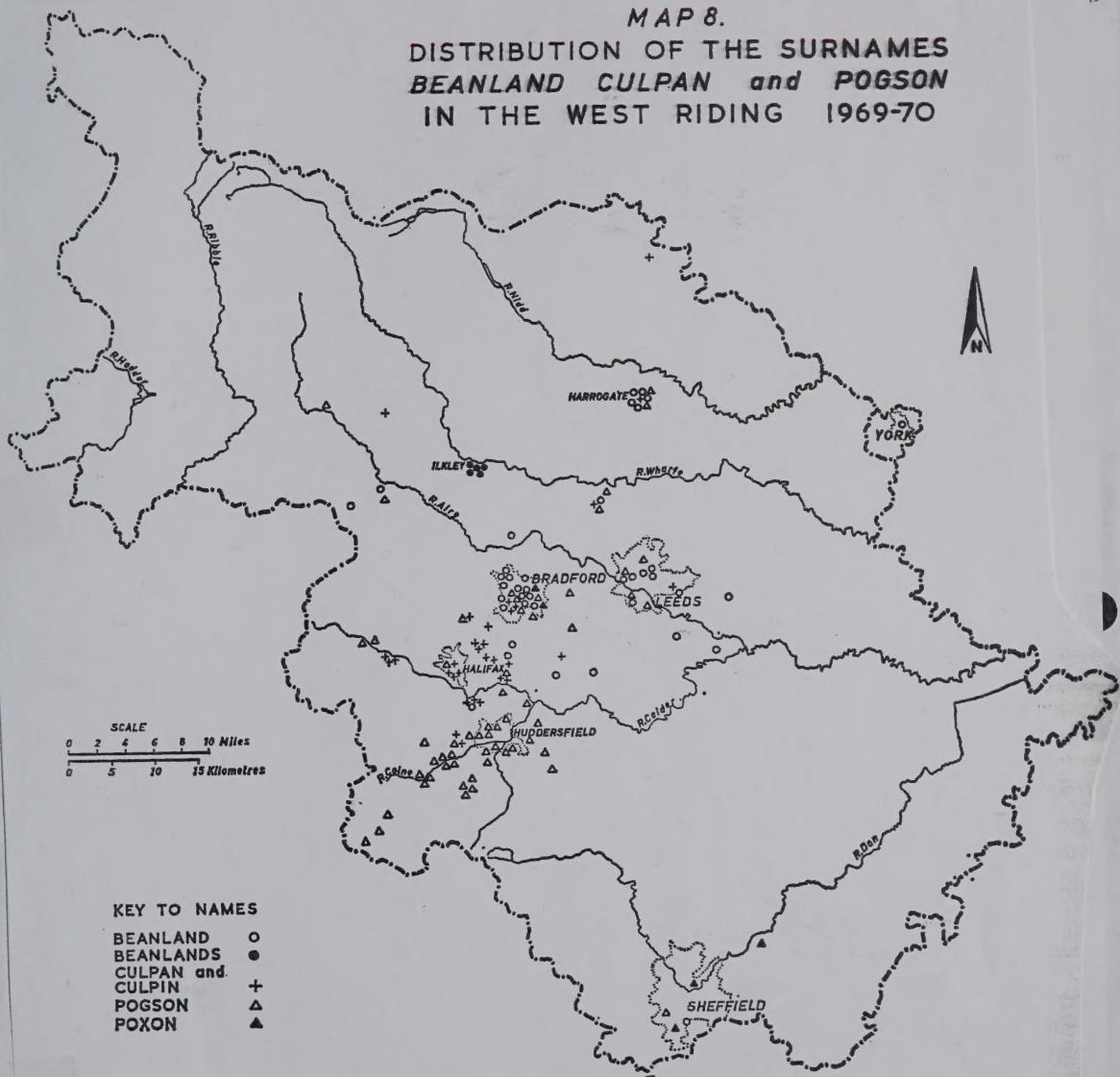
Burke's Extinct & Dormant Baronages

Richard II (1377-1400)

1377
+

This shows West Yorkshire main rivers clearly

MAP 8.
DISTRIBUTION OF THE SURNAMES
BEANLAND CULPAN and POGSON
IN THE WEST RIDING 1969-70



ENGLISH SURNAMES SERIES

Edited by R. A. McKinley,
Department of English Local History,
University of Leicester

ENGLISH SURNAMES SERIES

I
Yorkshire
West Riding

by
George Redmonds

With a Foreword by
Sir Anthony Wagner,
Garter Principal King of Arms

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST
OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS



PHILLIMORE

cross-section were Earnshaw 5, Sykes 4, and Haigh 4.

Group B This group contained 142 names which were in the Calder valley in 1550. The most frequent names were Sykes 7, Haigh 7, Shaw 4, Schofield 4, and Brook 4.

Both groups contained clear evidence of successive layers of immigration from Lancashire, Ireland, Scotland and the post-1945 influx into the West Riding from Eastern Europe: Wisniewski, Olejarczyk, Prodarovitch.

Taken together, the two groups provide evidence of a continuous and firmly-established native population. In the following lists, names such as Chapman, Wright, Taylor, Walker etc. which have multiple origins, have been omitted. It must further be remembered that the cross-section used is probably only about 10 per cent of the present population.

Evidence of the continuity of family names in Almondbury 1300-1967⁷²

14th-century Almondbury names present in the cross-section.

✓ Armitage (1), Beaumont (3), Dalton (1), Hepworth (2), Kaye (2), Lindley (2), Lockwood (1), North (3), Thewlis (2). Whitaker (2), Wood (4).

15th-century Almondbury names present in the cross-section.

Blackburn (2), Brook (6), Crosland (1), Crowther (3), Dransfield (2), Firth (3), Haigh (11), Oldfield (1), Shaw (4), Townend (1).

16th-century Almondbury names present in the cross-section.

Booth (4), Boothroyd (1), Berry (1), Chappell (2), Dyson (4), Eastwood (2), Gledhill (1), Halstead (1), Haworth (1), Hirst (4), Horsfall (1), Hoyle (1), Ramsden (1), Senior (3), Tunncliffe (2).

(In fact, of the 39 names in the subsidy roll of 1545, 33 are in Almondbury in 1967).

17th-century Almondbury names present in the cross-section.

Bradley (1), Earnshaw (7), Hinchliffe (2), Jepson (1), Mellor (2), Moxon (1), Schofield (7), Sykes (11), Thornton (2), Whiteley (1).

18th-century Almondbury names present in the cross-section.

Butterworth (1), Coldwell (2), Donkersley (1), Garside (2), Hallas (2), Hampshire (1), Kershaw (1), Liversedge (1), Lodge (3), Mallinson (3), Moorhouse (2), Stocks (1), Sutcliffe (1), Vickerman (4).

19th-century Almondbury names present in the cross-section.

Barnforth (1), Bentley (1), Ellam (1), Fitton (2), Greenwood (2), Hartley (1), Heeley (3), Helliwell (1), Jessop (1), Midgley (1), Poppleton (1), Priestley (1), Royston (1), Wadsworth (1).

THE ARMITAGE FAMILY⁷³ 1340-1969

This Yorkshire family took its name from a hermitage in the

township of Crosland in the parish of Almondbury. The hermitage seems to have existed on land donated to the Knights Templar by Richard de Rihill between 1211 and 1240,⁷⁴ and in 1260 when Robert de Nottingham was Rector of Almondbury he gave to Adam, son of John de Locwode 'A certain messuage with garden and building erected thereupon with appurtenances' which was called the Hermitage.⁷⁵ The surname Armitage has been associated with the parish from this period e.g.:

1258 Richard de Hermitagio (Marsden) [Pontefract]

1340 Adam dell Hermitage (Manor of Almondbury).

1379 William del Ermytache (North Crosland) [P.T.Y.].

It is probable that throughout this time the surname was hereditary and those holding the name were living at the Hermitage. The present location is known as Armitage Bridge and the tendency locally is to assume that the place was named after the family rather than the other way about.

At this stage it is necessary to examine what has been said about the surname Armitage elsewhere. Dr. Reaney quotes three examples:

1259 Richard de Ermitage. Ass. Ch.

1296 Hugh del Hermytage. PN.Wa. }⁷⁶

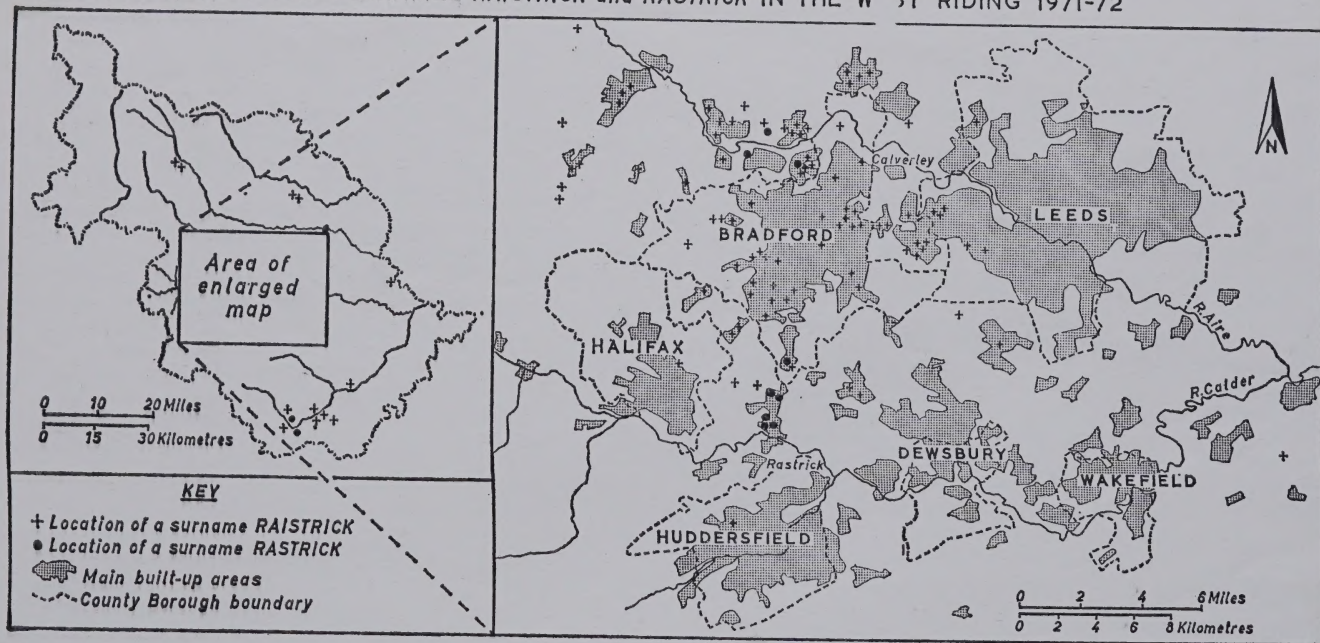
1423 John de Armitage. (Sheff. Y.)

From this he deduced that the surname derived from Armitage in Staffordshire or from Hermitage Farm in Little Packington in Warwickshire. This is perfectly feasible. There are, however, two points which seem to indicate the unlikelihood of either place having given an important surname making a significant contribution to the present distribution of Armitage. The first two examples are both comparatively early, at a time when many temporary names arose.⁷⁷ There would have to be 14th- and 15th-century evidence in both the areas before it could be presumed that these were true surnames. Secondly, the present distribution of Armitage argues against either locality as the source of the name, and Dr. Reaney's third example itself would tend to support the West Riding origin.⁷⁸ The following table illustrates to what extent the present distribution (1965 T.D.) is centred on the Huddersfield area and how this distribution compares with several other surnames which undeniably originate in the West Riding, and have ramified in a similar way.

	W. Riding	Stoke	Birmingham
Armitage	477	4	18
Sutcliffe	509	10	17
Lockwood	320	3	17
Hinchliffe	344	1	7

The present distribution of Armitage supports the idea that it is

MAP 7.
DISTRIBUTION OF THE SURNAMES *RAISTRICK* and *RASTRICK* IN THE WEST RIDING 1971-72



CHESTERFORD.

BARONY, 30 Dec. 1706—Extinct 1722.—*Vide* BINDON.

CHEWTON.

VISCOUNTY, 13 Sept. 1729.—*Vide* WALDEGRAVE.CHICHESTER.^d

Earls.

- I. 1644. 1. FRANCIS LEIGH, 1st Baron Dunsmore, created Earl of Chichester for life, remainder to Thomas Earl of Southampton, and his heirs male begotten on Elizabeth his wife, dau. of the said Francis Leigh, remainder to the heirs male of the body of the said Elizabeth, 3rd June 1644; ob. 1653, s. p. m.
- II. 1653. 2. THOMAS WRIOTHESLEY, Earl of Southampton, succeeded his father-in-law as Earl of Chichester, K.G.; ob. 1667, s. p. m., when the said Earldom became **Extinct**.
- III. 1675. 1. CHARLES FITZ-ROY, natural s. of King Charles II. created Baron of Newbury, co. Berks, Earl of Chichester and Duke of Southampton, 10 Sept. 1675, succeeded his mother in the Dukedom of Cleveland in 1709, K.G.; ob. 1730.
- IV. 1730. 2. WILLIAM FITZ-ROY, s. and h.; ob. 1774, s. p., when his honours became **Extinct**.
- V. 1801. 1. THOMAS PELHAM, 2nd Baron Pelham of Stanmer, created Earl of Chichester June 23, 1801; ob. 1805.
- VI. 1805. 2. THOMAS PELHAM, s. and h., summ. to Parl. by writ v. p., and placed in his father's Barony of Pelham, 20 June 1801; ob. 4 July 1826.
- VII. 1826. 3. HENRY THOMAS PELHAM, s. and h., present Earl of Chichester and Baron Pelham of Stanmer, and a Baronet. $\Downarrow$

CHOLMONDELEY.

Barons.

- I. 1645. 1. ROBERT CHOLMONDELEY, 1st Viscount Cholmondeley in Ireland, created Baron Cholmondeley of Wiche Malbank, alias Nampwich, co. Chester, 1 Sept. 1645, created Earl of Leinster in Ireland 5 March 1646; ob. 1659, s. p., when all his honours became **Extinct**.

Earls.

- II. 1689.—I. 1706. 1. HUGH CHOLMONDELEY, 2nd Viscount Cholmondeley in Ireland, s. and h. of Robert, who was created Viscount Cholmondeley in Ireland 29 March 1661, eldest s. of Hugh, next bro. of the last Baron, created Baron Cholmondeley of Nampwich, co. Chester, with remainder, failing his issue male, to his bro. George 10 April 1689, created Viscount Malpas and Earl of Cholmondeley, both co. Chester, with the same limitation, 27 Dec. 1706; ob. 1725, s. p.

^d The title of Earl of Chichester (as well as that of Arundel) is frequently found given in early Charters to the Earls of Sussex, not as a title of dignity, but from their having

been possessed of the castle and city of Chichester, the former of which was, however, demolished at a very early period.

Barons. Earls.

- III. 1725.—II. 1725. 2. GEORGE CHOLMONDELEY, 1st Baron Newburgh in England and 1st Baron Newburgh in Ireland, bro. and h., K.B.; ob. 1733.
- IV. 1733.—III. 1733. 3. GEORGE CHOLMONDELEY, s. and h.; ob. 1770.

Marquesses.

- V. 1770.—IV. 1770.—I. 1815. 4. GEORGE JAMES CHOLMONDELEY, grands. and h., being s. and h. of George Cholmondeley (ob. v. p.) eldest s. of the last Earl, created Earl of Rocksavage, co. Chester, and Marquess of Cholmondeley 22 Nov. 1815, K.G.; ob. 10 April 1827.
- VI. 1827.—V. 1827.—II. 1827. 5. GEORGE JAMES HORATIO CHOLMONDELEY, s. and h., was summ. to Parl. v. p., in his father's Barony of Newburgh 5 Jan. 1822, present Marquess, Earl, and Baron Cholmondeley, Earl of Rocksavage, Viscount Malpas, and Baron Newburgh; also Viscount Cholmondeley and Baron Newburgh in Ireland, and a Baronet. =

CHURCHILL.

Baron.

- I. 1685. JOHN CHURCHILL, 1st Baron Churchill of Eyemouth in Scotland, created Baron Churchill of Sandridge, co. Herts, 14 May 1685, created Earl of Marlborough, co. Wilts, 9 April 1689.—*Vide* MARLBOROUGH.

CHURCHILL (of Whichwood).

Barons.

- I. 1815. 1. FRANCIS ALMERIC SPENCER, 2nd s. of George Spencer 3rd Duke of Marlborough, K.G., created Baron Churchill of Whichwood, co. Oxford, 11 Aug. 1815; ob. 7 March 1845.
- II. 1845. 2. FRANCIS GEORGE SPENCER, s. and h., present Baron Churchill of Whichwood. =

CIOCHES.

Barons by Tenure.

- I. Will. I. GUNFRID DE CIOCHES held 16 Lordships, co. Northampton, at the time of the General Survey; his successor was,
- II. Steph. ANSELME DE CIOCHES, living 1139.
- III. Hen. III. ROBERT DE CIOCHES, s. and h., living 1194.
- IV. John. PETER DE CIOCHES, living 1205, after which nothing farther is known of this family.

CIRENCESTER.

BARONY, 9 April 1689.—*Vide* PORTLAND.

CLANBRASSILL.

Baron.

- I. 1821. 1. ROBERT JOCKLYN, 3rd Earl of Roden in Ireland, created Baron Clanbrassill of Hyde Hall, co. Herts, 17 July 1821, present Baron Clanbrassill, also Earl of Roden, &c. in Ireland, K.P. $\Downarrow$

CLANCARTY.

Viscounts.

- I. 1823. 1. RICHARD LE POER TRENCH, 2nd Earl of Clancarty in Ireland and 1st Baron Trench in England, Marquess of Heusden in the Netherlands; created Viscount Clancarty of the County of Cork 8 Dec. 1823, G.C.B.; ob. 24 Nov. 1837.

Saville Lineage

1. Osbern Giffard, Sire de Bolbec, Lord of Longueville in 960, m. Ameline, (She was sister of Duchess Gonnora, wife of Duke Richard I of Normandy, thus grandaunt of William the Conqueror.)
2. Geoffrey de Bolbec, Viscount of Arques & Rouen, m. Beatrice d'Arques dau of Gozelin d'Arques.
3. Osbern d'Arques and his older brother William accompanied the Conqueror at Hastings. Holder of 32 locations in Yorkshire, he m. _____
4. Thurstan Pincerna was pincerna of the barony of Sandal in the reign of Stephen (1135-54) & received lands from older bro. William. He m. _____
5. Hugo Pincerna, still living 1216 m. _____
6. Henry de Saville of Savell Hill m. (during the reign of K. Richard Lion Heart (11891 -1199) (_____) dau of the Lord of Golcar. (This is a little SW of Huddersfield.) Golcar Arms: Gules, a cross potence argent.
7. Sir John Saville of Savill Hill m. (_____) dau of Simon de Rockley. Rockley Arms: Lozengy, Ermine & gules.
8. Sir Thomas Saville of Newstad inherited Golcar. He m. (_____) dau of Sir Richard Tankersley. (This is now a tiny village north of Shefffield, just south of Hoyland Nether, not terribly far from Claytons of High Hoyland.) (A Tankersley line is: 1. Dolphyn de Tankersley 2. Henry Tankersley m. _____ dau of Robert Poynttve. 3. Sir Henry Tankersley m. _____ dau of Poyntwyn (does this mean from Poitou?) 4. Sir Richard Tankersley m. Sara Thornhill, dau of Sir John Thornhill. Tankersley Arms: Argent on a bend gules, three escallops or.
10. Sir John Saville, Knight, Margaret Ryshedall one of the 3 daughters heiresses to the estate of Ryshedale. (Language has changed. It is now called Rochdale, a small city on the northern outskirts of Manchester.) Rochdale arms: Sable, on an escutcheon and an orle of martlets argent.
11. Sir John Saville, Knight m. Isabel Latham, d&h of Sir Robert Latham. Latham Arms: Gules, a fess between fifteen billets or
12. Sir John Saville of Golcar, heir to brother Henry, m. Margery Rysheworth d&h of Henry Rysheworth (Rishworth is now West of Huddersfield on way to Rochdale.) Ryshworth Arms: Argent, a bend sable, between a martlet in the first point & a cross-crosslet in the second point.
13. Sir John Saville, Knight of the shire, Member Parliament, High Sheriff of Yorkshire 1380+, d. 1391 bur. Elland, m. Isabel Eland, d&h of Sir Thomas Eland (Elande in RTI roll 1377+) (Elland is now a W suburb of Huddersfield.) Eland Arms: Gules, 2 bars & 8 martlets argent 3-2-3
14. Henry Saville, Esq, 2nd son, of Tankersley & Thornhill, m. Elizabeth Thornhill d&h of Simon Thornhill & wife Elsabeth (The lineage is 1. Sir Richard Thornhill & Maude Bedell {Thornhill Chart} 2. Sir John Thornhill & FitzWilliam of Sprotborough --SW of Doncaster 3. Sir Bryan Thornhill, living 1350 4. Simon above.

Selected pages - mostly showing what the
place was like

Leeds Gene to VA from Monmouth

THE STORY OF MONMOUTHSHIRE

ARTHUR CLARK, M.A.

VOLUME ONE

From the earliest times to the Civil War

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT
CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF
LATTER-DAY SAINTS

MONNOW PRESS
PUBLISHERS
8 CHURCH STREET
MONMOUTH NP5 3BU
GREAT BRITAIN

Leeds/Leeds

terms with Edward the Confessor, acknowledging his overlordship; by tradition a meeting between the two took place at Beachley, to which place Edward crossed from Aust.

Gruffydd however continued his support of Aelfgar against the house of Godwin. Aelfgar succeeded to the Earldom of Mercia in 1057 but was banished in the following year whereupon Gruffydd reinstated him after marrying his daughter Ealdgyth. Harold, son of Godwin, who was given the Earldom of Hereford in 1058, made a surprise attack on Chester in 1062 in order to seize him but Gruffydd escaped. Harold next planned a two-fold attack, despatching his brother Tostig to attack North Wales while with light-armed troops he himself moved rapidly from Oxford to Bristol. At the end of May, 1063, he embarked his men for an attack on North Wales by sea. Deheubarth seized the opportunity to throw off its allegiance to Gruffydd who took refuge in the hills of Snowdonia, where he was murdered by some of his own followers on August 5th, 1063, and his head sent to Harold. On his death Gwynedd and Powys were given by Harold to two brothers, Bleddyn and Rhiwallon, sons of Maenarch who claimed descent from Caradawg Freichfas, one of the Knights of the Round Table. Maredudd ab Owain, a nephew of the last King Hywel who had been overthrown by Gruffydd in 1044 was restored to Deheubarth. Cadwgan ap Meurig who had been similarly expelled from Gwent received Morgannwg; Caradog ap Gruffydd ap Rhydderch obtained Gwynllwg and Gwent Uwchcoed whilst Gwent Iscoed was added to Harold's earldom of Hereford. For some reason Harold found it necessary to lead another expedition into Gwent Iscoed in 1065. After over-running it he ordered the building of a courthouse, sometimes said to be a summer residence for the Confessor, at Portskewett, but immediately on his withdrawal the foundations were destroyed by Caradog ap Gruffydd.

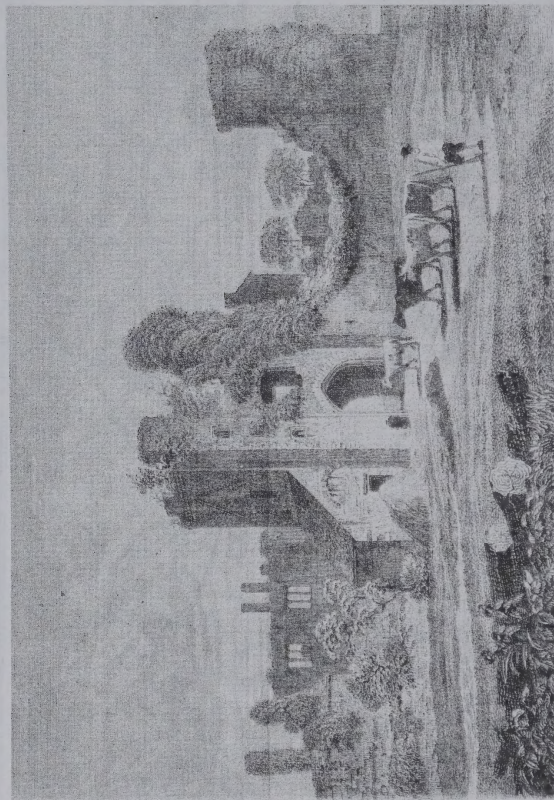
Harold married Ealdgyth, widow of Gruffydd ap Llewelyn, and sister of Edwin and Morcar; this made it impossible for him to marry the daughter of William the Conqueror.



2. Administrative Divisions of Monmouthshire before the Norman Conquest

recently constructed at Tintern Parva by Elizabeth de Burgh. The next five days were spent in Striguil Castle but the army of their enemies was fast approaching and they decided that it was safer for them to separate and for the king to try to escape overseas. The elder Despenser was sent to hold Bristol and there on October 26th he was captured and executed by the Queen's party. His grandson was ordered to seize the Three Castles while the younger Despenser embarked with the king and sailed down the River Severn. They were held up by adverse winds and forced to put in at Cardiff where they remained for two days while attempting to levy men from Despenser's lands in South Wales. They moved on to Caerphilly castle which they attempted to provision and garrison strongly enough to withstand a siege. Edward however on November 2nd nervously left for Margam and Despenser's castle at Neath where he was sheltered for over a week. The Queen had set up her headquarters at Hereford and despatched the Earl of Lancaster and William la Zouche with the sons of Llewelyn Bren to hunt down the king. The Abbot of Neath unsuccessfully tried to intercede on behalf of Edward but was repulsed by Isabella and the king, accompanied by Despenser, Baldock and a few servants, became a wandering fugitive until November 16th when he was run down in a wood near Llantrisant. Despenser quickly ended his life on a gallows erected fifty feet high at Hereford. The king was put in charge of Lancaster who took him through Monmouth and Ledbury to his castle at Kenilworth where he remained until he was removed to Berkeley Castle in the spring and brutally murdered there on about September 21st, 1327.

With the execution of the Despensers the lands that they had accumulated were redivided among their rightful owners. The lordship of Glamorgan was restored to Eleanor, his widow, who was soon afterwards carried off and married by William la Zouche. After their death in 1337 it returned to Hugh, son of the younger Despenser; in his line it continued until it passed by marriage in 1423 to Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, the father of the Kingmaker, and so through the latter's daughter Anne to Richard III. The Earl of Norfolk had returned immediately to Chepstow, the ownership of which descended through his daughter Margaret (created Duchess of Norfolk in 1397) to her grandson Thomas, the



Pencroed Castle, Monmouthshire

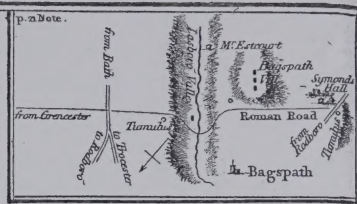
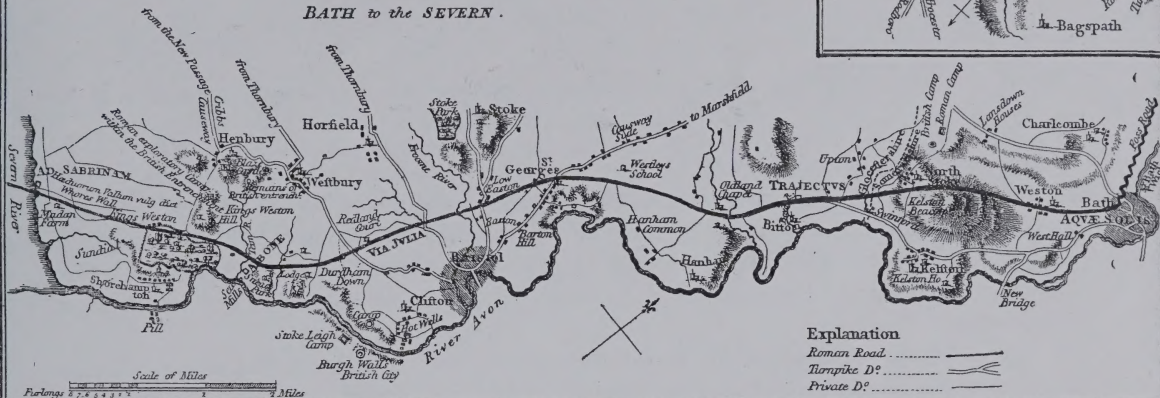
Pencroed Castle

My atlas shows the town of Newport on the Ussé River.

Town of Monmouth near the Uye River

SE border of Monmouthshire on the Severn (which flows
into the Bristol Channel. Many ships from Bristol sailed to
America in early times.

COURSE
of the
VIA JULIA
from
BATH to the SEVERN.



A
General Sketch
of the
ROMAN STATIONS AND ROADS
in
MONMOUTHSHIRE and WALES
And the adjacent Counties.



SECTION 2.

Roman Stations and Roads in Monmouthshire—Course of the Julia Strata from Bath to the Confines of Glamorganshire.

THE Romans having possessed the country of the Silures as a conquered province during three hundred years, built several towns, and formed many forts and encampments, for the purpose of keeping the natives, who were a warlike race, in subjection. Several of the stations were placed in that part of the province now called Monmouthshire, and are mentioned in the Itineraries of Antonine and Richard of Cirencester.

The stations acknowledged to be Roman, by the concurrent testimony of commentators and antiquaries are *Isca Silurum* (Caerleon) *Venta Silurum* (Caerwent) and *Gobannium* (Abergavenny). Two other stations, *Burrium* and *Blestium*, which are mentioned in the Itinerary, are also better fixed by Horsley at Usk and Monmouth, than by others at Old Castle or Longtown, and Caerphilly.

Burrium* is mentioned in the twelfth and thirteenth Iters of Antonine, and in the thirteenth and fourteenth of Richard, as the first station from *Isca Silurum* towards *Urioconium* and *Glevum*, which are admitted to be *Wroxeter* and *Gloucester*. The line of the Itinerary from *Isca* passed the stations of *Burrium*, M. P. viiii, *Gobannium* xii, *Magna* xxii, and *Bravinium* or *Branogenium* xxiii, to *Urioconium*† xxvii, making a distance, according to Antonine, of 93½ miles, which agrees with the present distance nearly in a

* It is called by Richard, in the 13th Iter, *Bultrum*; and in the 14th *Ballium*.

† In the different editions of Antonine, this Roman town is called *Urioconium*, *Viroconium*, and *Virocomium*, by Richard, *Urioconium*, *Virioconium*, and *Viriconium*, and by Ptolemy, *Viroconium*, but its general appellation is *Urioconium*.

Mr Shaw, in his history of Staffordshire, Introduction, p. 28, having denied that *Wroxeter* is the site of *Urioconium*, in opposition to the general opinion of our best antiquaries, I shall give the principal proofs on which that opinion is justly founded, lest his respectable authority should mislead the reader.

1. *Wroxeter* is unanimously allowed to have been the site of a Roman station; vestiges of the Roman walls still remain, and the form of the fortress was actually traced by Horsley; baths, tessellated pavements, coins, and other Roman antiquities have been there discovered in great quantities.

2. *Urioconium*, or *Viroconium*, is placed by Ptolemy in the country of the *Carnabii*, on the banks of the *Severn*, near the boundaries of the *Ordovices*, and north of the country of the *Silures*; a situation which exactly corresponds with that of *Wroxeter*.

3. In the second Iter of Richard, *Urioconium* (*Virioconium*) is placed on the *Walting-street*, in the line of the road leading from *Rutupis* or *Richborough* in *Kent*, through *London* to *Segontium*, or *Caer Segont* in *North Wales*. The bishop of *Cloyne* and Mr. *Leman* traced the *Walting-street* from *Richborough* to *Wroxeter*, found every part of it still distinguished by that peculiar name, and the position of *Wroxeter*, on the *Walting-street*, according with that of *Urioconium*, in the Itinerary.

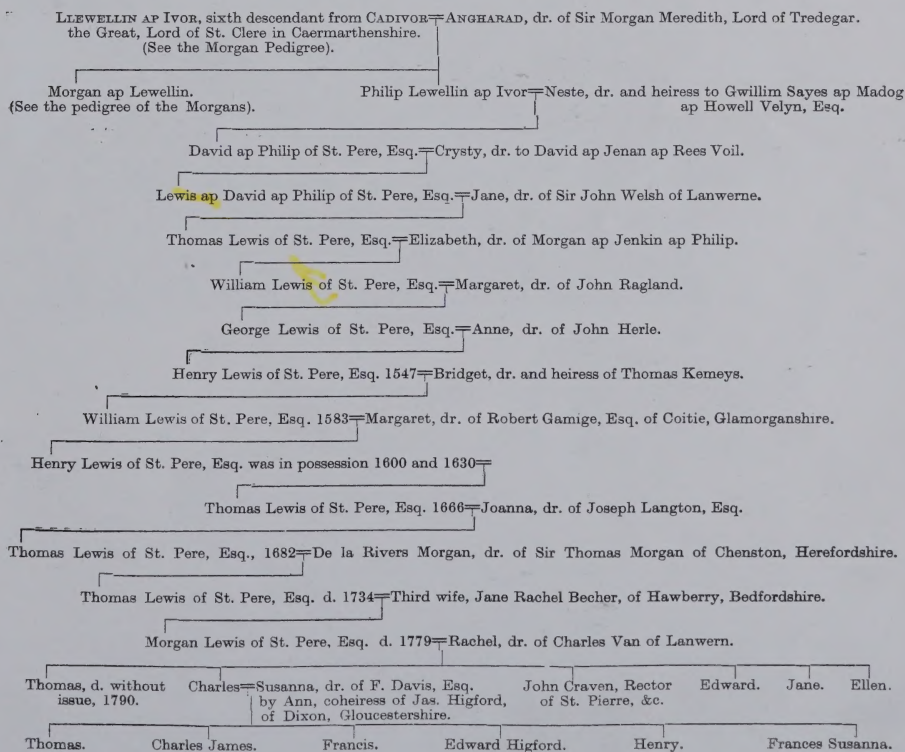
4. The situation of *Urioconium* being thus ascertained, General *Roy* has unquestionably proved that the twelfth Iter of Antonine from *Isca*, (*Caerleon*) to *Urioconium* (*Wroxeter*), could take no other direction than through *Usk* and *Abergavenny*. See *Camden*, *Horsley*, *Mason*, *Stukeley*, *Gale*, *Roy's Military Antiquities*, p. 171; and *Reynolds's Iter Britanniarum*, p. 206.

‡ According to Richard 94.

his wife Margaret, a son Urien de St. Pierre, then sixteen years of age. "He was also a knight, and left issue John de St. Pierre, 8 E. III. who was probably the last male heir of that line, for Isabella de St. Pere, his sister and heiress, about 30 E. III. was married to Sir Walter Cokesey, knight, who 6 H. IV.†

It also appears, from the pedigree of the Lewis's here annexed, that about this period David, son of Philip ap Lewellin, was possessor of St. Pierre; but whether it devolved to him by purchase, or by marriage, there are no documents in the family to determine. Philip ap Lewellin, founder of the line of Lewis of St. Pierre, was a younger son of Lewellin, lord of St. Clere, in Caermarthenshire, who became lord of Tredegar, by espousing Angharad, daughter of Sir Morgan Meredith. The succession has continued in an uninterrupted line from the first settlement of David ap Philip of St. Pierre. The present proprietor is Charles Lewis, Esq., on whom the estate devolved, by the death of his brother Thomas Lewis, Esq., without issue.

† Gent. Mag. vol. 35, p. 72.



Lewis



EPISCOPAL PALACE AT MATHERN.

again resumed by Edward the Fourth. Richard the Third restored it, by Act of Parliament, to Henry Duke of Buckingham, who had principally contributed to raise him to the throne; he was lineally descended from Anne, Countess of Stafford, and in the bill is styled "heir of blood to Humphry de Bohun, and rightful inheritor of all the manors, "lordships, and lands, which were parcel of the inheritance, and chosen in purpartie, "by Henry the Fifth, and which, on the attainder of Henry the Sixth, would have reverted to the Duke of Buckingham, if they had not been appropriated by Act of Parliament to Edward the Fourth." Being, however, dissatisfied with Richard, and raising forces to support the title of the Earl of Richmond to the Crown, the Duke of Buckingham was arrested and beheaded at Salisbury.

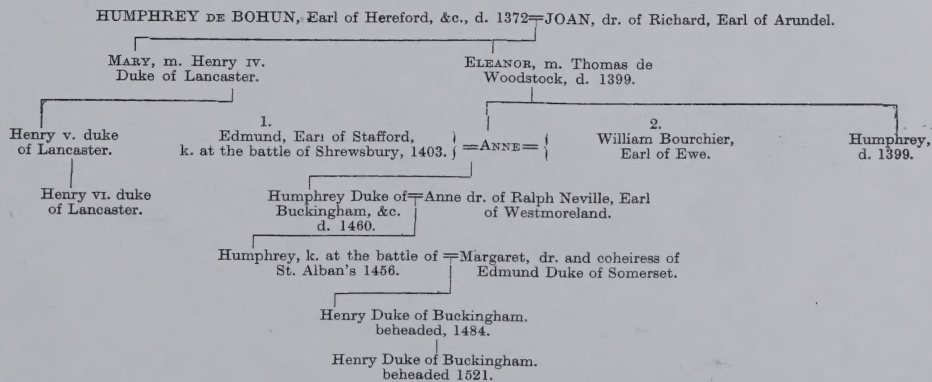
His son and successor Henry, being accused of plotting against the life of Henry the Eighth, and aspiring to the Crown, was, by the intrigues of Cardinal Wolsey, sentenced to death, and beheaded in 1521. The Parliament having in the ensuing year passed an Act for his attainder, his possessions were forfeited to the Crown, and Caldecot Castle was annexed by the king to the duchy of Lancaster*.

Since this period it has belonged to the duchy, and is, like the other estates, held by lease†. During the reigns of Elizabeth, James the First, and Charles the First, it was granted to the Earls of Worcester, at the annual rent of £52 13s. 4d. In 1675, it was leased to William Wolsey for sixty years, and soon after the expiration of that term to John Hanbury, Esq., of Pont y Pool; and is now held by his son Capel Hanbury Leigh, Esq.

The castle appears to have been long in a state of dilapidation; for at a Court held in 1613, the jury state, "they doe present, that there is an old antient castle in Caldicott, "and that it is ruinous and decayed; that the cause of the decay thereof they cannot "present, for it was before the memory of the jury, or any of them, by whom, or to "what value they know not‡."

Caldecot Church is not unworthy of notice. It consists of a nave, a side aisle to the north, with a massive tower in the middle, and a chancel. The style of architecture is

DESCENDANTS OF HUMPHREY DE BOHUN.



* For the account of Caldecot Castle have been consulted, archives of the duchy of Lancaster; Dugdale, art. Bohun, Woodstock, Stafford, and Herbert; Edmonson's Heraldry, art. Constable of England.

† The *Campus* of Caldecot appears to have been granted by lease distinct from the castle, with the warren of rabbits, birds, and fish. The first lease is dated in the time of Elizabeth, to John Vaughan; and it is stated to be within the Lordship of Kidwelly: Archives.

† Archives: Inquisitio Com. Month, Tertia pars, No. 10.

gothic ; the nave is separated from the side aisle by five pointed arches on clustered piers ; the windows are ornamented gothic, and contain several remains of painted glass, principally representing coats of arms.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary ; on the outside of the wall, over the southern door, is a small figure of the Virgin in a niche ; and in a recess in the wall, within the porch, is a headless recumbent figure in stone, which is called the image of the founder.

The living is a vicarage, and was formerly in the gift of the monks of Lanthony, to which it was probably granted, by one of their great benefactors, the Earls of Hereford of the Bohun family. The patronage was some time in the possession of the Kemeys family, and now belongs to Mr. Johnson in virtue of his marriage with the heiress. The tythes are singularly appropriated. The great tythes belong to Mr. Hill, and the vicarial are divided into seven unequal portions, of which six are appropriated to six lay vicars, and the seventh belongs to the incumbent.

The denomination of lay vicars applied to the persons to whom six portions of these tythes are appropriated, seems to denote the existence of a considerable religious house in this place. Neither Tanner or Dugdale take any notice of such an establishment ; but the author of the Secret Memoirs of Monmouthshire mentions a priory house at Caldecot in the reign of Charles the Second, belonging to Sir Charles Kemeys,* in whose descendants the patronage of the living was vested.



ENTRANCE TO CALDECOT CASTLE.

* Secret Memoirs of Monmouthshire, p. 120.

with circular arches, flanked by two narrow pentagon turrets, a round embattled tower, and parts of the ancient wall. The gateway leads into the court yard of the mansion house, which was the area of the castle. Part of the mansion house is formed from the remains of the old castle, and part constructed at a more modern period; it is of considerable dimensions, and though much dilapidated, exhibits, in the size and height of the apartments, traces of former magnificence; the principal entrance is formed by an elegant gothic porch. It is now converted into a farm house.

In 1270, Sir Richard Moore had a right, by charter, to house-bote and hey-bote to his house at Pencoed*. In the fifteenth century it was possessed by a younger branch of the Morgans† of Tredegar, in whose family it seems to have continued until the beginning of the seventeenth century, when Sir Walter Montague was the proprietor; he was Sheriff of Monmouthshire in 1608, and by his will, dated 1614, left an estate to found an hospital for 10 or 12 poor persons, and £10 a year to a clergyman for performing divine service at the chapel of Pencoed Castle once a month. The hospital was founded, but no chaplain was ever provided; and the chapel is now in a state of dilapidation. After his death the castle seems to have again reverted to the Morgans, for in the Secret Memoirs of Monmouthshire, Sir Edward Morgan is mentioned as one of the gentlemen of the county, who in the reign of Charles the First opposed the inclosure of the chase of Wentwood‡. In 1648 he was buried in the chapel of Itton§. The castle was afterwards



RUINS OF LLANVAIR CASTLE.

* Deed on the chase of Wentwood.

† In the reign of Edward the Fourth, Morgan Jenkin Philip was possessor of Pencoed. He married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Scudamore of Kentchurch, and great grand-daughter of Owen Glendower. Memoirs of Owen Glendower, in the Supplement to *Mona Antiqua*, p. 77 and 78.

Leland says, "Morgan the Knight of Low Wentlande, dwelling at Pencoite, a fair manor place, a mile from Byst, alias Bishopston, and two miles from the Severn sei. He is of a younger brother's house."

Enderbie, in his pedigree of the Morgans of Llantarnam, mentions a Sir Thomas Morgan of Pencoed, knight, who married Joan, daughter and heiress to John Gwillim Herbert, of Itton, Esq. And in the pedigree of the Morgans in the Cambrian register, Sir Thomas Morgan of Pencoed is mentioned. Sir Morgan John of Tredegar, knight, married Mary, daughter of Sir T. Morgan, of Pencoed.

‡ Appendix.

§ In memoria viri venerabilis prenobilis et laudibus digni Edwardi Morgan de Pencoed, in comitatu Monmothensis equitis aurati, qui obiit undecimo die Julii Anno Domini 1648. From a MS in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Jones of the Pistill.

in the possession of Sir Rowland Gwynn, knight; by deeds, dated 27th and 28th of April, 1701, he conveyed it to John Jeffreys, Esq., whose son sold it, in 1749, to Admiral Matthews*. It is now the property of Colonel Wood, of Piercefield, by recent purchase from John Matthews, Esq., of Landaff. In a private cemetery of the parish church of Lan Martin, Sir Walter Montague and his lady were buried, under a sumptuous tomb of alabaster; the roof having been taken down, the sepulchres are totally dilapidated, and scarcely any remains of the alabaster figures which reposed on the tomb are discernible.

Lanvair Castle is situated about a mile and a half from Penhow, and two miles to the north-west of Caerwent, near the high road leading from the new passage to Usk. The ruins occupy a gentle eminence above the church. The area which formed the principal court, is a kitchen garden, and a part of the foundations is occupied by a small tenement, inhabited by the farmer who rents the estate.

The castle was once a large building, as is evident from the foundations, which may be traced to a considerable extent. The strength may be estimated from the thickness of the walls, which in no part is less than seven feet. The present remains consist of a square and round towers, almost dilapidated, several high walls, and a round tower of nine feet diameter; it stands at the south angle, and can only be entered by a ladder. A staircase on the side leads to the top, which was once provided with battlements, and commands a pleasing prospect of an undulating and woody country. The finest view of the ruins is to the south, where the round tower and the high broken walls exhibit a more magnificent appearance than could be expected from a nearer approach. The view from the south-east, in a field called the Warren, is more picturesque, presenting the round tower mantled with ivy, and some straight walls with several arched windows, "Bosom'd high in tufted trees."

In 1270 Lanvair, or as it was then called Lanveire, was possessed by Sir Robert Pagan, knight, who was one of the jury summoned to the court of Strigoill or Chepstow, to determine who had a right of house-bote and hey-bote in the Forest of Wentwood, which he proved himself entitled to as proprietor of the castle of Lanvair from the time of the conquest†. It afterwards came to a branch of the ancient Kemeys family, by marriage with the heiress of the Pagans‡, and was the seat of George§ Kemeys, who lived in the reign of James the First. Dying without issue, he bequeathed it to Sir Nicholas Kemeys, of Kevenmably, on the frontiers of Glamorganshire, who was created a baronet in 1642, and killed in defending Chepstow castle.|| The daughter and heir of Sir Charles Kemeys, his lineal descendant, conveyed it, with the other parts of the estate, to Sir Charles Kemeys Tynte, of Halsewell, in the county of Somerset. Major Halsewell married the sister of Sir Charles Kemeys Tynte, and their only daughter espoused Mr. Johnson, to whom, in virtue of this connection, the castle and other estates now belong.

The castle takes its name from the contiguous church, which is dedicated to St. Mary; Lan-vair in Welsh signifying "The church of Mary." It is also called Lan-vair is Coed, or "below the wood." The village is situated under two hills of an oblong shape, covered with heath and russet herbage, which make a conspicuous figure, and are seen at a considerable distance. The one is called Mynwdd Llwyd, or the Grey Hill, and the other Allt yr Arsaid, or Wolves' Cliff.

The road from Lanvair to Striguil castle leads up a steep ascent, through a wild and dreary district, thickly overspread with forest trees and underwood; and crosses the Wentwood, a large forest, remarkable in the history of Monmouthshire. It was once of

* From the title deeds in the possession of Colonel Wood.

† Deed on the chase of Wentwood, quoted in the History of Monmouthshire, p. 187.

‡ Genealogy of the Kemeys family. Communicated by George Kemeys, Esq., of Malpas.

§ The portrait of George Kemeys is at Kevenmably.

|| Secret Memoirs of Monmouthshire.

Three gates are mentioned by Leland* as existing in his time, of which the site of the eastern and western may still be traced. The pivots belonging to the hinges of the east gate, near the bridge, are discernible in the walls. The western, which was used as the town prison, has been lately taken down ; it was an ancient structure in the gothic style, built of red grit stone, with a shield charged with a chevron on each facade†.

Near this gate, in the high street, is an old spacious building, with an ornamented front, and a coat of arms, carved in stone, over the door. This was called the murenger's house, an officer of great antiquity in fortified towns, who was appointed to superintend the walls, and to collect a toll for the purpose of keeping them in repair. It appears, however, that as early as the reign of Edward the Second, the burgesses were exempted from this murage or wall toll‡.

The apartments, which are converted into magazines, were spacious, and not inelegant for the early age in which the house was constructed. The windows are neat, and there are several gothic doorways and chimney-pieces.

The shell of the castle stands near the bridge, on the right bank of the Usk ; it is a



BRIDGE AND CASTLE AT NEWPORT.

* "Ther is a great stone gate by the bridge, at the este ende of the toun, another yn the midle of the toun, as in the high strete to passe through, and the 3 at the west end of the toun, and hard without it is the paroch church." Leland's Itin. vol. 4, fol. 53.

† These appear to be the arms of Ralph Stafford, who in virtue of his marriage with Margaret, daughter and heiress of Hugh de Audeley, was Lord of Newport, who bore or, a chevron gules. Edmonson's Heraldry. art. Chevron.

‡ Queen Elizabeth, in the 27th year of her reign, confirmed this and other exemptions granted by her predecessors. Deed communicated by Mr. Evans.

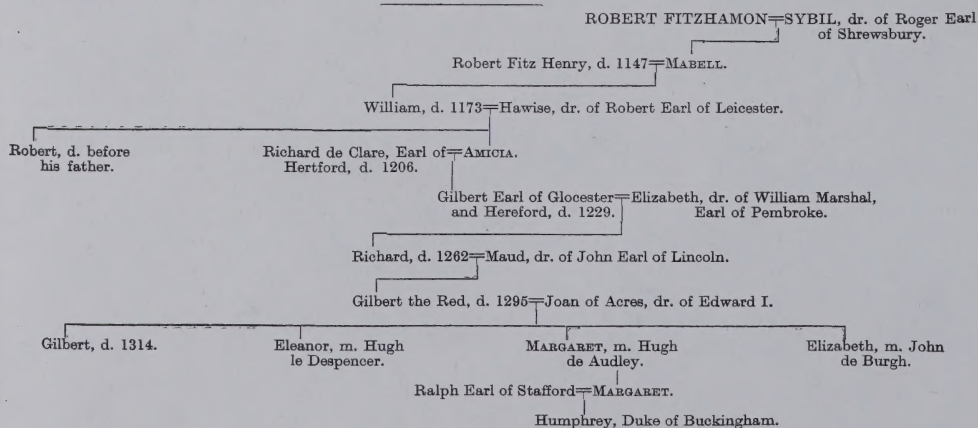
massive structure, but of small dimensions and simple form. The figure is nearly a right-angled parallelogram; it is built of rubble, but coigned with hewn stones.

In the middle of the side towards the water is a square tower, which seems to have been the keep or citadel, flanked with small turrets, and containing the remains of a spacious apartment called the state room, with a vaulted stone roof. Underneath is a sally-port leading to the river, with a beautiful gothic arch, once defended by a portcullis, the groove of which is still visible. At each extremity of this side are octagon towers, one of which, though much mutilated, is inhabited. To the left of the middle tower are the remains of the baronial hall, with a large fire-place; the windows are of the gothic species, and richly decorated. Evident vestiges of numerous apartments are seen in the area, and several chimneys appear in the side walls.

On the first examination of the castle, I concluded with Grose* that it was constructed solely for the purpose of defending the passage across the river; because on the side of the water it is provided with three strong towers, but towards the town has only a common wall, without flanks or defences. This mistake was corrected by my friend Mr. Evans: the castle was undoubtedly strengthened with a deep moat, which has been recently filled with the earth from the excavation of the canal, and by strong walls on the side of the town. There is likewise a considerable plot of ground, formerly called the Castle Green, but now converted into wharfs, which appears to have been joined to the fortress by means of a drawbridge.

The style of the architecture testifies that the present building is not so old as the conquest; for the arches of the doors and windows are pointed; it must, therefore, have been constructed during the Anglo-Norman period, when pointed arches were in common use.

The history of the castle corroborates this opinion. Newport† was originally included within the lordship of Glamorgan, which comprised the country between the rivers Usk and Neath. In the reign of William Rufus, Robert Fitzhamon conquered Glamorgan from Jestin ap Gwrgan, and fixed his residence at Caerdiff. Being mortally

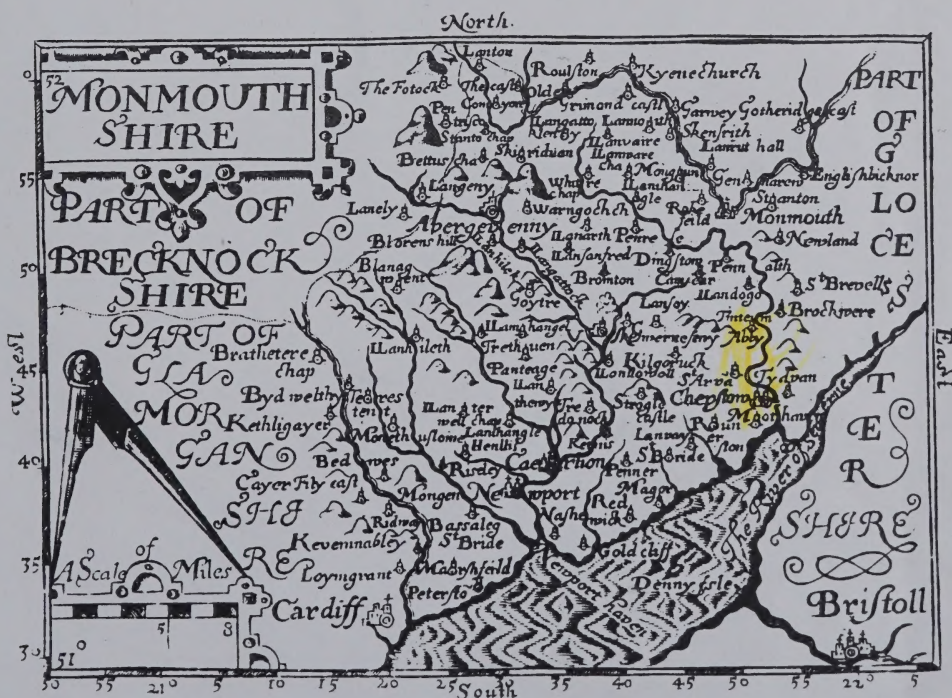


* Grose's Antiquities.

† Some authors have strangely confounded Newport in Pembrokeshire with Newport in Monmouthshire; and assert that the castle was built by Martin of Tyrome, Lord of Kemeys, to whom William the Conqueror also gave the custody of the place. But the Lord of Kemeys here alluded to was the Conqueror of Kemeys in Pembrokeshire; and the town, Aber Never, which likewise received from the Normans the name of Newport. See Leland, Syllabus Antiquarum Dictionum, art. Neveria et Novnm Castellum. Itin. vol. 9. Lamparde's Dictionary, art. Newport. History of Monmouthshire, p. 146. See also Cambrian Register, for an accurate genealogy of the immediate descendants of Martin of Tyrome, vol. p. 125.



Pieter Van Den Keere, 1627



John Bill, 1626

m
rig
be
sp
sa
th
or
th
sp
ar
st
sic
a
M
re
th
th
to
cc
cc
in
ri
G

sh
qu
K
of
L
an



William Camden/William Hole, 1610

PART OF NORTH

PART

OF

HEREFORD
SHIRE

BRECK

NOCK

SHIRE

PART

OF

GLOUCE

STER

SHIRE

PART

OF

GLAMOR

GAN

SHIRE

SEVERN SEA.

SOUTH

A MAPP
OF
COUNTY
OF
MIDNORTH
SHIRE
BY
THE
MOUNTAINS
BY
THE
RIVER
DUNSMO
COUNTE



From a general view of these remains, the grand character of the castle appears to be Norman ; the shell was constructed on one plan, and at the same æra ; but alterations and additions were made by the different proprietors. The range of buildings on the northern side of the first court are wholly constructed in the ornamented Gothic style of architecture, and are evidently more modern than the rest of the castle.

Soon after the conquest this part of Monmouthshire, then included in the county of Gloucester, came into the possession of the Normans ; and it appears from Domesday Book, that Wilhelmus Comes, who is called by Dugdale and Camden, William Fitz Osborn, Earl of Hereford, built the Castle of Estrighoiel* or Chepstow. He was lord of Breteuil in Normandy, nearly related to the Conqueror, and a principal adviser of the invasion, in which he held high command, and distinguished himself at the battle of Hastings. For these services he was rewarded with ample possessions, and created justiciary for the north of England, and joint marshal with Roger de Montgomery. He was killed in 1070, in an expedition against Robert the Frison.

He left three sons ; the eldest, William, inherited his estates in Normandy ; the second, Ralph, was a monk ; and the third, Roger de Britolio, succeeded to the earldom of Hereford, and obtained this castle amongst his other possessions in England. But soon afterwards, having rebelled against the King, he was defeated, deprived of his estates, and condemned to perpetual imprisonment.

The following anecdote, relating to his conduct in confinement, is given by Dugdale : " Though he frequently used many scornful and contumelious expressions towards the King, yet he was pleased at the celebration of the feast of Easter in a solemn manner (as was then usual) to send to this Earl Roger, at that time in prison, his royal robes, who so disdained the favour, that he forthwith caused a great fire to be made, and the mantle, the inner surcoat of silk, and the upper garment, lined with precious furs, to be suddenly burnt. Which being made known to the King, he became not a little displeased, and said, '*Certainly he is a very proud man who hath thus abused me ; but, by the brightness of God, he shall never come out of prison so long as I live.*' Which expression was fulfilled to the utmost, for he never was released during that King's life, nor after, but died in prison."

His estates being forfeited, the castle was transferred to the great family of Clare†, for in the reign of Henry the First we find it in the possession of Gilbert, surnamed Strongbow, brother of Richard Earl of Clare, who, according to Dugdale, possessed Netherwent with the whole dominion of Striguil. At the coronation of Henry the Second he executed the office of marshal of England, was created Earl of Pembroke, and as proprietor of this castle, is often styled Earl of Striguil.

Gilbert dying in 1148, was succeeded in his earldom of Pembroke and office of marshal of England by his son Richard de Clare, also surnamed Strongbow, and styled Earl of Striguil.

Ireland was then under the dominion of five sovereigns, of whom Dermot Macnagh, King of Leinster, and Roderic, surnamed the great, King of Connaught, were the most

* Domesday Book.

† They bore this name from an ancient town in Suffolk, granted by the conqueror to their ancestor Richard de Tonnebrugge.

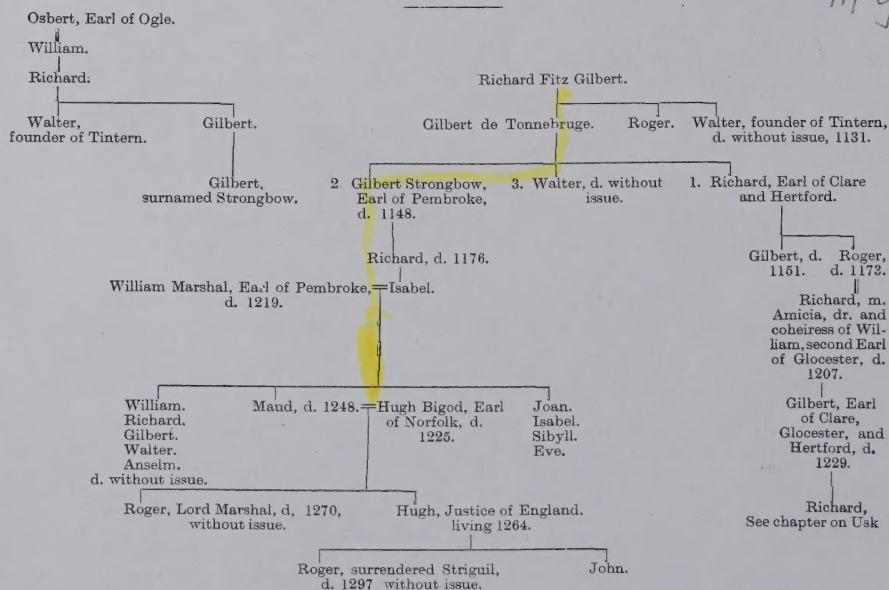
The account of the early proprietors of this castle, and the pedigree of the Clare family, is extremely obscure. Dugdale has preserved in his Monasticon two ancient deeds concerning the genealogy of the Clares, founders of Tintern Abbey, which are contrary to each other ; according to one, William Fitz Osborn was himself their great ancestor ; but, according to the other, Richard Fitz Gilbert. In his Baronage, art. Clare, he has followed the latter pedigree ; he seems also to have confounded Walter, the founder of Tintern Abbey, with his nephew. Dugdale, Monasticon, vol. i, p. 724. Baronage, art. Clare, and Earls of Hereford. According to Leland, likewise, William Fitz Osbert was the ancestor of the Clares ; but Gilbert Strongbow was the son of Walter. Itin. vol. vi. fol. 23.

considerable. Disputes arising between these two kings, Dermot was dethroned, and implored the protection of Henry the Second, who was then in Aquitaine engaged in a war with France. Henry, though anxious to interfere in the affairs of Ireland, could not afford immediate succour to the fugitive King, but permitted him to apply to the English barons. Dermot among others gained Richard Strongbow, by promising him his daughter in marriage, with the succession to the Crown of Leinster. In 1171, Richard landed at Waterford with 1,200 men, espoused the princess, and, his father-in-law dying, conquered and took possession of Leinster, with Dublin the capital.

This brilliant success gave umbrage to Henry the Second; he seized the Earl's property in Normandy, England, and Wales, and levying a considerable army, passed over to Ireland with a resolution to annex Leinster to the Crown of England; but was appeased by the cession of Waterford and Dublin, and all the castles received from Dermot. Accordingly the Earl was restored to his estates, permitted to enjoy his wife's inheritance, and constituted constable of Ireland.

Giraldus Cambrensis thus delineates the character of Richard Strongbow: "This Earle was somewhat ruddie and of sanguine complexion and freckle face, his eyes greie, his face feminine, his voice small, and his necke little, but somewhat of a high stature: he was verie liberall, courteous, and gentle; what he could not compasse or bring to passe in deed, he would win by good words and gentle speeches. In time of peace he was more readie to yeeld and obeie than to rule and beare swaie. Out of the campe he was more like to a souldier companion than a captaine or ruler; but in the campe and in the warres he carried with him the state and countenance of a valiant captaine. Of himselfe he would not adventure anie thing; but being advised and set on, he refused no attempts; for of himselfe he would not rashlie adventure or presumptuouslie take anie thing in hand. In the fight and battell he was a most assured token and signe to the whole companie, either to stand valiantlie to the fight, or for policie to retire. In all chances of warre he

PEDIGREE OF THE CLARE FAMILY.





KING CHARLES THE FIRST



KING CHARLES THE SECOND

48

18TH

EFW 153 V. 16

Rough Drafts &
K. J. K. K.
C. J. K. K.



KING JAMES THE SECOND



QUEEN MARY



KING WILLIAM THE THIRD

NORFOLK



Thompson + Edwards
 (Clayton M. Thompson)

EXPLANATION
 The red line shows the route of the Great Eastern Railway.
 The blue line shows the route of the Great Northern Railway.
 The green line shows the route of the Great North Eastern Railway.
 The yellow line shows the route of the Great South Eastern Railway.
 The black line shows the route of the Great Western Railway.
 The red line shows the route of the Great Eastern Railway.
 The blue line shows the route of the Great Northern Railway.
 The green line shows the route of the Great North Eastern Railway.
 The yellow line shows the route of the Great South Eastern Railway.
 The black line shows the route of the Great Western Railway.

Distances from Norwich
 by 1841 - 1842
 by 1843 - 1844
 by 1845 - 1846
 by 1847 - 1848

SCALE

HUNDREDS &c.		
10	11	12
13	14	15
16	17	18
19	20	21
22	23	24
25	26	27
28	29	30
31	32	33
34	35	36
37	38	39
40	41	42
43	44	45
46	47	48
49	50	51
52	53	54
55	56	57
58	59	60
61	62	63
64	65	66
67	68	69
70	71	72
73	74	75
76	77	78
79	80	81
82	83	84
85	86	87
88	89	90
91	92	93
94	95	96
97	98	99
100	101	102
103	104	105
106	107	108
109	110	111
112	113	114
115	116	117
118	119	120
121	122	123
124	125	126
127	128	129
130	131	132
133	134	135
136	137	138
139	140	141
142	143	144
145	146	147
148	149	150
151	152	153
154	155	156
157	158	159
160	161	162
163	164	165
166	167	168
169	170	171
172	173	174
175	176	177
178	179	180
181	182	183
184	185	186
187	188	189
190	191	192
193	194	195
196	197	198
199	200	201
202	203	204
205	206	207
208	209	210
211	212	213
214	215	216
217	218	219
220	221	222
223	224	225
226	227	228
229	230	231
232	233	234
235	236	237
238	239	240
241	242	243
244	245	246
247	248	249
250	251	252
253	254	255
256	257	258
259	260	261
262	263	264
265	266	267
268	269	270
271	272	273
274	275	276
277	278	279
280	281	282
283	284	285
286	287	288
289	290	291
292	293	294
295	296	297
298	299	300
301	302	303
304	305	306
307	308	309
310	311	312
313	314	315
316	317	318
319	320	321
322	323	324
325	326	327
328	329	330
331	332	333
334	335	336
337	338	339
340	341	342
343	344	345
346	347	348
349	350	351
352	353	354
355	356	357
358	359	360
361	362	363
364	365	366
367	368	369
370	371	372
373	374	375
376	377	378
379	380	381
382	383	384
385	386	387
388	389	390
391	392	393
394	395	396
397	398	399
400	401	402
403	404	405
406	407	408
409	410	411
412	413	414
415	416	417
418	419	420
421	422	423
424	425	426
427	428	429
430	431	432
433	434	435
436	437	438
439	440	441
442	443	444
445	446	447
448	449	450
451	452	453
454	455	456
457	458	459
460	461	462
463	464	465
466	467	468
469	470	471
472	473	474
475	476	477
478	479	480
481	482	483
484	485	486
487	488	489
490	491	492
493	494	495
496	497	498
499	500	501
502	503	504
505	506	507
508	509	510
511	512	513
514	515	516
517	518	519
520	521	522
523	524	525
526	527	528
529	530	531
532	533	534
535	536	537
538	539	540
541	542	543
544	545	546
547	548	549
550	551	552
553	554	555
556	557	558
559	560	561
562	563	564
565	566	567
568	569	570
571	572	573
574	575	576
577	578	579
580	581	582
583	584	585
586	587	588
589	590	591
592	593	594
595	596	597
598	599	600
601	602	603
604	605	606
607	608	609
610	611	612
613	614	615
616	617	618
619	620	621
622	623	624
625	626	627
628	629	630
631	632	633
634	635	636
637	638	639
640	641	642
643	644	645
646	647	648
649	650	651
652	653	654
655	656	657
658	659	660
661	662	663
664	665	666
667	668	669
670	671	672
673	674	675
676	677	678
679	680	681
682	683	684
685	686	687
688	689	690
691	692	693
694	695	696
697	698	699
700	701	702
703	704	705
706	707	708
709	710	711
712	713	714
715	716	717
718	719	720
721	722	723
724	725	726
727	728	729
730	731	732
733	734	735
736	737	738
739	740	741
742	743	744
745	746	747
748	749	750
751	752	753
754	755	756
757	758	759
760	761	762
763	764	765
766	767	768
769	770	771
772	773	774
775	776	777
778	779	780
781	782	783
784	785	786
787	788	789
790	791	792
793	794	795
796	797	798
799	800	801
802	803	804
805	806	807
808	809	810
811	812	813
814	815	816
817	818	819
820	821	822
823	824	825
826	827	828
829	830	831
832	833	834
835	836	837
838	839	840
841	842	843
844	845	846
847	848	849
850	851	852
853	854	855
856	857	858
859	860	861
862	863	864
865	866	867
868	869	870
871	872	873
874	875	876
877	878	879
880	881	882
883	884	885
886	887	888
889	890	891
892	893	894
895	896	897
898	899	900
901	902	903
904	905	906
907	908	909
910	911	912
913	914	915
916	917	918
919	920	921
922	923	924
925	926	927
928	929	930
931	932	933
934	935	936
937	938	939
940	941	942
943	944	945
946	947	948
949	950	951
952	953	954
955	956	957
958	959	960
961	962	963
964	965	966
967	968	969
970	971	972
973	974	975
976	977	978
979	980	981
982	983	984
985	986	987
988	989	990
991	992	993
994	995	996
997	998	999
1000	1001	1002

husb
Salmon (Clyson and Co.)
sher. Simpson

Memb. 1d.

Nicholas de Ingham and Gundreda his wife to Walter, son of Nicholas and Gundreda his wife, in Fibriggate.

✓ William Salmon, weaver, and Alicia de Ling his wife to John, son of Hubert de Framingham, in St. Laurence.

Radulphus de Thefford and Juliana his wife to Robert de Runhale, in St. Peter Mancroft.

Robert, son and heir of John le Ceynturer, to Adam de Audeberge, in St. Peter Mancroft.

Stephen, son of Roger Wynd and Alice his wife, to John Rodland and Nicholas de Sengis, in St. Giles.

1286.

Amicia, dau. of Cecil Yve, to Thomas de Weston and Henry his brother, in St. Peter Mancroft.

Nicholas Goldsmith to Thomas de Lindeseye, in St. Peter Mancroft.

Alice, widow of Walter le Mercer, William de Tybenham, and Walter Holdbarlik, Executors of Walter, who produced his will, to the said Alice, in St. Gregory.

James Nade and Mariona his wife to Hubert de Frammingham and Margaret his wife, in St. Margaret.

Geoffrey de [sic] Brunne and Margaret his wife, dau. of William le Chaluner, William Burtoft and Isabel his wife, to Thomas de Hunningham, in St. Gregory.

Roger de Bukenham and Emma his wife to Mariona de Rysinge, in St. John de Berstrete.

Simon, son of Simon le Cunte and Agnes his wife, to George de Yelverton and Walter de Wellesford, in St. Martin.

Robert de Debeth and Matilda his wife to William de Burwode and Isabella his wife, in St. Peter Mancroft.

John, son of Walter Sparwe, to Thomas de Schafesbyrg, in St. Stephen.

William de Kesewik and Agnes his wife to Ranulph de Mangrene, in St. Stephen.

Michael, son of Walter le Clerik, to Ranulph de Manegrene, in St. Stephen.

also of 112 (1306) mem 6 31d William Salmon + Katherine
his wife to Thomas de Amaringhale in St. Gregory

Agnes, relict of Gregory de Illington, William his son, and Clement de Illington his nephew, to Elizabeth, widow of Sir Oliver de Ingham, in St. Clement of Conesford.

Memb. 17.

(1304)

Richard de St. Edmund, cissor, and Matilda his wife, daughter of Adam Cabel, to Thomas Samon, piscenarius, in St. Michael of Coslany. ✓

Roger Ston and Beatrix his wife to Simon de Birston, parson of Church of St. John of Ilketeshale, in St. Laurence.

Thomas, son of William le Parker of Burgh and Lecia his wife, to Roger de Stratton, pelliparius, and Juliana his wife (Catherine, formerly Roger's wife, is mentioned), in St. George Colegate.

Testament of Adam de Saham presented for enrolment by John de Bliklingg, chaplain, and John de Stanhowe, clerk, in favour of Isabel his wife, in St. Andrew.

Adam de Taverham, draper, and Margaret his wife, to Galfridus de Willeby, clerk, and Letitia his sister, in St. Stephen.

Roger de Hupton, merchant, and Emma his wife, to Roger de Holveston, draper, in Nedham Street.

Robert de St. Edmund, goldsmith, to Henry Trycht of Brabant, goldsmith, and Margaret his daughter (i.e., of Robert), in free marriage with the said Margaret, in le Welleyerd. Issue of Henry and Margaret.

John, son of John Chillman, to Nicholas de Toftes, tabernarius, in St. Simon and St. Jude.

Memb. 17d.

Galfridus Kempe, clerk, and Cecilia his wife, to Stephen de Schotesham, tinctor, rent out of premises late of Arnald Kempe, chaplain, in St. Laurence.

Robert de Harpele, clerk, and Cecilia his wife, to William de Happesburgh, pistor, in All Saints of Oldeswynnemarket.

Roger de Todenham and Isabella his wife to Galfridus de Willeby and Letitia his wife, in Sadelgate.

H 2

✓ listed as of 1304. Thomas Samon was
a fishmonger



FEW remarks will explain the nature of the enrolments, which are here calendared only so far as regards the names of the contracting parties and the locality of the property which formed the subject of the grant.

When a piece of land or a house or shop or any other property was conveyed in the City of Norwich, the grantee, with a view to his own security, would generally have the deed of feoffment enrolled in the City Court. If he were an admitted "citizen," he had a right to claim this. But others were allowed to do it, for it is almost certain that a large number of the grantees were not admitted citizens. The original deed of feoffment, of which some hundreds exist in the City Muniment Room, differed somewhat in form from what was enrolled. It ran in the first person:—"Know all men, &c., that I, Bernard de Porynglond, have granted and given, &c." In that form it was brought into court and acknowledged by the grantor to the grantee in the presence of the Bailiffs of the City and a number of persons residing on or near the site of the property. They all witnessed it, their names being inscribed, and the parties set their seals to it. It was then indorsed by the Common Clerk and handed to the grantee.

This public transaction was of itself a strong security for some time to come. But the enrolment furnished a much stronger security. One of the chapters of the City Customs asserts that "such enrolments have the force of a Fine [final agreement] in the King's Court." That is, the statements there made and the conditions of

DATE MICROFILM

10-14-75
ITEM ON ROLL

CAMERA NO.

CATALOGUE NO.

990049

INDEXED G: S2

B.J.K. 1949 April

FEB 10 1949



A SHORT CALENDAR

OF THE

Deeds relating to Norwich

ENROLLED IN THE COURT ROLLS OF
THAT CITY,1285-1308
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST
OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS

37431



EDITED BY

WALTER RYE.

Norwich:

PRINTED FOR THE NORFOLK AND NORWICH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY
BY AGAS H. GOOSE, RAMPANT HORSE STREET.

1903.

942.61/N1
R214
1903942.61/N1
B2 ry (1803)

conveyance and tenure acknowledged in it could not be traversed.

As a specimen of the simplest form of enrolment may be given, in English, the following (second entry on p. 2):—

“John Bernard of Poringlond and Agnes his wife came into the full court of Norwich on Friday, being the feast of St. Margaret the Virgin, in the 13th year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Henry, and acknowledged that he had granted, given and altogether quit-claimed for himself and his heirs to Andrew, son of Sir Andrew de Hengham, Knight, a messuage in Berstrete, which lies between the messuage of the said Sir Andrew towards the south and the churchyard of the church of St. Bartholomew towards the north, and abuts on the King's highway towards the west, and the land of the said Sir Andrew towards the east. And thereupon he delivered to the said Andrew his deed sealed with his seal, read and delivered in full court, and indorsed by the hand of John de Ely, clerk, &c.”

This is not finished. It only wants the date of enrolment and the names of the attesting Bailiffs.

Though the names of the witnesses are not often enrolled, it is plain that the topographical details are most abundant. And besides the interest of the names of the parties and the local topography, there are many other details of great value. Very frequently the transaction is concerned with carrying out the will of a deceased citizen, or settling the claim of a widow to her reasonable dower; or it has arisen out of some disputed ownership or tenancy, about which a suit has been pleaded in the City Court. Through the evidence of such cases a great deal of interesting information may be gathered as to the customs prevailing in the city with regard to devise and inheritance of property, and many other details of city life in early times. It may be observed that the enrolment was not, in the modern sense, a registration of title. It was a legal record of an acknowledgment or, in legal language, a recognisance. It entitled the grantee, at any future time, to vouch (or

call) to warrant the grantor if a third party set up a claim. He in turn might call his grantor. If the claim was substantiated against any grantor, the Court ordered him to find for his grantee some other property of equivalent value to that successfully claimed from him. This often happened in settling a widow's dower. The third entry on p. 28 relates to a very interesting and complicated arrangement of this sort.

Only very few of these matters of interest have found mention in this brief *Calendar*. Some special entries may be noticed. A deed relating to Leicester is sealed by the City seal by way of authentication (p. 3). An agreement between the Citizens and the Woad Merchants of Picardy is enrolled (p. 5). A series of documents, six years old, is allowed to be enrolled to bar a claim (p. 23). A list is given of the most important municipal archives in 1289 (p. 30). A very early apprenticeship indenture of 1290 is entered in full (p. 33). A youth of sixteen years, the age of maturity in the city, executes a conveyance (p. 52). A “butler” of King Henry III. held property in the city by gift of the king (p. 56). A charter of exemption from tolls and other dues is enrolled, granted by King Henry I. to the Monks of Valle Crucis (p. 73). A similar charter of exemption to the Monks of Sempringham, granted by King Henry III., is enrolled on Roll II. m. 41d. A Society of Florentine Merchants is authorized to buy counterfeit money current in the kingdom (p. 75). A list of fifteen leading citizens is given as associated with the four Bailiffs to receive, in the name of the whole community, the grant of a messuage. They may have been members of an annually appointed administrative Council, but were more probably only acting on that occasion (p. 89).

W. H.

THE REGISTER

OF

THE FREEMEN OF NORWICH

1548-1713

A TRANSCRIPT

WITH AN INTRODUCTION, AN APPENDIX TO THOSE
FREEMEN WHOSE APPRENTICESHIP INDENTURES ARE
ENROLLED IN THE CITY RECORDS, AND INDEXES OF
NAMES AND PLACES

by

PERCY MILLICAN

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
OF UTAH

16352

NORWICH

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE NORWICH CORPORATION
JARROLD & SONS, LTD.

1934

*These names were collected only because
our Thompson/Thomson/Tanson visitation of
Lancashire visitation pedigree chart shows
a Norwich marriage to a Salmon.*

*The people in this book are way too late to
help us but interesting in that both surnames
persisted there. These "freemen" were apprentices
to trades of every sort you can think of, most in 1700's
or so.*

- ✓ Sallman, Sallmon. See Salmon
- Sally, Salley, Benjamin, 54, 81†; George, 4, 54.
See also Sallet
- ✓ Salmon, Sallman, Sallmon, Sammon, Samon, Ed-
mund, 181, 202; James, 9; John, 37, 165, 183†,
194; Richard, 150; Robert, 198; Samuel, 11,
12, 116, 194†; Thomas, 12, 150, 169, 185†, 191,
203
- Salt, John, 121
- Salter, Christopher, 167; Henry, 43, 239; John,
90†, 239; Nicholas, 90; Roger, 90; William, 90
- Saltinstall, Samuel, 52
- Samford, Nicholas, 130
- ✓ Tompson, Tomppsonne, Tomson, Adam, 162;
Anthony, 243; Edmund, 4; Edward, 22†, 38, 47,
81, 102, 132, 133, 135, 136, 137, 204, 240, 243;
George, 5, 176, 209; Henry, 4, 5, 6†, 223, 235,
243†; James, 21, 81†, 98, 148; Jeremiah, 22;
- ✓ Tompson, etc.—continued
- John, 5†, 12, 22, 45, 47†, 63†, 64, 102†, 128, 138†,
155, 159†, 172, 176, 178†, 179, 181†, 185†, 243†;
Leonard, 128, 130, 132, 213; Matthew, 5, 21†;
Nicholas, 47, 64; Oliver, 130, 132, 133, 134;
Peter, 45, 138†, 185; Ralph, 53, 67; Richard,
84†, 150, 243; Robert, 45, 50, 63†, 77, 102, 123,
170, 186, 187, 212, 243, 245; Roger, 28, 64†;
Samuel, 152; Thomas, 12, 40†, 147, 172, 176;
William, 38, 45, 49†, 63, 64†, 109, 116†, 185, 194,
204, 206†, 243

150

THE FREEMEN OF NORWICH, 1548-1713

WATERMEN

- Willmus. Joyse, non appr. Tues. next after Passion Sun. 2 Eliz. f. 33a.
- Robertus Godfreye, non appr. Wed. Feast of St. Matthias. 5 Eliz. f. 33a. [Godfreye being
servant to the Duke of Norfolk, his fine of XXVls. & VIIIId. was remitted.]
- Willus. Howlyng, non appr. 21 Mar. 11 Jac. 1613. f. 37b.
- Job Barnes. 3 May 1669. f. 195d.
- ✓ Richard Tompson, non appr. 21 Sept. 1674. f. 197a.
- ✓ Richard Sallmon, sonne of Tho. Sallmon. 16 Jan. 1677. f. 199c.
- Robert Crew, sonne of Henry Crue. 16 Jan. 1677. f. 199d.
- Thomas Jackson, filius Georgii Jackson. 13 Dec. 1690. f. 202b.

*both families still
represented in 1670's*



NORFOLK





London to Newark
by 1124 .. 1124



HUNDREDS &c.

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 1 City Liberty | 12 Grimshoe | 23 North |
| 2 Horstead Hundred | 13 Wymondham | 24 Holt |
| 3 Colton | 14 Wiltford | 25 Eggham |
| 4 Cawston | 15 Launditch | 26 South Elm |
| 5 Easton | 16 South Greenhoe | 27 North Elm |
| 6 Diss | 17 Clackwell | 28 Thurston |
| 7 Depwade | 18 Marshland | 29 Happing |

TC



TC

TM

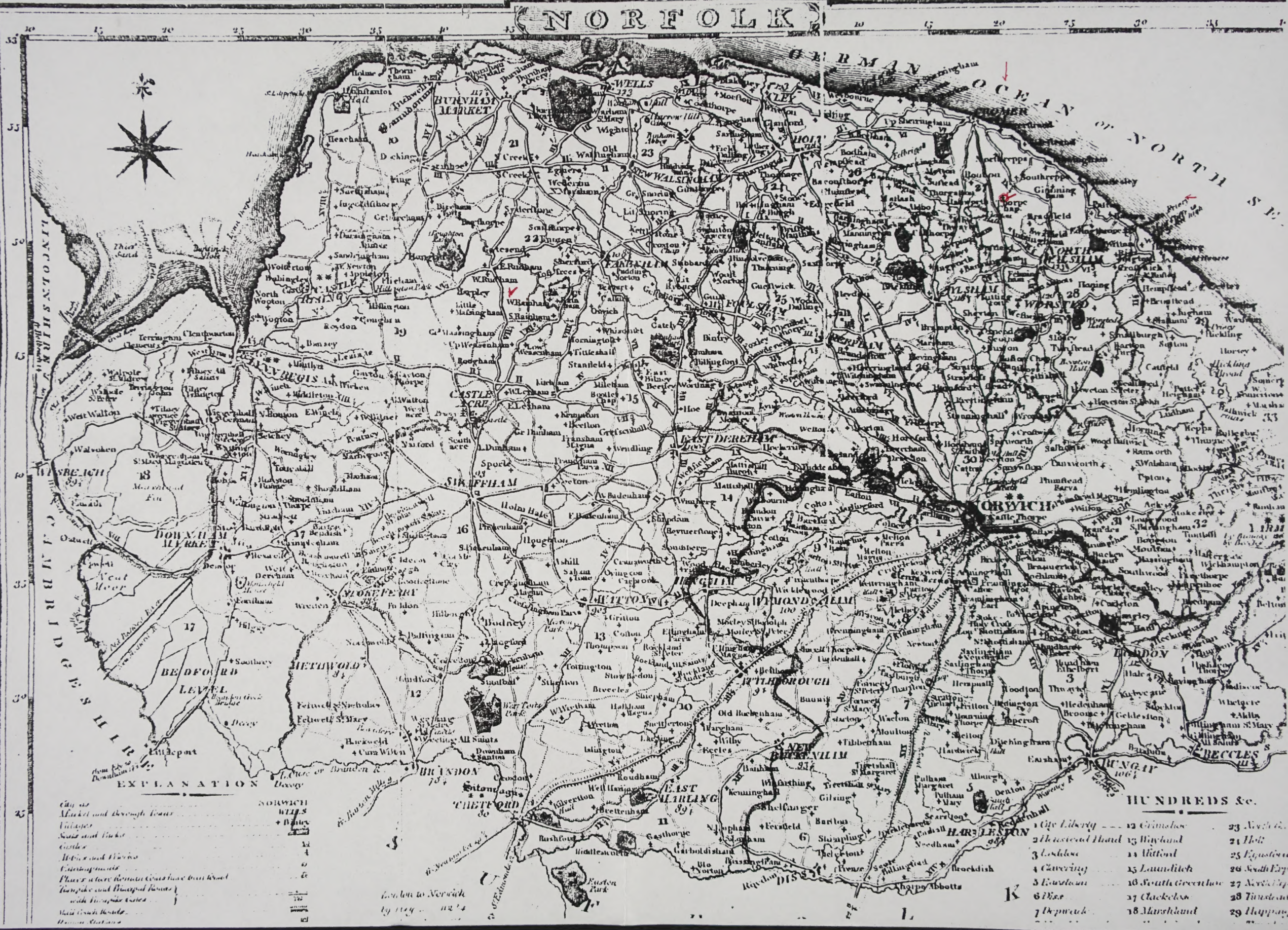
LOWESTOFT

Kessingland

Southwold

Waterswick

NORFOLK





Lineage.

Domesday Book

At the time of the general survey, the lordship of *Cal-mundelei* formed part of the possessions of

ROBERT, son of HUGH, *Baron of Malpas*, which Robert dying without issue, the lordship of Calmundelei, &c., devolved on his only dau. and heiress, LETTICE, who married

✓ RICHARD DE BELWARD, whose son, or grandson,

WILLIAM DE BELWARD, m. Beatrix, dau. of Ranulph de Meschines, Earl of Chester. This William, who, in right of his mother, was *Baron of Malpas*, left three sons, viz.,

DAVID, who, from being *clerk*, or secretary, to the Earl of Chester, was sometimes written *Le Clerk*, and sometimes *de Malpas*, having s. his father at Malpas, after the Earldom of Chester was annexed to the crown, he served the office of sheriff for the co. of Chester, 36th HENRY III., bearing then the name of David de Malpas. The 2nd son of this David, PHILIP, having seated himself at *Egerton*, left the surname of Egerton to his descendants, whence the numerous eminent families of Egerton, in Cheshire.

ROBERT, of whom presently.
Richard.

The 2nd son,

ROBERT, having, by the gift of his father, the lordship of CHOLMONDELEY, and fixing his residence there, assumed his surname therefrom. He m. Mabel, dau. of Robert Fitz-Nigel, Baron of Halton, and was s. by his son,

SIR HUGH DE CHOLMUNDELEIH, who lived in the reign of HENRY III. etc.



Arms—Gu., two helmets, in chief, ppr., and a garb in base, or.

Crest—A garb, or.

Cholmeley. See CHOLMONDELEY.

Cholmondeley, a branch of De Toesni, of Normandy. William de Belwar, or Belvar, otherwise Belvoir, son of Berenger de Toden, son of Robert de Toden or Toesni, Baron of Belver, 1086, m. Mabilia, dau. and coheir of Robert Fitz-Hugh, Baron of Malpas, Cheshire; the other dau. having m. Richard Patrick, or Patry, of the great baronial house of that name, Patry de la Lande. From William de Belwar descended the houses of Cholmondeley and Egerton. The family of De Toesni was royal, descended from an uncle of Rollo.

Cholmeley (Easton Hall and Norton Place, co. Lincoln, bart.). Gu. two esquires' helmets in chief ppr. and a garb in base or. *Crest*—A garb or.

Cholmeley (Cheshire). Gu. two helmets in chief ar. and a garb in base or.

Cholmeley, or Cholmondeley. Gu. a fleur-de-lis or, issuing from the top of a crescent erm. betw. two helmets in chief and in base a garb of the second. *Crest*—A royal helmet or.

Cholmeley (borne by Sir ROGER CHOLMELEY, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, founder, *temp.* Queen Elizabeth, of the free grammar school, Highgate, illegitimate son of Sir RICHARD CHOLMELEY, Lieutenant of the Tower). Gu. a sword in fesse (alluding to the sword of justice) betw. a helmet in chief and two garbs in base or.

Cholmeley (Cheshire). Gu. three helmets ar. (another, or).

Cholmley (Whitby and Roxby, co. York, created a bart. 1641, extinct 1688: descended from Robert, younger son of Hugh de Cholmondeley, deputy sergeant of Cheshire *temp.* Edward I. Sir Hugh Cholmley, of Whitby, bart., chief of this distinguished family, at the outbreak of the civil war enrolled himself under the royal banner, and rendered great service to the cause of Charles I., especially by his memorable defence of Scarborough Castle. The eventual heiress, MARY, only dau. of Sir HUGH CHOLMLEY, the last baronet, m. NATHANIEL CHOLMLEY, Esq., of London, and from this marriage descends maternally CHOMLEY, late STRICKLAND, bart.). Gu. two helmets in chief ppr. garnished or, in base a garb of the last. *Crest*—A garb or.

Cholmley (Bransby, co. York; descended from ROGER, second son of Sir RICHARD CHOLMLEY, of Roxby and Whitby, knighted at Leith in 1544). Same *Arms* and *Crest*, with a fleur-de-lis or, in a crescent erm. for diff.

Cholmley (Whitby, and Hildenley, co. York, exemplified in 1865, to Sir GEORGE STRICKLAND, 7th bart., of Boynton, upon his assuming by royal licence the name of CHOLMLEY instead of that of STRICKLAND, and the *Arms* of CHOLMLEY and WENTWORTH quarterly. Sir WILLIAM STRICKLAND, the 6th bart., m. HENRIETTA, dau. and co-heir of NATHANIEL CHOLMLEY, Esq., of Whitby). Quarterly, 1st and 4th, gu. in chief two esquires' helmets in base a garb or, betw. the helmets a fleur-de-lis of the last issuant from a crescent erm., for CHOLMLEY; 2nd and 3rd, sa. a chev. betw. three leopards' faces or, for WENTWORTH. *Crest*—A full fronted helmet with bars ar. thereon a garb or. *Motto*—A la volonté de Dieu.

Cholmley (Ryple, co. Worcester; granted 1599). Gu. in chief two helmets ar. in base a garb or, on a fleur-de-lis of the last a crescent for diff. *Crest*—A helmet ar.

Cholmley, or Cholmeley (Yorkshire). Gu. a chev. ar. betw. three helmets of the second.

Cholmley. Gu. a crescent erm. betw. a helmet and a garb in pale or.

Cholmly. The same *Arms* as CHOLMELEY, Cheshire. *Crest*—A demi griffin segreant holding a helmet.

Cholmondeley (*Marquess of Cholmondeley*). Gu. in chief two helmets in profile ar. and in base a garb or. *Crest*—A demi griffin segreant sa., beaked, winged, and membered or, holding betw. the claws a helmet as in the arms. *Supporters*—Dexter, a griffin sa., beaked, winged, and membered or, langued gu.; sinister, a wolf gold, gorged with a collar vair, armed and langued gu. *Motto*—Cassis tutissima virtus.

Cholmondeley (*Baron Delamere*). Gu. two esquires' helmets in chief ppr. in base a garb or. *Crest*—A demi griffin segreant sa. beaked, membered, or, ducally gorged and wings elevated, or, holding betw. the claws a helmet as in the arms. *Supporters*—On either side a griffin sa. beaked, membered, wings elevated, ducally gorged, and chain reflexed over the back or. *Motto*—Cassis tutissima virtus.

Cholmondeley (*Earl of Leinster*. Extinct, 1659). Gu. two helmets ppr., garnished or, in chief and a garb of the last in base. *Crest*—A demi griffin ramp. sa. holding betw. the claws a helmet ppr. garnished or. *Supporters*—Two griffins sa., armed and langued gu.

Cholmondley (Holford, co. Chester, granted by Dugdale, Norroy, circa 1666). Gu. two helmets in chief and a garb in base a border engr. all ar.

O = don't have page in Gen. Army

ONLY IN GEN.
O o Fitz Nigel, Robert

O o Richard de Kingsley DB - Emig's area in Cheshire
Vert a cross engraved on stone
in Cheshire DB heading down as spotted.
Vert, 3 mallets etc

York Co A ✓ + Va Anneton (Andrew Elv) Argent 2 bars sable. 216 Cant
Chesh. DB. Inverted cross on brass (also in stone)

o o Charley
Sable a stag long lodged argent

O o + Cant Neechen (UP) Vauxhall LSK - not listed in Cheshire armor.
AZC bar SA bar 2 bars heads

(Cot. 216) O +
o o Eton/Egton - (extra stop)

Norvil/Neville - LHS NP 343 - for De Neve Villages, Normandy - Flag of
with various lines in each line

Eton & Stone Eton (ER-21) Inverted of previous Eton.

O + O Gascoigne, Victoria Eton Argent or pale fess a lion's head
Cox & baronet 9 feet
In Shropshire Eton suit fess a dog's head with a lion's head.

Spencer, may have been admitted to her share but Marion, a minor, was placed in the custody of her mother, who married Thomas Corbrond. Marion died by 1479, when Isabel and her husband were admitted to the other purparty of her father's lands, which were released by the Corbronds.⁹¹ Richard Spencer (d. 1509) was active in the local land market before acquiring the manor of Topsfield.⁹² Apart from Topsfield he left property at Hornsey, Highgate, Crouch End, and Muswell Hill to be divided among his sons Gregory, Hugh, and Nicholas, with remainder in default of issue to Nicholas as eldest son. The testator's residence by the gate to the church, his houses in Hornsey, and all his copyhold land at Crouch End were left for life to his widow Isabel. Some was bought by William Cholmley of Lincoln's Inn, probably before 1513: at William's death in 1546 it was divided between his stepdaughters.⁹³ In 1513 Gregory and Nicholas Spencer sold the reversion on their mother's death and all their customary land in Middlesex to Sir Richard Cholmley; Nicholas had not surrendered it in 1519 and it was not paid for at Sir Richard's death in 1521.⁹⁴ He devised it to his illegitimate son Roger, later Sir Roger, Cholmley (d. 1565) whose title was disputed by the testator's brother Roger. Arbiters awarded only a third of the land to the son,⁹⁵ who later seems to have held the whole estate. Some was sold⁹⁶ and the rest was divided between his daughters, the wives of Christopher Kenn and John Russell, who surrendered some to Sir Roger's servant Jasper Cholmley (d. 1588), whose sons held it in 1608.⁹⁷ Kempe's house at Highgate left in 1509 to Nicholas Spencer may be the house and 4 a. held there by his son c. 1535.⁹⁸ Between 1578 and 1587 Richard's sons John Spencer of the Middle Temple and Roger Spencer alienated five houses, including one at Crouch End then called the Green Lettuce but later Old Crouch Hall;⁹⁹ in 1577 John Spencer also held 20 a. copyhold of Brownswood.¹

Land in the manor of Ducketts in Tottenham and Hornsey, formerly of St. Bartholomew's hospital, was acquired in 1554 by William Parker, draper of London,² who conveyed it in 1556 to Ranulph Cholmley, recorder of London.³ The land was probably Sistersfield, left to the hospital in 1563,⁴ when Ranulph's copyhold estate passed to his brother Sir Hugh Cholmley (d. 1596), the military commander,⁵ who lived in Hornsey in 1574,⁶ perhaps at Brick Place or Tower Place, which he

surrendered in 1578 to Thomas Aglionby of Hornsey together with ten houses and 58 a.⁷ Aglionby devised them in 1583 for life to his wife Cecily (later Cecily Payne).⁸ In 1603 she settled 14 a. on their son Ambrose, who held 26 a. by 1605,⁹ mortgaged the estate in 1622, and sold the house and 32 a. in 1631 to Richard Chambers the younger, alderman of London, and Catherine his wife.¹⁰ Chambers also inherited lands acquired by his parents Richard (d. 1632-3) the elder and Susannah (d. 1641), and in 1645 settled Brick Place, nine cottages, and 36 a. on himself and his prospective second wife Judith.¹¹ At his death in 1658 he left five sons to share his encumbered estate: eight houses and 15 a. were conveyed in 1662 to Christopher Joyner (d. 1690), merchant of London.¹² On the death of Judith in 1668 the four surviving brothers surrendered Brick Place and 21 a. to Sir John Musters (d. 1690), from whom they descended to his four grandsons.¹³ Brick Place itself was damaged in a storm and demolished in 1703,¹⁴ although the moat remained. In 1704 the surviving coheirs surrendered the property to Thomas Joyner, merchant of London,¹⁵ Christopher's son and ultimately his sole heir,¹⁶ who also bought land from Thomas Priestly in 1711-12¹⁷ and left the united estate to his sons Christopher and Thomas, who sold some of it.¹⁸ In 1721 Christopher was admitted to his late brother's share¹⁹ and by will dated 1727 he left eleven houses and c. 40 a. to his aunt Elizabeth Joyner,²⁰ who devised them in 1738 to John Bicknell of the Inner Temple.²¹ In 1740 Bicknell left the estate equally to his brothers Charles (d. by 1762) and Robert and his sisters Elizabeth Hay and Jane and Dorothea Bicknell.²² Robert acquired the whole estate,²³ which in 1763 he surrendered to George Wright,²⁴ in whose family it had descended to George Jasper Wright by 1836. In 1839 it was said to belong to George Edward Smythe, a lunatic, and c. 1847 was acquired by the G.N.R.²⁵

In 1592 John Cage acquired from William Bromfield a freehold house and 37 a.,²⁶ which he conveyed in 1599 to Nicholas Cage,²⁷ who also held 68 a. copyhold of Hornsey at his death in 1607.²⁸ He devised all his estates in Hornsey and Tottenham for life to his widow Anne,²⁹ who married Robert Barker.³⁰ In 1626 the freehold was conveyed to Richard Sprignell, later a baronet,³¹ to whom the copyhold was also surrendered in 1627.³² In 1625 Richard had inherited c. 50 a. of

⁹¹ C 146/6468.

⁹² C 146/6468; C 146/7107; see p. 143. Except where otherwise stated, the para. is based on *T.L.M.A.S.* xiii. 321, 400, 427; Prob. 11/16 (P.C.C. 13 Bennett).

⁹³ Prob. 11/31 (P.C.C. 7 Allen); C 1/1152/42.

⁹⁴ C 54/387 m. 27; C 54/395 m. 15.

⁹⁵ Prob. 11/20 (P.C.C. 22 Maynwaring); *D.N.B.*; C 54/395 m. 15.

⁹⁶ C 1/1157/40-1.

⁹⁷ Marchams, *Ct. Rolls*, 20; Lloyd, *Highgate*, 139-40.

⁹⁸ C 1/718/5.

⁹⁹ Guildhall MS. 10312/94, mm. 6, 44.

¹ S.P. 12/113/37. ² *V.C.H. Mdx.* v. 329.

³ C.P. 25(2)/74/630 no. 20; *Cal. Pat.* 1555-7, 413.

⁴ Prob. 11/51 (P.C.C. 23 Chayre). Sistersfield belonged to Ric. Draper in 1613 and by 1617 to Fran. Benning, occupier of Ducketts: Marchams, *Ct. Rolls*, 38, 45, 74.

⁵ *D.N.B.*; Guildhall MS. 10312/94, mm. 6-7.

⁶ *Mdx. Cnty. Rec.* i. 86.

⁷ Guildhall MS. 10312/94, mm. 6-7.

⁸ *Ibid.* 95; Prob. 11/66 (P.C.C. 25 Butts).

⁹ Marchams, *Ct. Rolls*, 7, 15.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* 59 n., 80-1; C 8/54/53.

¹¹ Marchams, *Ct. Rolls*, 36, 48, 101-2.

¹² *Ibid.* 136-7, 139.

¹³ *Ibid.* 158, 211.

¹⁴ Lysons, *Environs*, iii. 52.

¹⁵ Guildhall MS. 10465/20; see also *ibid.* 22.

¹⁶ Marchams, *Ct. Rolls*, 187, 215, 229.

¹⁷ Guildhall MS. 10465/26-27.

¹⁸ *Ibid.* 34.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* 36; see also *ibid.* 35.

²⁰ *Ibid.* 47.

²¹ *Ibid.* 54.

²² *Ibid.* 77, pp. 82-4; 78, pp. 114-16.

²³ *Ibid.* 79, pp. 1-3.

²⁴ M.R.O., D.R.O. 20/H/1, pp. 48, 61.

²⁵ C.P. 25(2)/173/35-6 Eliz. Mich.

²⁶ C.P. 25(2)/173/41-2 Eliz. Mich.

²⁷ Marchams, *Ct. Rolls*, 19, 69.

²⁸ Prob. 11/110 (P.C.C. 68 Huddleston).

²⁹ Marchams, *Ct. Rolls*, 68.

³⁰ C.P. 25(2)/457/3 Chas. I Mich.

³¹ Marchams, *Ct. Rolls*, 69.

Langton, his uncle.⁶¹ In 1371 Robert de Langton conveyed it to Adam de Walton and his daughter Joan,⁶² who married Robert Derby of Liverpool. The estate was conveyed to Joan and Robert in 1382⁶³ and by them to Richard of Foxton, clerk, and Walter Norman, chandler,⁶⁴ who in 1383 granted it to Hugh Winkburn and Isabel his wife.⁶⁵ Isabel afterwards married Henry Lynch and granted it in 1403 to John Winkburn, her son, Thomas Ardynton, John Carter, and others.⁶⁶ John Winkburn quitclaimed his interest to Ardynton and Carter in 1408,⁶⁷ the others already having done so,⁶⁸ and after Ardynton's death in the same year John Carter granted the estate to William Loveney and other feoffees.⁶⁹ They granted it in 1428 to Robert Warner, citizen of London,⁷⁰ who conveyed it in 1429 to Thomas Pynchon, Henry Frowyk, and others,⁷¹ from whom the manor was acquired in 1439 by St. Bartholomew's hospital.⁷² The hospital's property in Hendon was augmented in 1446 by two near-by estates granted by Henry Frowyk and William Cleeve, master of the king's works.⁷³ The first, called Vynces, lay north of the Clitterhouse estate and the second, Rockholts, lay south of the road to Childs Hill. The manor was held of Westminster abbey⁷⁴ and was retained by St. Bartholomew's in 1547, when the hospital was vested in the Corporation of London.⁷⁵ Manorial rights had lapsed by 1771.⁷⁶ The estate, diminished by the encroachments of the Midland Railway's Cricklewood carriage-sidings in 1868,⁷⁷ remained the property of St. Bartholomew's hospital until 1921, when it was sold to the War Department;⁷⁸ it was later split up among private developers.

In 1584 the estate was managed as one farm, called Clitterhouse, consisting of 118 a. of arable and pasture and 80 a. of wood, in a compact block in the south-west of the parish by Edgware Road near Cricklewood.⁷⁹ It remained intact until the mid 19th century. The farm-house, near the modern Hendon football club grounds in Claremont Road, was shown in 1715⁸⁰ as a large timber-framed building of two storeys, with three gables and a jettied first storey. It occupied one side of a courtyard, on the other sides of which were weather-boarded barns of the standard Middlesex type, with steeply pitched roofs, and stables. Alterations were carried out after 1794⁸¹ and by 1838 another farm-house had been built on the site.⁸² The 19th-century building had been converted into flats by 1974.⁸³

an estate at Hendon at a manor of RENTERS, may derive from a name, the manor of RENTERS, may derive from a house and a carucate held in 1309 by John of Islington of Geoffrey le Renter and Joan, widow of John le Renter.⁸⁴ Geoffrey le Renter held a freehold estate of that size in 1321, along with Bourncroft,⁸⁵ perhaps identifiable with Bone Croft, which in 1754 lay a short distance north of Renters farm-house.⁸⁶ In 1359 the abbot of Westminster licensed Hugh de la Mare, chaplain, to alienate to the convent of St. Bartholomew a house and lands in Hendon, together with property in Great Stanmore, to be held of the abbot at a small annual rent.⁸⁷ The priory's Hendon estate consisted c. 1538 of 15 fields, crofts, and meadows, and some woodland, north of the Clitterhouse estate.⁸⁸ The manor, called Renters or Romers, was granted by the king in 1543, along with the manor of Edgware Boys, to Sir John Williams and Antony Stringer.⁸⁹ They in turn granted it in 1548, together with a barn, 30 a. of arable land, 40 a. of meadow, 60 a. of pasture, and 26 a. of wood, to Sir Roger Cholmley, the judge,⁹⁰ who in 1565 left it to his servant and clerk Jasper Cholmley.⁹¹ In 1682 the manor was alienated by William Cholmley of Teddington, Jasper's descendant, to Jerome Newbolt, great-grandfather of J. M. Newbolt, prebendary of Winchester, who held it in 1795.⁹² Manorial rights had already been extinguished and in 1796 Newbolt's estate, no longer described as a manor, consisted of 12 fields.⁹³

The estate was tenanted in 1795 by P. Rundell, a London goldsmith, and after his death in 1827 by his great-nephew Joseph Neeld,⁹⁴ a solicitor, who had married the eldest daughter of John Bond⁹⁵ and had bought houses and land in Brent Street and Burroughs Lane from Joseph Crosse Crooke in 1809.⁹⁶ In 1874 Joseph's son Sir John Neeld, Bt., owned 668 a. in Middlesex⁹⁷ and by the beginning of the 20th century he had acquired a large block of land in Hendon stretching south from the Burroughs to Park Road and including part of the old Renters property. His land was developed for housing by Sir Audley Dallas Neeld, Bt., grandson of Joseph Neeld, who succeeded in 1900, and several of the streets in the neighbourhood were named after members of the family.⁹⁸ No trace remains of the farm-house called Renters, which in 1828 occupied a site near the point where Shire Hall Lane crossed the Brent,⁹⁹ on the site of the present Brent Cross road junction.

⁶¹ St. Barts. Hosp., med. deeds 2039.

⁶² Ibid. 1027, 205.

⁶³ Ibid. 982.

⁶⁴ Ibid. 970B.

⁶⁵ Ibid. 970A.

⁶⁶ Ibid. 666.

⁶⁷ Ibid. 670.

⁶⁸ Ibid. 667, 668.

⁶⁹ Ibid. 669.

⁷⁰ Ibid. 673.

⁷¹ Ibid. 675.

⁷² C 143/448/26.

⁷³ St. Barts. Hosp., med. deeds 185, 196, 203; Cal. Pat.

1441-6, pp. 416-17.

⁷⁴ St. Barts. Hosp., Ha 19/1/1, f. 16.

⁷⁵ L. & P. Hen. VIII, xxi(2), p. 415.

⁷⁶ St. Barts. Hosp., Hc 9/2, pp. 140-1.

⁷⁷ St. Barts. Hosp., Ha 1/23, p. 216.

⁷⁸ Ibid. /29, p. 550.

⁷⁹ St. Barts. Hosp., Hc 10/22; 19/1/1.

⁸⁰ St. Barts. Hosp., Hc 19/68/19; M. W. Barley, *English Farmhouse and Cottage*, plate VIIIb.

⁸¹ St. Barts. Hosp., Ha 1/15, pp. 290-1.

⁸² Ibid. Hc 9/3, pp. 253-4.

⁸³ Ex inf. Hendon Libr.

⁸⁴ C.P. 25(1)/149/40/30.

⁸⁵ T.L.M.A.S. xii. 584.

⁸⁶ P.N. Mdx. (E.P.N.S.), 210; B.M. Add. MS. 9839.

⁸⁷ Westm. Domesday, f. 128; Liber Niger, f. 108; Cal.

Pat. 1358-61, 185. See below, p. 96.

⁸⁸ S.C. 6/Hen. VIII/2396 m. 121; E 318/1227 m. 26.

⁸⁹ L. & P. Hen. VIII, xviii(1), pp. 130-1.

⁹⁰ Cal. Pat. 1547-8, 327; D.N.B.

⁹¹ I.P.M. Lond. ii. 43.

⁹² Lysons, *Environs*, iii. 6.

⁹³ Cooke, *Map of Hendon* (1796).

⁹⁴ Evans, *Hendon*, 64.

⁹⁵ Burke's *Peerage* (1931).

⁹⁶ M.L.R. 1810/2/227.

⁹⁷ Return of Owners of Land in each Co. [C. 1097], p. 12.

H.C. (1874), lxvii(1).

⁹⁸ Cf. Neeld Crescent, Rundell Crescent, Audley Road;

Mill Hill Hist. Soc., Add. Items 80.

⁹⁹ Whishaw, *Map of Hendon*.

Verina Hx M.D.X

Vol ✓

block c. 1968 in place of Essex Lodge, Colney Hatch Lane,⁶¹ but they have built mainly in Fortis Green. The Copse, a block of police flats, stood there in 1958, Lynton Grange by 1969, Coldfall Lodge by 1969, Priory Grange by 1970, and Chessington Court and Westside by 1975. There are other flats in Southern and Western roads.⁶²

The roads and centres antedating Hornsey's growth survived in 1976, when Highgate wood, Queen's wood, and Crouch End playing fields still cut off most of the ancient parish from Highgate. Outside Highgate village very little remains from before 1850: Albion Lodge and Cottage at Fortis Green, Eagle Cottage, the adjoining house, and the tower of St. Mary's church at Hornsey village, Stapleton Hall at Stroud Green, and a row of detached villas built after inclosure along Wood Lane, Highgate. Old cottages still stand along Fortis Green, north of Haswell Park, and in the triangle between Park and New roads and Middle Lane, although both groups are decrepit. Since rebuilding has affected only a fraction of the total housing, Hornsey consists mainly of suburbs built between 1870 and 1914, in districts which are distinct. Large houses are disappearing but the smaller expensive ones of Muswell Hill have not yet been divided. In 1978 territorial divisions between social groups persisted, partly because Shepherd's Hill and Muswell Hill enjoyed high ground, open spaces, and good shops.

Hornsey's population rose to 11,082 in 1861, 19,357 in 1871, 37,078 in 1881, and 61,097 in 1891. In 1901, when South Hornsey had been transferred and Clerkenwell detached had been added, there were 72,056 people. Although the number had risen to 84,592 by 1911, the rate of growth had slackened. The peak recorded in 1951 was only 98,159 and by 1961 the population had fallen to 97,962. South Hornsey's population was 16,698 in 1901, reached 18,617 in 1921, and fell to 18,057 in 1931 and 15,063 in 1951.⁶³

HIGHGATE.⁶⁴ For over 400 years Highgate has contained fine houses, for the rich and sometimes the famous, and a school established by Sir Roger Cholmley.⁶⁵ The centre, known as Highgate village, is remarkable for its many 17th- and 18th-century buildings and still attracts wealthy residents, while Cholmley's foundation has come to be well known as a public school.

Highgate has always straddled a boundary, formed by High Street and a line running west from the Gatehouse a few yards south of the present Hampstead Lane.⁶⁶ To the north and east lay the old

parish and the bishop of London's manor of Hornsey, to the south and west St. Pancras parish and the St. Paul's prebendal manor of Cantlowes.⁶⁷ The south-western half was included in the county of London from 1889,⁶⁸ becoming part of St. Pancras M.B.,⁶⁹ and in Camden L.B. in 1965;⁷⁰ the north-eastern half remained in Middlesex until 1965, when, with the rest of Hornsey, it passed to Haringey L.B.⁷¹ The slopes below Hornsey Lane and Dartmouth Park Hill, south of the old village and from the 19th century loosely described as part of Highgate, lay within Islington.

Although the Hornsey and St. Pancras halves acquired some special status within their respective parishes in the 16th century,⁷² Highgate as a single unit was not delimited until the Lighting and Watching Act of 1774.⁷³ Ecclesiastical separation was first achieved only in 1834, when the consolidated chapelry of St. Michael was given wide boundaries stretching eastward and northward beyond Archway Road, westward to Finchley, and south-westward into St. Pancras as far as the later church of St. Anne, Brookfield.⁷⁴ The following account excludes Islington⁷⁵ and, on the St. Pancras side, covers only Highgate village: the houses at the top of Highgate Hill and along High Street, those in Pond Square, South Grove, and the Grove, and at the top of Highgate West Hill.⁷⁶ It also covers the Hornsey side of Highgate and its late-19th- and 20th-century extensions to Archway Road and the foot of North Hill, Highgate golf course, and the Finchley boundary.

Highgate is indebted to its elevated situation. Presumably its name derives from a hill-top gateway at the entrance into Hornsey park of the Great North Road from London to Finchley.⁷⁷ The bracing air and the fine views across London have been praised since John Norden's day⁷⁸ and an inscription inside the west doorway of St. Michael's church records that it is level with the top of the cross on the dome of St. Paul's. At the same time early building was hemmed in, between the demesne lands of Rowledge farm to the east, the common and woods of the bishop's park to the north and west, and steep slopes, an obstacle to traffic, to the south.⁷⁹

The road pattern is therefore simple and, in the village, has changed little over four centuries. The village is centred on High Street, the stretch of the Great North Road approaching Hornsey park where the bishop was apparently levying tolls by 1318,⁸⁰ and on the adjoining area around the ponds known by 1490 as Highgate green.⁸¹ The northward continuation of High Street beyond the Gatehouse was called North Road and North Hill only in the 19th century⁸² but Highgate Hill

⁶¹ Kemp's *Dir. Hornsey* (1967); *P.O. Dir. Lond.* (1968).

⁶² *P.O. Dir. Lond.* (1918 and later edns.); Kemp's *Dir. Hornsey* (1955 and later edns.).

⁶³ *Census*, 1861-1961.

⁶⁴ The section was written in 1977. Any refs. to later years are dated.

⁶⁵ For the hist. of the sch., see *V.C.H. Mdx.* i. 302-4.

⁶⁶ Except where otherwise stated, the following two paras. are based on O.S. Maps 6", Mdx. XII. SW. (1873 and later edns.).

⁶⁷ For the manorial recs. of Hornsey and Cantlowes, see pp. 162-3.

⁶⁸ Local Govt. Act, 1888, 51 & 52 Vic., c. 41.

⁶⁹ Local Govt. Act, 1899, 62 & 63 Vic., c. 14.

⁷⁰ *Lond. Govt. Act* (1963), c. 33.

⁷¹ See p. 167.

⁷² See p. 163.

⁷³ See p. 165.

⁷⁴ *Lond. Gaz.* 3 Oct. 1834, p. 1768.

⁷⁵ The leper hosp. of St. Anthony, Highgate, was in Islington: *V.C.H. Mdx.* i. 205-6.

⁷⁶ A similar area is covered in *L.C.C. Survey of Lond., Village of Highgate (St. Pancras, pt. 1)*, xvii (1936). See map in *ibid.*, facing p. 7.

⁷⁷ *P.N. Mdx.* (E.P.N.S.), 123.

⁷⁸ Norden, *Spec. Brit.* 22.

⁷⁹ See map on p. 58.

⁸⁰ See p. 103.

⁸¹ W. McB. Marcham, 'Abs. of Ct. Rolls of Cantlowes, 1480-1632' (TS, in *G.L.R.O.*), 19.

⁸² The names are in *P.O. Dir. Six Home Cnties.* (1845), although neither occurs on the O.S. 6" map of 1873.

itself, to the south, was mentioned in 1565.⁸³ Four other ways up the hill were the present Dartmouth Park Hill (formerly Maiden Lane),⁸⁴ Swain's (occasionally Swine's) Lane, mentioned in 1481,⁸⁵ Bromwich Walk, a bridle path connecting the top of Highgate West Hill with the bottom of Swain's Lane in the 18th century but closed in 1904,⁸⁶ and Highgate West Hill. The last was of unknown origin but presumably medieval, since it was part of the route to Kentish Town which bounded the manor of Cantlowes; it, too, was known as Highgate Hill c. 1800⁸⁷ and later, until 1941, it was simply West Hill.⁸⁸ Hornsey Lane provided a link with Crouch End by 1604⁸⁹ but it ran south of Highgate village and perhaps was originally a north-easterly continuation of Maiden Lane.⁹⁰ Southwood Lane (in 1774 known also as Chapel Lane)⁹¹ led past Southwood common to Muswell Hill and was so named by 1601.⁹² Jackson's Lane (reputedly named after J. B. Jackson of Hill-side) branched eastward from Southwood Lane and continued as a footpath to Crouch End before the construction of the road called Shepherd's Hill.⁹³ Hampstead Lane ran westward from the Gatehouse by c. 1677,⁹⁴ and perhaps was used much earlier as a way to the bishop's hunting lodge;⁹⁵ it was called Caen Wood Lane in 1774,⁹⁶ shortly before stretches were diverted a few yards farther north to avoid Fitzroy House and Kenwood House.⁹⁷ The construction of Archway Road in 1813 cut Highgate off from the rest of Hornsey parish, but new residential roads around the village were not laid out until the late 19th century.⁹⁸

Although so named by 1354, Highgate in the 14th century was recorded only in connexion with the road to the gateway⁹⁹ or with the hermits who lived near by and repaired the road. Early growth was presumably due to general traffic and to the hermitage, which attracted pilgrims by 1464.¹

From the mid 15th century residents often left money to the hermitage.² So too did John Green, a London butcher, who in 1463 held property in Highgate.³ Thomas Combes of Clerkenwell also had land in Highgate in 1467.⁴ Others with land there by 1480 were Richard Rawson,⁵ alderman and master of the Mercers' Company of London,⁶

Richard Lylborne, gentleman, of St. Botolph's Aldersgate,⁷ and John Bridlington, saddler. A London stationer conveyed his cottage called Lightwells at Highgate green to a pinner or wire-drawer in 1490.⁸ The Swan inn, mentioned in 1480, was acquired in 1482 by Richard Kemp and sold in 1502 by John Kemp.⁹ Giles Eustace, mentioned in 1462¹⁰ and an illicit brewer in 1480, acquired the Cornerhouse, beside High Street, in 1490.¹¹ Two houses stood there when he made his will in 1495¹² and a brew-house and horse-mill were leased by Thomas Eustace in 1525.¹³ The site of the Cornerhouse was that later occupied by the Angel at the junction of South Grove with High Street.¹⁴ There were also at least two houses at Dancok or Dancope (later Dampoipe) Hill, on Highgate West Hill, by 1481.¹⁵ Tilers dug gravel at Dancok Hill from 1485, without licence, and sand and gravel were taken from Highgate green in 1515.¹⁶ On the east side of the main road, where the hermit's chapel stood, there was probably building, since much of the gravel belonging to Cantlowes was carted into Hornsey manor.¹⁷

During the 16th century Highgate began to outstrip neighbouring settlements. At Cantlowes manor court a constable for Highgate was appointed in the 1530s¹⁸ and at Hornsey there were separate officials for Hornsey Side and Highgate Side by 1577.¹⁹ Highgate had five ale-houses in 1552, when Hornsey had three and Muswell Hill one.²⁰ Londoners increasingly acquired property in Highgate and some ambitious building was mentioned in the 1550s, when Richard Lylborne's cottage had been replaced by a fair mansion house at the expense of his brother-in-law Robert Whetnall.²¹ Richard Hawkes, a gentleman with land on the slopes farther south in 1516, lived at Highgate in 1530. His sons sold the house in 1536 to Sir Roger Cholmley, serjeant-at-law (d. 1565),²² whose property lay in both parts of Highgate and included a block bordering the green, apart from the Cornerhouse site, from the high road to Swain's Lane. Cholmley lived on the St. Pancras side, probably near the top of the hill on the site of Fairseat, and was Highgate's first known eminent resident²³ and the heaviest taxpayer in St. Pancras parish.²⁴ His endowment of a

⁸³ *P.N. Mdx.* (E.P.N.S.), 122.

⁸⁴ *Lond. Gaz.* 3 Oct. 1834, p. 1768.

⁸⁵ Marcham, 'Cantlowes Ct. Rolls', 6-7.

⁸⁶ *Survey of Lond.* xvii. 66. The top of Bromwich Walk was later moved from the side of South Grove Ho. to an exit by the garage of no. 79 Highgate West Hill: ex inf. Sir Jas. Brown.

⁸⁷ *Ibid.* 1. The road was called Highgate Hill on a map of St. Pancras par. by John Tompson, 1804: *ibid.*, plate 1. An undated copy of the map and a terrier bk. of 1804 are in Swiss Cottage libr.

⁸⁸ *P.O. Dir. Lond.* (1941). Several ho. nos. were afterwards changed: see below, p. 137, n. 59.

⁸⁹ See p. 105.

⁹⁰ Lloyd, *Hist. Highgate*, 159.

⁹¹ Highgate Lighting and Watching Act, 15 Geo. III, c. 43.

⁹² Highgate Sch. rec., box 3, bde. 1.

⁹³ Lloyd, *Highgate*, 162, 277. Jackson's ho. was sold in 1827, on his death: M.R.O., Acc. 546.

⁹⁴ J. Ogilby, *Map of Mdx.* [c. 1677].

⁹⁵ F. Prickett, *Hist. Highgate* (1842), 74.

⁹⁶ Highgate Lighting and Watching Act, 15 Geo. III, c. 43.

⁹⁷ *Survey of Lond.* xvii. 104. Kenwood is reserved for treatment under St. Pancras, although the outbldgs. and part of the grounds north of the ho. lay within Hornsey.

⁹⁸ See p. 131.

⁹⁹ See p. 178.

² See pp. 178, 180.

³ Guildhall MS. 9171/5, f. 349r.

⁴ *Ibid.* 6, f. 10r.

⁵ Marcham, 'Cantlowes Ct. Rolls', 2.

⁶ A. E. Beaven, *Aldermen of Lond.* ii. 15.

⁷ Marcham, 'Cantlowes Ct. Rolls', 2; Guildhall MS. 9171/8, f. 233r.

⁸ Marcham, 'Cantlowes Ct. Rolls', 5, 19, 40.

⁹ *Ibid.* 2, 9, 49.

¹⁰ Guildhall MS. 9171/5, f. 334v.

¹¹ Marcham, 'Cantlowes Ct. Rolls', 1, 19.

¹² *Survey of Lond.* xvii. 138.

¹³ Marcham, 'Cantlowes Ct. Rolls', 87.

¹⁴ *Survey of Lond.* xvii. 138.

¹⁵ Marcham, 'Cantlowes Ct. Rolls', 6-7; *Survey of Lond.* xvii. 67.

¹⁶ Marcham, 'Cantlowes Ct. Rolls', 11, 41, 73.

¹⁷ *Ibid.* 20, 23.

¹⁸ *Ibid.* 100, 103; see below, p. 163.

¹⁹ See p. 163.

²⁰ *Mdx. Cnty. Rec.* i. 11.

²¹ Marcham, 'Cantlowes Ct. Rolls', 43.

²² *Ibid.* 75, 98, 110; *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xi, p. 52.

²³ *Survey of Lond.* xvii. 5, 24; *D.N.B.*

²⁴ E 179/142/193.

free school in 1565 led to the rebuilding of the former hermits' chapel, which served as the local church, and so compensated for the disappearance of the hermitage at the Reformation.²⁵

From 1565 Londoners' interests in Highgate were demonstrated in the choice of governors of Cholmley's school: among the original six both Sir William Hewett and Sir Richard Martin were lord mayors.²⁶ Courtiers too began to acquire houses. Sir Roger Cholmley's estate was divided on his death²⁷ but John Dudley, 'servant' to the earl of Leicester, left property at Highgate in 1581.²⁸ Lord Henry Howard wrote from Highgate in 1581, as did Sir William Hutton in 1592²⁹ and Sir Thomas Cornwallis (1519-1604), formerly comptroller of the royal household,³⁰ in 1587.³¹ Princess Elizabeth had lingered at Highgate, when being led by Cornwallis from Ashridge (Herts.) after Wyatt's rebellion in 1554.³² Sir Thomas's son Sir William Cornwallis (d. ?1631)³³ bought a house and land by the green, west of Swain's Lane, in 1588.

Presumably William Cornwallis himself built the mansion later famous as Arundel House in 1588 and received Elizabeth I there in 1589, 1593, and 1594.³⁴ His house and its views were praised by Norden in 1593³⁵ and it was there that James I was entertained with the *Penates*, newly composed by Cornwallis's friend Ben Jonson, in 1604.³⁶ The countess of Huntingdon went to take the air at Highgate in 1595.³⁷ Norden, remarking that the hill offered 'most pleasant dwelling, yet not so pleasant as healthful',³⁸ was the first to record attractions which were making Highgate fashionable.

The restricted site and water supply were to lead to very cramped building, around Pond Square and in narrow yards off High Street, producing an almost urban appearance. In the early 17th century, however, there was still room in the centre of the village. Ponds on the green were known to Norden, who ascribed them to gravel-digging,³⁹ and an open stretch, 'the bank before the Elms', bordered the green and high road in 1619, when a cottage had been newly built there.⁴⁰ The gateway and the school and its chapel marked the northern limit of building, although by 1601 the school's land, the 1½-a. chapel field extending northward between the high road and Southwood Lane, had been divided among leasees. In 1601 a new windmill stood in the north part of the field but much of the rest may have been used for brickearth, since it was leased to a brick-

maker who was to repair the school-house and chapel. In 1606 only low buildings of 1½ storeys were to be permitted on part of the field.⁴¹

The forerunners of many large houses, in addition to Cornwallis's, existed by Norden's time. A residence on the site of Lauderdale House was occupied by Sir Richard Martin's son Richard, a goldsmith, and before 1599 by John Povey, both of whom married into a family of London haberdashers, the Bonds.⁴² Thomas Throckmorton⁴³ lived in 1603 in a house by the green, apparently east of Cornwallis's and described as very old and large in 1715.⁴⁴ On the Hornsey side of the high road Anne Smith, widow of Robert, held a 10-a. pasture called High Reding with two new houses in 1603.⁴⁵ Near by, a building on the site of Cromwell House was sold in 1605 by George Crowther, a London vintner, to Robert Sprignell, son of Richard Sprignell, a barber-surgeon.⁴⁶ John Arundell of Lanherne (Cornw.), a recusant like Throckmorton, was confined to Highgate from c. 1599 to 1603.⁴⁷

Grand houses multiplied in the early 17th century.⁴⁸ At Richard Martin's former seat in 1611 Sir William Bond received Lady Arabella Stuart and her guards on their way north. Mary, countess of Home (d. 1645), later bought the house and her son-in-law the earl of Lauderdale remodelled it. Immediately north stood a long low building of timber and plaster, apparently substantial in the 1660s; it came to be known, without good foundation, as 'Andrew Marvell's Cottage' and survived until 1868.⁴⁹ To the north-west on a site occupied since 1565 Bisham House was later owned successively by Sir Edward Gould,⁵⁰ the controversialist Joseph Mendham (d. 1856), and Capt. Peter Heywood (d. 1831),⁵¹ a former midshipman in the *Bounty*. The grounds stretched from High Street to Swain's Lane and were built over in the 1880s.⁵² Cornwallis's house on the green was sold in 1610 to Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel (d. 1646), the art collector, a lavish entertainer whose guests at Highgate included James I in 1624.⁵³ It was at Arundel House that Francis Bacon, Viscount St. Alban, died in 1626. The western part was on the site later covered by Old Hall, and farther west stood a banqueting house, presumably built by the earl. Arundel House, or possibly just the banqueting house, was depicted as a square, three-storeyed building with a central tower;⁵⁴ it was divided

²⁵ See p. 178.

²⁶ *Survey of Lond.* xvii. 141.

²⁷ *Ibid.* 16, 24.

²⁸ Prob. 11/63 (P.C.C. 15 Darcy).

²⁹ *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1581-90, 29; *ibid.* 1591-4, 219.

³⁰ *D.N.B.*

³¹ Hist. MSS. Com. 9, *Hatfield Ho.* iii, p. 269.

³² *Acts and Monuments of John Foxe*, ed. S. R. Cattley, viii. 607.

³³ *D.N.B.*

³⁴ *Survey of Lond.* xvii. 48.

³⁵ Norden, *Spec. Brit.* 22. Prickett's statement that Arundel Ho. stood on the Bank north of Cromwell Ho., repeated in later histories, was disproved by F. Marcham: *Survey of Lond.* xvii. 50. The ho. at Highgate is confused with one in the Strand in Mary F. S. Hervey, *Life of Thos. Howard, earl of Arundel* (1921).

³⁶ *Survey of Lond.* xvii. 48.

³⁷ Hist. MSS. Com. 77, *De L'Isle*, ii. 184.

³⁸ Norden, *Spec. Brit.* 22.

³⁹ *Ibid.*

⁴⁰ *Survey of Lond.* xvii. 105; Marcham, 'Cantlowes Ct.

Rolls', 16.

⁴¹ Highgate Sch. rec., box 3, bdl. 1.

⁴² *Survey of Lond.* xvii, 7, 9, 145.

⁴³ Probably Thos. Throckmorton of Coughton (Warws.) (d. 1614): G.E.C. *Complete Baronetage*, ii. 107.

⁴⁴ *Survey of Lond.* xvii. 41-2; Hist. MSS. Com. 9, *Hatfield Ho.* xii, p. 698. It is possible that Throckmorton was merely a tenant of Arundel Ho.

⁴⁵ Marchams, *Ct. Rolls*, 2.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.* 10; P. Norman, *Cromwell Ho.* (L.C.C. *Survey*, monograph xii), 21-3.

⁴⁷ See p. 182.

⁴⁸ Except where otherwise stated, the para. is based on *Survey of Lond.* xvii.

⁴⁹ Illus. in *ibid.*, plate 13; also in Potter Colln. 7/112-14, and Swiss Cottage lib., Heal Colln., A III, 81-5.

⁵⁰ *Survey of Lond.* xvii. 22, 24.

⁵¹ *D.N.B.*

⁵² See p. 131.

⁵³ *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1623-5, 267.

⁵⁴ The only known illus.: *Survey of Lond.* xvii, plate 36a.

between 1665 and 1674 and later largely demolished. Farther west a house was conveyed by William Cholmley to Sir James Harrington of Swakeleys, in Ickenham,⁵⁵ in 1656. Part of it survived in Hollyside, formerly no. 49 West Hill. Almost opposite stood the Blue House, between the later no. 1 the Grove and Witanhurst. John Warner the younger, whose father's estate had bordered the west side of the green and covered 38 a., conveyed the Blue House to Sir Robert Payne in 1620. Payne later acquired Arundel House and sold the Blue House to Henry Pierrepont, marquess of Dorchester (d. 1680), lord of Cantlowes manor during the Interregnum. The Blue House then became known as Dorchester House and was a three-storeyed mansion of brick with stone dressings,⁵⁶ designed by John Thorpe the elder or younger.⁵⁷ The gardens were on two levels, with a brick wall for the upper terrace which may have been the 'bulwarks' mentioned in 1688 and which is still visible from the garden of no. 7 the Grove.⁵⁸ Dorchester House, whose garden also covered the ground later taken for nos. 1-6 the Grove, was replaced by an 18th-century house, known by 1875 as Grove Bank. Two acres farther north, afterwards the site of nos. 7-12, were leased by the elder John Warner to Richard Lyllie, a builder who erected his own house there. The house passed to Sir Robert Payne and in 1651 to Thomas Collett (d. 1675) of the Middle Temple, who enlarged and embellished the grounds. It was later replaced by Grove House.⁵⁹

Probably the most desirable sites were on the Cantlowes side, near the top of the hill and bordering the green, which commanded the finest prospects. The largest surviving 17th-century house, however, was built on the Hornsey side of the high road c. 1638 by Sir Richard Sprignell, Bt. (d. 1659). Later known as Cromwell House, it replaced the house conveyed to Richard's father Robert in 1605.⁶⁰ A still bigger house to the north, at the later corner of Cholmeley Park and High Street, was that of the lord mayor Sir John Wollaston (d. 1658), who bought the lordship of Hornsey manor in 1647.⁶¹ Sir Thomas Abney (d. 1722), another lord mayor, was said to have been a later resident.⁶² Abney's second wife Mary was perhaps related to Thomas Gunstone, who lived on the site of Fairseat in 1665.⁶³

Sir Richard Sprignell, connected by marriage with the regicide Sir Michael Livesey, lived opposite Lauderdale House, which was held during the earl's sequestration by Sir John Ireton, lord mayor in 1658 and brother of Cromwell's son-in-law.⁶⁴ Ralph Harrison (d. 1656), father-in-law of the regicide Maj.-Gen. Thomas Harrison, also lived at Highgate, probably in a house which his widow leased

from Wollaston in 1658.⁶⁵ Sir James Harrington, resident until c. 1643, was named to try Charles I and later served on the council of state.⁶⁶ Sprignell and Ireton witnessed each other's wills and, with Wollaston and the Harrisons, formed a powerful parliamentary group. Royalists included the solicitor-general Sir Thomas Gardiner (d. 1652), Sir Robert Payne, to whom Gardiner sold Arundel House, Lord Dorchester, himself a nephew of the theologian Nicholas Ferrar, and, before his imprisonment in 1651, Lord Lauderdale. National divisions were reflected in the expulsions of Gardiner and, at the Restoration, of Ireton as governors of Cholmley's school⁶⁷ and in the vicissitudes of the schoolmaster and chapel reader.⁶⁸

Meanwhile smaller buildings were multiplying along the road frontages. The first inclosure on the bank before the Elms, by 1619, covered the site of the later nos. 47, 49, and 51 High Street. The next, on the site of nos. 39-45, was made by a blacksmith in 1664 and led to the erection of a forge which stood at the corner of the high road and Pond Square, facing Angel Row, until 1896. A strip between the two inclosures remained open until 1685.⁶⁹ Beyond the school a house had replaced the windmill by 1641 and various buildings, presumably including Wollaston's alms-houses, stood on the old chapel field in 1657.⁷⁰ Inclosures were made from the green for cottages, gardens, and stables. Some twenty encroachments, including at least ten houses,⁷¹ were presented in 1656 at Cantlowes manor court. Thomas Collett, steward of the manor, and Lord Dorchester were among those who had encroached on the green. In 1662 Collett was licensed to connect his house with the high road opposite the chapel by means of a tree-lined causeway across the green, which came to form an arm of South Grove and eventually formed the top of Highgate West Hill. Collett's new road cut off building land to the north-west from the area around the ponds, and, with the control of further encroachments, determined the future shape of the centre of Highgate.⁷²

By the 1660s Highgate was much the largest centre of population in Hornsey and St. Pancras. The Hornsey part contained 49 houses assessed for hearth tax and 85 which were not chargeable in 1664,⁷³ when the St. Pancras side had 27, all chargeable.⁷⁴ The Hornsey side had grown rapidly since 1642⁷⁵ and was more populous presumably because poor families had congregated in the fore-runners of Townsend's Yard and other alleys, which had been built off the east side of the high road without detriment to the green. By 1674 there were 80 chargeable houses in the Hornsey part⁷⁶ and 60 in the St. Pancras part. The largest was

⁵⁵ *V.C.H. Mdx.* iv. 103.

⁵⁶ Watercolour drawing, from painting of 1654, in Swiss Cottage libr., Heal Colln., A III, 74. It is also in Wm. Blake's bird's-eye view of Highgate c. 1688: *Survey of Lond.* xvii, plate 39.

⁵⁷ Plan, in Soane Mus., in *Survey of Lond.* xvii, plate 51b.

⁵⁸ Lysons, *Environs*, iii. 64; ex inf. Sir Jas. Brown.

⁵⁹ See also 'Thos. Collett' (MS. penes Sir Jas. Brown).

⁶⁰ Norman, *Cromwell Ho.* 36; see above, p. 124.

⁶¹ Marchams, *Ct. Rolls*, xiv, xvii, 150, 195. For Wollaston, see also V. Pearl, *Lond. and the Outbreak of the Puritan Revolution* (1961), 328-31.

⁶² Kitchener, *Old Highgate*, 12-13; *D.N.B.*

⁶³ *Genealogist*, v. 91; *Survey of Lond.* xvii. 139.

⁶⁴ See p. 136.

⁶⁵ Marchams, *Ct. Rolls*, 151.

⁶⁶ *Survey of Lond.* xvii. 69, 128; *D.N.B.*

⁶⁷ *Highgate Sch. Reg.* (5th edn. 1950), pp. xxii-xxiii; 'Thos. Collett', 28, 37-8.

⁶⁸ See p. 179.

⁶⁹ *Survey of Lond.* xvii. 105.

⁷⁰ Highgate Sch. rec., box 1, bdle. 2; box 3, bdle. 1.

⁷¹ Guildhall MS. 14220/8. Part of the ct. roll is defective.

⁷² *Survey of Lond.* xvii. 92; 'Thos. Collett', 17-22.

⁷³ M.R.O., MR/TH/1.

⁷⁴ M.R.O., MR/TH/2.

⁷⁵ See p. 135.

⁷⁶ The rest of the para. is based on *Survey of Lond.* xvii. 139-40 and Marchams, *Ct. Rolls*, xiii-xiv.

Fig 137 says William Cholmley sold land (dormed) to James Harrington in 1654 (beyond our scope of time)

excelled in study to those who excelled in sport, especially cricket. This was partly the result of the enthusiasm of Robert Grimston and Frederick Ponsonby, Earl of Bessborough, who from 1829 to 1884 spent much of their spare time in summer coaching the Sixth Form Game.⁶⁵

The Revd. J. E. C. Welldon (headmaster 1885-98, and later Bishop of Calcutta and Dean of Durham), a powerful preacher and stern disciplinarian, had a personal and individual interest in the boys, all of whom he knew by name. He reorganized the timetable to allow more specialization, made Greek optional, encouraged Sixth Formers to enter for Civil Service and other competitive examinations, and increased the amount of class teaching. These changes aroused some opposition among both boys and masters, and in 1893 Bowen resigned his position as head of the Modern Side. In 1885 the governors initiated an important change of policy when they began to acquire the boarding-houses which had hitherto been run as private ventures by their housemasters.⁶⁶ Dr. Joseph Wood (headmaster 1899-1910) introduced no great educational changes, but successfully maintained and developed a high standard of scholarship, although latterly discipline slackened and numbers fell. The periods of Welldon and Wood are contrasted in two novels by Old Harrovians—H. A. Vachell's *The Hill* (1905), which gives an idealized picture of school life, and Sir Arnold Lunn's *The Harrovians*, said to be based on his diary, in which the atmosphere is one of submission to the tyranny of athletes and bloods.⁶⁷ Wood's most enduring memorial is the 250 acres around the school which he preserved from the speculative builder, partly by generous contributions from his own salary.⁶⁸

Lionel Ford (1910-25) insisted on hard work; after the innovation of a Board of Education inspection he reorganized the timetable and abandoned the traditional pupil-room system. He introduced Spanish and Economics, and in 1917 abolished the distinction between the Classical and Modern Sides, introducing a number of specialized sixth forms. He erected the War Memorial Building and began the demolition of the shops on the west side of the High Street to the south of the School Yard, completely transforming the central area of the school and creating the present vista.⁶⁹

His successor, Dr. (afterwards Sir) Cyril Norwood (1926-34), already a leading educationalist, strengthened the classical teaching, but at the same time widened the curriculum. He also completed the gradual process by which houses and their housemasters came under the direct control of the school.

Another innovation was the introduction of rugby football as the official game for the Christmas term and the relegation of Harrow football to the Easter term, a change confirmed by the majority in a ballot of the whole school. Norwood was succeeded by P. C. Vellacott (1934-9), afterwards Master of Peterhouse, Cambridge. During the difficult period 1940-2 A. P. Boissier, an assistant master, was appointed head. Numbers declined because of the dangers of air attack and four houses were closed; these were occupied from 1942 to 1945 by Malvern College, whose own building had been requisitioned. A clock on the school stores commemorates this association. Dr. R. W. Moore was headmaster from 1942 until his death in 1953, and was succeeded by Dr. R. L. James.⁷⁰ In 1962 there were about 660 boys in the school, of whom about half were pursuing post-Ordinary-Level G.C.E. courses; in the Sixth Form the classicists and historians still outnumbered the scientists and mathematicians.

Seven Old Harrovians have become prime ministers, the most famous of them Sir Winston Churchill.⁷¹ Nineteen have been awarded the Victoria Cross, and six the Order of Merit.⁷²

HIGHGATE SCHOOL⁷³

IN 1565 a free school for the education of boys and young men in grammar was founded in Highgate by Sir Roger Cholmeley, Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench. The right to frame the statutes was reserved to the founder, after whose death supplementary statutes might be made by six governors with the advice of the Bishop of London. Nothing, however, was to be enacted which conflicted with the wishes of the founder.⁷⁴ Sir Roger's gift was confirmed by the Crown, and the governors were incorporated and given the right to co-opt new members upon a vacancy.⁷⁵ Bishop Grindal of London granted the chapel and former hermitage of Highgate, with other lands and rights on his manor of Hornsey, for the use of the school.⁷⁶ The Crown's rights, which had come into private hands, were purchased for the school in 1583.⁷⁷ Sir Roger never lived to frame the statutes, which were drawn up by the governors with the advice of the bishop in 1571. The number of free scholars, drawn from Highgate and the surrounding villages, was fixed at forty. A competent schoolmaster was to instruct the boys 'in the A.B.C. and other English books', in writing, and in grammar 'as they shall grow ripe thereto'. The schoolmaster was also to read the services in the chapel, which was to serve virtually as a chapel of ease for Highgate.⁷⁸ This regulation was almost certainly included at the

⁶⁵ Howson and Warner, *Harrow Sch.* 280; Laborde, *Harrow Sch.* 59, 165; H. Staunton, *Great Schools of Eng.* 330. The game of squash rackets was invented at Harrow: *Enc. Brit.* (11th edn.), xxii. 783.

⁶⁶ Laborde, *Harrow Sch.* 60-62; J. Fischer Williams, *Harrow*, App. C; W. S. Churchill, *My Early Life*, 36.

⁶⁷ Bryant, *Harrow*, 94.

⁶⁸ Laborde, *Harrow Sch.* 198-200.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.* 63-64; Bryant, *Harrow*, 96-98.

⁷⁰ Laborde, *Harrow Sch.* 65-66, 176-7; *Harrow School—A Brief History*, 5.

⁷¹ Goderich, Perceval, Peel, Aberdeen, Palmerston, Baldwin, Churchill. Baldwin, determined that his government should be one 'of which Harrow should not be ashamed', included six Harrovians in his Cabinet: S. Baldwin, *On England*, 283. Jawaharlal Nehru, another Harrovian, was first prime minister of India.

⁷² Lord Rayleigh, Sir George Otto Trevelyan, John Galsworthy, Dr. G. M. Trevelyan, Sir Winston Churchill, Field Marshall Lord Alexander of Tunis. For this information and several other references the author is indebted to Mr. L. J. Verney.

⁷³ The writer is indebted to Mr. A. W. Palmer, assistant master at Highgate School, for his help and advice.

⁷⁴ Original charter of Sir Roger, *penes* Messrs. Bower, Cotton and Bower, Lond.

⁷⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1563-6, 207.

⁷⁶ Original charter of Bp. Grindal *penes* Messrs. Bower, Cotton and Bower. The hermitage and chapel had escaped confiscation in the reign of Edward VI.

⁷⁷ Governors' Minute Bk., *penes* Messrs. Bower, Cotton and Bower, i, f. 30v.

⁷⁸ *Ibid.* ff. 42-43.

1549,⁴¹ but four patients had been sent from St. Bartholomew's to Highgate in 1548.⁴² In 1550 two governors of St. Bartholomew's were sent to view Highgate spital and next year submitted a report and inventory.⁴³ The revenues were small and, apart from occasional sums paid for the upkeep of patients,⁴⁴ the only substantial donation recorded was the 40s. bequeathed in 1565 by Sir Roger Cholmeley, founder of Highgate School.⁴⁵

From about 1550 patients other than lepers were being sent to the hospital,⁴⁶ which henceforth until its closure in 1650 seems to have resembled a poor house rather than a hospital.⁴⁷ In 1650 the premises, covering two roods and worth £9 a year, consisted of a timber building with a tiled roof, containing a hall, a kitchen, three small rooms on the ground floor, and five small rooms above, and an orchard and garden.⁴⁸ The government sold the property in 1653 to Ralph Harrison of London.⁴⁹ The site was built over in 1852.⁵⁰

GOVERNORS, KEEPERS, PROCTORS, OR GUIDES

William Pole, founder, occurs 1473–75⁵¹

Robert Wylson, appointed 1477⁵²

John Gymnar and Katherine his wife, appointed 1498⁵³

Simon Guyn, appointed 1533⁵⁴

John Stafforde, occurs 1551–2, 1555–6, 1557⁵⁵

William Parker, occurs 1560, 1561⁵⁶

William Storye, appointed 1563; occurs 1577; died 1584⁵⁷

John Randall, appointed 1584; occurs 1586–7, 1589; died 1590⁵⁸

Thomas Watson, appointed 1590; occurs 1593⁵⁹

William Stockwell, appointed 1605⁶⁰

John Harbert, dead by Sept. 1650⁶¹

The pointed oval seal of the hospital, $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{8}$ in., of which the bronze matrix survives, shows two figures standing under canopies.⁶² The younger, on the left, holds in his left hand a sphere with cross, while two fingers of his right hand are raised in blessing. The right-hand figure represents St. Anthony with his hands together in prayer. By his right side is a T-shaped staff, from his girdle hangs a bell, and at his left foot is a pig. Legend, roman:

SIGILLUM HOSPITALIS SANCTI IHESU SANCTI ANTONI
DE HOLWEI

⁴¹ See *T.L.M.A.S.* xxi (1), 9.

⁴² St. Bart's. Hosp. Ledger, Hb 1/1, ff. 55, 110.

⁴³ Ibid. Journal, Ha 1/1, ff. 4, 15.

⁴⁴ Ibid. ff. 122, 277.

⁴⁵ P.C.C. 24 Morrison.

⁴⁶ St. Bart's. Hosp. Journal, Ha 1/1, ff. 122, 196, 196v, 205 (bis), 277, 330v.

⁴⁷ T. E. Tomlins, *Perambulation of Islington* (1858), 137, 212 n.; *T.L.M.A.S.* xxi (1), 17.

⁴⁸ Survey printed in Tomlins, *Islington*, 139.

⁴⁹ Ibid., from Close R.

⁵⁰ See *T.L.M.A.S.* xxi (1), 18.

⁵¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1467–77, 373; 1476–85, 48.

⁵² Ibid. 1476–85, 48.

⁵³ Tomlins, *Islington*, 135.

⁵⁴ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, vi, p. 87.

⁵⁵ *Cat. Anc. D. vi. C 6801*; St. Bart's. Hosp. Ledger, Hb 1/1, f. 277; Journal, Ha 1/1, f. 224.

⁵⁶ St. Bart's Hosp. Journal Ha 1/1, f. 221 v.

⁵⁷ Tomlins, *Islington*, 139.

⁵⁸ Ibid. 138–9.

⁵⁹ Ibid. 137–8.

⁶⁰ Ibid. 138.

16. THE HOSPITAL OF ST. GILES- IN-THE-FIELDS, HOLBORN⁶³

THIS leper hospital, dedicated to St. Giles, the patron saint of cripples, was founded in the fields of Holborn in the early 12th century⁶⁴ by Maud (Matilda, d. 1118), wife of Henry I. The hospital, with an oratory, was on the south side of the old Roman road from London to the west, on the curve of St. Giles's High Street near the present Charing Cross Road (formerly Hog Lane). The parish church of St. Giles probably occupies the site of the hospital chapel.

Queen Maud endowed her foundation with 60s. yearly rent from her perquisite of Queenhythe,⁶⁵ and this rent-charge was specially noted when in 1246 the customs on this public landing-stage passed to the City.⁶⁶ Further gifts from London citizens raised the annual endowment to over £100, and it seems that one citizen, a leper, gave so much that in c. 1354 the citizens claimed that he had founded the hospital.⁶⁷ The queen had granted the supervision of the hospital to the City,⁶⁸ and for most of the Middle Ages the mayor and commonalty regularly appointed two wardens or overseers for this and the other London leper houses.

Henry II confirmed Maud's endowment⁶⁹ and added a further 60s. a year to buy habits for the lepers and 30s. 5d. to provide lighting. A second charter of Henry II indicates that St. Giles's was a royal free chapel exempt from the bishop's jurisdiction. During the Interdict (1208–14) Pope Alexander IV granted the hospital his special protection.⁷⁰ His bull reveals that the lepers were trying to live as a religious community and that the hospital precinct included gardens and 8 acres of land adjoining the hospital to the north and south. This and other land near the hospital formed the home farm, worked by the hospital itself. In 1321 there were at the hospital farm horses, carts, and two ploughs; and in 1391 at least 8 horses, 12 oxen, 2 cows, 156 pigs, 60 geese, and 186 domestic fowl. Two years later brushwood, hay, and straw are mentioned. White and brown loaves, peas, and porridge formed part of the diet.⁷¹

During the 13th century disputes arose over the administration of the hospital. The Crown had appointed the two wardens or overseers in 1246;⁷² but in 1261–2 the citizens of London secured a patent⁷³ stating that they had always been accus-

⁶¹ Ibid. 139.

⁶² Soc. of Antiquaries, *Seals*, B. 8. 4. Illustrated in *T.L.M.A.S.* xxi (1), pl. 1 (a), facing p. 32.

⁶³ The chief sources for the hospital's history are given in *T.L.M.A.S.* xxi (1), 20, n. 1.

⁶⁴ The foundation date is discussed in L.C.C. *Survey of Lond.* v. 117.

⁶⁵ H. A. Harben, *Dictionary of Lond.* 492–3.

⁶⁶ *Cat. Anc. D.* iv. A 6684; *Cal. Letter Bk. G*, 15; *Chronica Maiorum et Vicecomitum Londoniorum*, ed. H. T. Riley (Camd. Soc. xxxiv), 12, 20.

⁶⁷ *Cal. Letter Bk. G*, 27.

⁶⁸ L.C.C. *Survey of Lond.* v. 117; Moore, *Hist. of St. Bart's. Hosp.* ii. 146.

⁶⁹ B.M. Harl. MS. 4015 (St. Giles's Hosp. Cart.), cited by Dugdale, *Mon.* vi (2), 635–6, and translated in J. Parton, *Hist. of Hosp. and Par. of St. Giles* (1822), 6–7. Other property confirmed to the hospital is listed in *T.L.M.A.S.* xxi (1), 20.

⁷⁰ *Cal. Letter Bk. G*, 29; Parton, *St. Giles*, 8–11.

⁷¹ *T.L.M.A.S.* xxi (1), 21, 23–24.

⁷² Williams, *Early Holborn*, ii. 1033.

⁷³ *Cal. Pat.* 1258–66, 201.

for King Henry.²² Edward and his friends fled hastily to Lynn, whence they took ship to Holland on 3 October. But in six months' time he was back again, landing with a considerable force at Ravenspur on 14 March 1471.²³ The towns of Beverley and Hull refused to admit him, and as he was on his way to York he was met by the recorder, who endeavoured to dissuade him from going on to the city. Edward, however, pressed on, declaring that he came not to claim the throne, but only the duchy of York and the estates belonging to him. Under this pretence, which he is said to have maintained with an oath,²⁴ he was admitted to the city and warmly received. Next day, 19 March, he proceeded to Tadcaster and Sandal,²⁵ and southwards to the crowning victories of Barnet and Tewkesbury.

The Earl of Warwick having fallen at Barnet in April 1471, his Yorkshire estates, with the hand of his younger daughter Anne, were granted by King Edward to his brother Richard, Duke of Gloucester. The duke thereby obtained the magnificent fortress of Middleham and the smaller castle of Sheriff Hutton; to these were added in 1475 the castles of Scarborough and Skipton in Craven, while upon the death of his brother, the Duke of Clarence, in 1478, Richard acquired Richmond, and in the same year purchased Helmsley Castle from Sir Thomas de Roos.²⁶ The Duke of Gloucester was thus extremely powerful in the county, and in addition he was very popular. He was a frequent visitor to the city,²⁷ and was usually received with ceremony, as on the occasion of his visit in June 1482, when he was met by the aldermen arrayed in scarlet, the council of twenty-four in crimson, and all the craftsmen 'in thar best aray'.²⁸ He was at this time on his way against the Scots, and the city, with the Ainsty, provided their usual contingent of 120 archers.²⁹ When Edward IV died, on 9 April 1483, and the duke became regent to the young Edward V, it is noticeable that he ordered his favourite city of York to send the exceptional number of four members to the Parliament summoned for 25 June 1483.³⁰ It was no doubt Richard's intention to pack the Parliament, if it ever met, with his own supporters, but in the middle of June he countermanded the writs issued for Parliament and postponed the coronation of the young king, sending word to York of the discovery of a plot by the queen-mother against himself. The city responded with alacrity and at once raised 200 men and sent them to the Earl of Northumberland at Pontefract, where they arrived about 25 June, about the time that Lord Rivers and Lord Richard Grey were executed there.^{30a} These soldiers, wearing the badges of the city and of the duke, marched south with the earl, and were no doubt part of the body of north-country troops whose rusty armour and general uncouthness excited the contempt of the Londoners at the time of Richard's coronation.³¹

Yorkshire accepted the usurpation of Richard III with satisfaction, and when they heard, early in August 1483, that he intended to visit the city, the corporation prepared with alacrity to receive him with fitting pomp, not requiring the hints of his secretary, John Kendal, that they should hang the streets with 'clothes of arras, tapistre werk and other,' and prepare pageantry. The royal party reached Pontefract about 25 August, and were there joined by the young Prince Edward, who had been living at Middleham, and on 30 August they entered the city. Their reception was magnificent; over £400 had been raised by voluntary contributions of the leading citizens for the festivities, and on Sunday, 7 September, the pageant or mystery play of the Creed was acted for the king's amusement. But the great day was Monday, 8 September, when in the presence of a brilliant crowd of nobles and prelates the king bestowed the honour of knighthood upon Prince Edward and invested him with the dignity of Prince of Wales. So pleased was the king with his reception that on 17 September he granted to the citizens, of his own free will and without their petition, relief from a considerable portion of their fee farm.³² A few days later he left York and went to Pontefract, and about the middle of October he sent orders, which were at once obeyed, for troops to be raised to suppress the rebellion of the Duke of Buckingham.³³ In 1484 King Richard was again at York early in May, and on the sixth of that month at Middleham, where his son had died a few weeks before.³⁴ After Prince Edward's death precedence and the presumptive heirship to the crown rested between Richard's nephews, the Earls of Lincoln and Warwick, and they seem to have acted as heads of the northern council, which sat sometimes at Sandal and sometimes at Sheriff Hutton.³⁵

One of the first acts of Henry VII on assuming the crown after the death of Richard at Bosworth was to send to Sheriff Hutton to fetch away the young Earl of Warwick, whom he placed

²² Waurin, *Croniques* (Rolls Ser.), vi, 611.

²³ Ibid. 642.

²⁴ *The Restoration of Edw. IV* (Camden Soc.), 5.

²⁵ Davies, *Municipal Rec. of City of York*, 46-9.

²⁶ Ibid. 128.

²⁷ Ibid. 144.

²⁸ Speed, *Hist. Gt. Brit.* 725.

²⁹ Ibid. 177-84.

²⁴ Polydore Vergil, *Hist. Angl.* (Camden Soc.), 139.

²⁷ Ibid. *passim*.

²⁹ Ibid. 128-38.

^{30a} Ibid. 146-56.

³¹ Davies, *op. cit.* 160-75, 280-8.

³⁴ Ibid. 188.

³⁵ Ibid. 211.

POLITICAL HISTORY

in the safer custody of the Tower of London, and Elizabeth of York, daughter of Edward IV, whom he later married, thereby uniting the rival roses of Lancaster and York. In the spring of 1486 Henry came in state to York, dispersing on the way a small body of insurgents who were assembling round Ripon and Middleham. The citizens, who had been very urgent in protesting their love to the house of Lancaster, gave Henry an even more elaborately magnificent welcome than they had afforded to the late king.³⁶ Early the next year the Earl of Lincoln and Lord Lovel took up arms on behalf of a boy whom they asserted to be the Earl of Warwick, but who was in fact a son of an Oxford baker, Lambert Symnell by name. With a body of Flemish troops, under Martin Schwartz, they landed first in Ireland, where they were well received and obtained many recruits, and then crossed, on 4 June, to the coast of Lancashire and so came to Masham in the North Riding. From Masham they wrote to the mayor and citizens of York requiring admission to the city. Ever since the rebellion had become known the city authorities had been in communication with the king and the Earl of Northumberland. Having obtained guns from Scarborough, and extra soldiers to make up for the weak state of the castle, they sent a refusal by three of the city chamberlains, who found the rebels at Boroughbridge, and returned on 8 June to say that the Earl of Lincoln was marching southwards, avoiding York. Lord Clifford then brought reinforcements into the city, and afterwards marched out to Tadcaster, where he got the worst of a skirmish. He returned to York, and with the Earl of Northumberland and 6,000 men started southwards to join the king. Hardly had they gone when a force under the Scropes of Bolton and Upsall made an attack on Bootham Bar. They were easily repulsed, but Northumberland turned back and re-entered the city, consequently the Yorkshire forces did not take part in the battle at Stoke, near Newark, on 15 June, when the Earl of Lincoln was slain, Lambert Symnell captured, and his adherents scattered.³⁷ To complete his triumph Henry made a progress through the north, visiting York on 30 July, Roger Layton being then beheaded for treason, and the mayor and one of the aldermen knighted for their loyalty.³⁸ However loyal York may have been, the county was not very favourable to Henry, and in 1489 the levying of a heavy subsidy for war in Brittany caused an outbreak in which the Earl of Northumberland was slain at Thirsk, and York itself was stormed and for a while held by the insurgents.³⁹ The king, with the Earls of Surrey and Shrewsbury, came north and suppressed the rising for the time being; but it broke out again in 1491, and necessitated military operations by the Earl of Surrey at Ackworth near Pontefract.⁴⁰

During the early years of the 16th century Yorkshire played a small part in history, and there is little to record beyond its connexion with the Princess Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. She had been married by proxy to James IV of Scotland in 1502, and in July 1503 set out to join her royal husband. On 14 July she reached Pontefract, and next day rode on to Tadcaster, where the Sheriffs of York and a deputation met her and escorted her forward, her cavalcade being swollen every few miles by the local nobles and their attendants until at Dringhouses she was met by the great Earl of Northumberland, gorgeous in crimson velvet, gold, and jewels, with a train of three hundred mounted men. The young queen, who so far had ridden pillion behind Sir David Owen, now entered her state litter, and so the procession reached Micklegate Bar, where the mayor, Sir John Gilliot, and the aldermen in their robes added further resplendence to the pageant which wound its way slowly through the narrow streets to the minster and the archbishop's palace. Next day, Sunday, Queen Margaret attended the installation of Archbishop Savage, and on Monday set out for Newburgh. Ten years later, in September 1513, the Earl of Surrey, who had brought Margaret to York in this joyful fashion, brought the body of her husband, James IV, to the city from the fatal field of Flodden. On 14 April 1516 Margaret, who had married the Earl of Angus in haste and was already repenting in leisure, was again a visitor at York and again met with a hearty reception, and a year later, in May 1517, on her return from her brother's court she once more spent a few days in the city.⁴¹

If the century opened thus quietly, the county was destined soon to be the centre of all attention. The religious, social, and political upheaval brought about by the policy of Henry VIII affected all England, but the northern counties in particular. The inclosure of commons and conversion of arable into pasture, with consequent displacement of labour, hit the poor agricultural districts of the north very hard, and this was aggravated by the ever-increasing burden of taxation. The Statute of Uses,⁴² which repealed the legal fiction by which the claims of primogeniture were evaded, made the bequest of land impossible, and caused much irritation amongst the landowning class. The divorce of Queen Katherine seemed to many persons invalid, and the declared illegitimacy of Princess Mary unjust, while the proposal that the king should be empowered to

³⁶ Raine, *Historic Towns—York*, 92-4.

³⁷ Davies, 'Original Doc. relating to Lambert Symnell's Rebellion,' *Roy. Arch. Inst. Proc. at York*.

³⁸ Raine, *Hist. Towns—York*, 95.

³⁹ *Ibid.* 95.

⁴⁰ Stat. 27 Hen. VIII, cap. 10.

³⁹ *Plumpton Correspondence* (Camden Soc.), 265.

⁴¹ *Yorks. Arch. Journ.* vii, 304-29.

1872 passed for the erection of the covered market.^{2a} They cover all markets except the wholesale fish market on the quay, but there is actually only one market, sold by the lord of the manor in 1906 to the Urban District Council. It is held inside and outside the market hall, which consists of two stories, the upper part used for produce of a general character, the lower by the butchers. In the square outside vegetables and occasionally fish are sold.³ The market has been held on Saturday since Henry VI forbade it to be held on Sunday.⁴

In Whitby and Sneaton in 1086 there *FOREST* was pastureable wood 7 leagues (*leugae*) long by 3 wide⁵; in Aislaby 1 square league (nearly the whole manor) was pastureable wood,⁶ which in Hackness, Suffield and Everley was 2 leagues by 1.⁷ Alan de Percy granted to the abbey all woods and pastures in their lands of his grant,⁸ and William II forbade any of his ministers to enter the same⁹; but the Abbot William granted to Henry I all stags, hinds and boars, and the king afforded the lands to himself and heirs.¹⁰ Richard I, however, in 1190 granted the abbey freedom from wastes, assarts and regards,¹¹ and King John in March 1203-4 restored these forests.¹² Henry III gave the abbey permission to have separate verderers, elected in the county court.¹³

The abbot's monopoly of common within the 'acredike' of various villis in the liberty was one of the matters of dispute with the burgesses in the 14th century.¹⁴ Canon Atkinson connected the acredike with the horngarth, a foreign service, implying wardship and marriage,¹⁵ reserved by the abbot in the 12th century grants of Dunsley,¹⁶ Ugglebarnby¹⁷ and Everley,¹⁸ and also due from Sneaton and from lands in Newholm, Ruswarp, Stainsacre, Stakesby and Fylingdales.¹⁹ About 1315, in consequence of the men of Sneaton taking too much wood for the purpose of making the horngarth and selling the residue, it was agreed that the wood should be delivered by the abbot's servants.²⁰ It was then made on Ascension Eve,²¹ and appears to have been a hedging duty.²² The ceremony which commemorated it was called bond dike in the 17th century.²³ A document of doubtful authority of the 16th or 17th century records the manner of its performance:

Thomas Cockrill, being bailiff to the abbot, did meet by sunrise the Conyers, the Strangways, the Eldringtons and Allatsons,²⁴ who were bound to this service, in the Strye Head hard by Little Beck, and the said Cockrill did see every one cut down with a knife, he appointing the wood, so much as should serve. From thence they came not the nearest way, but bringing them upon their back, went a good way before they came into the way. So coming to the water at the town end they made the hedge which should stand three tides, and then the officer did blow out upon they.²⁵

Further light was thrown on this custom in 1613 by two former stewards of the liberty. One stated that there were 9 yards of hedging called bond dike made at 9 o'clock of the forenoon every Ascension Eve at Whitby by inhabitants of the place; the second deposed that the inhabitants of Ugglebarnby on St. Ellen's Day yearly at 8 o'clock in the morning made a hedge called the horn hedge at Whitby within the full sea mark, to last for three tides.²⁶ The owner of Sneaton Manor paid quit-rents twice yearly.²⁷ Again, in 1753, a 'learned clergyman' witnessed the ceremony, and related that 'the tenant of the last of the name of Allatons, who had a piece of land in Fylingdales . . . brought 5 stakes, 8 yethers, and 6 strut-stowers; and, whilst Mr. Cholmley's bailiff, on an antique bugle-horn, blew out on you! Out on you! Out on you! made a slight hedge of them a little way into the shallows of the river.'²⁸

In 1779, as now, the hedge was 'vulgarly' called 'the Penny Hedge,'²⁹ and it was probably so known two centuries earlier.³⁰ The Herberts of Whitby purchased the Allatons' lands in Fylingdales in 1755,³¹ and now perform the service for Harton House Farm, the hedge being made by Mr. Isaac Hutton of Straggleton near Newholm. The wood was formerly obtained from South House Farm, Fylingdales.³² The hedge is made on the east side of the Esk, above Whitby Bridge.

In the time of the Confessor *MANORS WHITBY* and its berewick Sneaton, where 15 carucates of land were at geld, belonged to Siward Earl of Northumbria. In 1086 it was held by William de Percy of Hugh Earl of Chester³³ as one manor with soke in Fylingdales, Hawsker, 'Presteby,' Ugglebarnby, 'Sourebi,'³⁴ 'Brecca' ('Breche'),³⁵ Baldby,³⁶ 'Florun' ('Flore'),³⁷ Stakesby and Newholm; in all 28 carucates and 6 oxgangs of land were at geld, all waste except the

^{2a} Local Act, 35 & 36 Vict. cap. 52.

³ Rep. of Roy. Com. on Market Ris. and Tolls, loc. cit.

⁴ Chart. R. 21-4 Hen. VI, no. 18.

⁵ V.C.H. Yorks. ii, 218.

⁶ Ibid. 220.

⁷ Ibid. 264.

⁸ *Whitby Chartul.* (Surt. Soc.), 34.

⁹ Ibid. 528.

¹⁰ Ibid. 155; Cart. Antiq. DD. 24.

In consideration, it has been suggested, of the erection of the priory into an abbey (Atkinson, *Mem. of Old Whitby*, 115).

¹¹ Cart. Antiq. DD. 28; *Whitby Chartul.* (Surt. Soc.), 151.

¹² *Whitby Chartul.* (Surt. Soc.), 157.

¹³ Cal. Close, 1307-13, p. 319.

¹⁴ *Whitby Chartul.* (Surt. Soc.), 425-9, 502.

¹⁵ Inq. a.q.d. file 188, no. 12.

¹⁶ *Whitby Chartul.* (Surt. Soc.), 211.

¹⁷ Ibid. 210.

¹⁸ Ibid. 129; see below.

¹⁹ Ibid. 325.

²⁰ Ibid. 326.

²¹ Atkinson, *Mem. of Old Whitby*, 51.

Atkinson's theory is that the garth was to

keep in horned stock (*ibid.*). He calls attention to the fact that garth is Danish for hedge and suggests that horngarth was the Danish name for the Saxon thegn's service of 'deorhege,' 'neathege' or 'hyrherge' to Northumbrian monarchs (*ibid.* 56). The difficulty in accepting this otherwise satisfactory explanation is that the service died out as a thing of actual use (Article by Mr. Turton in *Yorks. Arch. Journ.* xx, 55). See below.

²² These were all important tenants in the early 16th century (see below).

²³ *Whitby Chartul.* (Surt. Soc.), 340.

²⁴ Exch. Dep. Trin. 11 Jas. I, no. 13.

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ Burton, *Mon. Ebor.* 79.

²⁷ Charlton, op. cit. 96.

²⁸ The legend, by which the purpose of

this ceremonial was made more obscure, was probably constructed in the 16th

century; perhaps, as Canon Atkinson

thought, by some professional story-teller (*Mem. of Old Whitby*, 39). It first occurs

in Charlton (op. cit.), and was thus known

to Scott (*Marmion*, canto ii, stanza 13); it adds a knife 'of one penny price' with which the wood was cut (Charlton, op. cit. 126), probably as an explanation of the name already current.

³¹ Young, *Whitby*, 313.

³² *Yorks. Arch. Journ.* xx, 52.

³³ There is a record of the earl's enfeoffment of Percy (*Whitby Chartul.* [Surt. Soc.], 312), an otherwise inaccurate document (*ibid.* 313 n.).

³⁴ Probably between Ruswarp Carrs and Baldby Fields (Atkinson, *Mem. of Old Whitby*, 241). It was still a constabulary in 1646 (*Quart. Sess. Rec.* [N. R. Rec. Soc.], iv, 260). It was identified by Charlton (op. cit. 70 n.) with Sneaton Thorpe.

³⁵ Bracken-bank, not far from Baldby Lane, is mentioned in 1540 (Atkinson, loc. cit.).

³⁶ Marked by Baldby Fields, south-west of Whitby town.

³⁷ Probably commemorated by Flower-gate in Whitby.

Abbot of York's (that is, St. Hilda's)³⁸ lands.³⁹ Earl Hugh and William de Percy joined in enfeoffing Whitby Abbey.^{39a}

The manor passed with the liberty to the Cholmleys,⁴⁰ who held it until the 19th century. Sir Richard son of Sir Henry Cholmley^{40a} vindicated his claim to the liberty in the reign of James I. His son and successor Sir Hugh, created a baronet in 1641,^{40b} was author of the *Memoirs*, and distinguished himself in many ways, fighting at first on the side of the Parliament, but in 1644 for the king. His estate was discharged on his payment of a fine in February 1649-50.⁴¹ Sir Hugh died in 1657, leaving sons William and Hugh. William died in 1663, his infant son Hugh in 1665, when the uncle Sir Hugh (born at Fyling Hall in 1632) succeeded.⁴² He superintended the building of a mole to protect Tangier from the sea, taking with him Whitby people, who had much experience in this kind of work, and a village near Tangier received the name of Whitby. After his return he completed the Abbey House.⁴³ He received a confirmation of all charters⁴⁴ in 1673⁴⁵ and died in January, 1688-9, when the baronetcy became extinct. His heir was his daughter Mary, whose husband, her 'cousin' Nathaniel Cholmley, had died in 1687.⁴⁶ Their eldest son Hugh⁴⁷ succeeded, and in 1724 was Sheriff of Yorkshire.^{47a} He married Katharine, daughter and ultimately heir of Sir John Wentworth, bart.,⁴⁸ and when Sir Butler Wentworth died childless in 1741⁴⁹ obtained the Wentworth estates and removed to Howsham, where the Cholmleys thenceforth lived. He had twelve children and died in 1755.⁵⁰ Nathaniel, the eldest son, received a visit from the Duke of York at Whitby^{50a} and died in 1791, leaving four daughters. Of these, Katharine had married in 1774 Henry Hopkins Fane of Barmbrough, Mary married Abraham Grimes of Coton House, Warwickshire,⁵¹ and Anne Elizabeth in 1787 married Constantine John Phipps, Lord Mulgrave, and died in the following year.⁵² Katharine received Whitby, her husband assuming the name Cholmley, and died in 1809; she left sons



CHOLMLEY. *Gules two steel helmets in the chief and a sheaf of wheat in the foot.*

Charles and George, who succeeded in turn,⁵³ and both died childless, the latter in 1857. Robert son of Abraham Grimes and Mary held the manor till his death, when Sir George Strickland, bart., of Boynton, whose mother was Henrietta Cholmley, the third daughter of Nathaniel, succeeded to Whitby.^{53a} He changed his name with royal licence to Cholmley in 1865, and died in 1874. His son Sir Charles William Strickland⁵⁴ was succeeded in the title in 1909 by his son Sir Walter William Strickland, ninth baronet,⁵⁵ but Whitby passed by Sir Charles's will to his daughter the Hon. Mrs. Tatton Willoughby.



STRICKLAND of Boynton, baronet. *Gules a chevron or between three crosses formy argent and a quarter ermine charged with a hart's head rased sable.*

ASLABY (Aslviesby, Asuluebi, xi cent.; Aselby, Asilaby, xiii cent.; Aselby, xiii-xv cent.; Haselby, xiii-xvii cent.; Aslaghby, xvi cent.), where 3 carucates of land were at geld, was held before the Conquest⁵⁶ as one manor by Ughtred; in 1086 it was held by Richard Surdeval of the Count of Mortain.⁵⁷ The count forfeited his fees, and his son was finally attainted in 1106.⁵⁸ A considerable part of their lands was in the hands of the Brus family early in the reign of Henry I.⁵⁹ Aislaby was among the possessions of the third Peter de Brus



BRUS. *Argent a lion azure.*



THWENG. *Argent a fesse gules between three popinjays vert.*

on his death in 1272.⁶⁰ From Peter de Brus the overlordship descended to Lucy de Thweng and her heirs.⁶¹

Arnald de Percy (of Kildale, q.v.) appears as mesne lord in 1301-2,⁶² possibly because the under-tenant held elsewhere of him.⁶³

³⁸ See above, p. 503.

³⁹ *V.C.H. Yorks.* ii, 218.

^{39a} *Whitby Chartal.* (Surt. Soc.), 3, 28.

⁴⁰ For their early history see Roxby in the parish of Thornton in Pickering Lythe and see liberty above.

^{40a} See above on liberty.

^{40b} *G.E.C. Baronetage*, ii, 128.

⁴¹ *Cal. Com. for Comp.* 2062.

⁴² *G.E.C. Baronetage*, ii, 129.

⁴³ *Young, Whitby*, 839.

⁴⁴ See above on liberty.

⁴⁵ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1673, pp. 274, 327; Pat. 26 Chas. II, pt. viii, no. 14.

⁴⁶ *G.E.C. Baronetage*, ii, 129 and note; *Chan. Ent. Dec.* 1911, no. 10, where it appears that Sir Hugh was deeply in debt and Nathaniel purchased his manors.

⁴⁷ The younger, John (1686-1724), was a colonel under Marlborough (*Young, Whitby*, 839-40).

^{47a} *P.R.O. List of Sheriffs*, 164.

⁴⁸ *Misc. Gen. et Her.* (Old Ser.), ii, 218.

⁴⁹ *G.E.C. Baronetage*, iv, 160.

⁵⁰ *Young, Whitby*, 840.

^{50a} *Gaskin*, op. cit. 169-70.

⁵¹ *Young, Whitby*, 840; *Misc. Gen. et Her.* (Old Ser.), ii, 219.

⁵² *G.E.C. Peerage*, v, 419.

⁵³ *Young, Whitby*, 840.

^{53a} *Whellan, York and N. R.* ii, 281; *Bulmer, North Yorks.* 1134. Robert Grimes took the name of Cholmley in 1858.

⁵⁴ *G.E.C. Baronetage*, ii, 116.

⁵⁵ *Burke, Peerage*.

⁵⁶ *Charlton* (op. cit. 22) states, from what legendary source is not known, that St. Hilda was born at Aislaby.

⁵⁷ *V.C.H. Yorks.* ii, 220, 308.

⁵⁸ See Barton-le Street (*V.C.H. Yorks. N. R.* i, 472). ⁵⁹ Cf. Skelton above, p. 407.

⁶⁰ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* 1-19 Edw. I, 189; see Danby.

⁶¹ See Danby; *Cal. Pat.* 1338-40,

p. 214; 1345-8, p. 43; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 13 Hen. IV, no. 36; *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII*, i, 110. When the manor came into the hands of the descendants of Lucy de Thweng by Nicholas de Meynell it was sometimes stated to be held of the king in chief (*Chan. Inq. p.m.* 42 Edw. III [1st nos.], no. 44; 22 Ric. II, no. 17), probably owing to some temporary family arrangement by which the under-tenant received the overlord's services.

⁶² *Kirkby's Inq.* (Surt. Soc.), 236. In 1300 Lucy de Thweng and her husband brought a suit against the Abbot of Whitby and William de Rosels for abducting their ward Alexander son and heir of William de Percy at Aislaby (Baildon, *Notes on the Reliq. and Secular Houses of Yorks.* [Yorks. Arch. Soc.], 224).

⁶³ Arnald was said to be mesne lord in Newton under Roseberry also.

The Surdevals were soon replaced as under-tenants by the Rosels, possibly early in the 12th century.⁶⁴ Reginald de Rosels, lord of Newton under Roseberry (q.v.) 1190-1211, was lord of Aislaby,⁶⁵ and his descendants held the manor until 1320-1,⁶⁶ when John son of William de Rosels conveyed it to Nicholas de Meynell for life with remainder in fee to Nicholas his son by Lucy de Thweng.⁶⁷ The manor then descended with that of Yarm (q.v.), and was settled in 1353 on Elizabeth daughter of Nicholas (called in one place Hugh) Meynell and her husband John Darcy and their heirs with reversion to the Crown.⁶⁸ The Darcys and their descendants, the Strangways of Harlsey,⁶⁹ held Aislaby⁷⁰ until in 1540-1 Sir James Strangways, kt., conveyed it with Whorlton and other places to William Lord Dacre,⁷¹



DARCY. Azure
crusilly and three cingfoils
argent.



DACRE. Gules three
scallops or.

with successive remainders to his sons Thomas, Leonard, Edward and Francis in tail-male.⁷² Thus when Leonard, then the head of the family, and his brother Francis were attainted for their part in the Rising of the North (1569) the Crown had merely an interest in their lands for their lives. Francis died in February 1632-3, leaving a son Randolph, on whose death childless in 1634 the estates devolved on Lord William Howard of Naworth and Elizabeth (Dacre) his wife and Thomas Earl of Arundel, son of Ann Dacre, the other co-heir.⁷³ Meanwhile the Crown had made various grants of its interest,⁷⁴ and in 1633 Sir Hugh Cholmley of Whitby purchased the manor. Within half a year of his purchase he was ousted by the co-heirs, but after waiting twenty years he purchased it again.⁷⁵

The manor then descended with Whitby Liberty until 1685 at least.⁷⁶ In 1745-6 George Ridley and his wife Elizabeth conveyed it to Henry Paramor and Thomas Cordley on a ninety-nine

years' lease terminable at their deaths.⁷⁷ In 1786 it was in the hands of Elizabeth Burdett and Robert Burdett,⁷⁸ who sold it to Mark Noble 'of Whitby,' already resident at Aislaby Hall.⁷⁹ His son Mark died in 1832,⁸⁰ leaving daughters Rebecca and Elizabeth (afterwards Mrs. Hatt) and sons Mark and Robert. Robert was lord of the manor in 1859,⁸¹ and in 1890 it belonged to Mrs. Hatt and Mrs. Burnett, who was a daughter-in-law of Robert.⁸² In 1905 it was sold by the representatives of Robert Noble and Mrs. Hatt to Mr. F. H. Pyman of Dunsley, the present owner.⁸³

DUNSLEY (Dunesle, Duneslay, xi cent.; Denslee, xiii cent.; Dounsley, xiv cent.) was called a manor in the 13th century in the Mauley claim,⁸⁴ and seems to have been held as such by the Percys until 1326, but it was held as a member of Stakesby from 1394,⁸⁵ and is now annexed manorially to Stakesby. From the 16th to the 19th century, however, the old abbey lands descended separately from the manor of Stakesby under the name of the manor of Dunsley.

Before the Conquest Torolf held 3 carucates of land here which were *terra regis* in 1086, when Berengar de Toni held a fourth carucate.⁸⁶ William de Percy speedily became enfeoffed of these lands, and included them in his second donation to Whitby Abbey.⁸⁷ The abbey seems to have made a life grant to Richard de Percy, younger son of the founder, called 'of Dunsley,'⁸⁸ and the Abbot Benedict (c. 1139-48)⁸⁹ granted this place to Richard's son William in fee for the sole payment of 2 marks yearly, besides horn-garth.⁹⁰ William's son Richard⁹¹ granted the abbey 1 carucate of his lands here in about 1214-20.⁹² A William de Percy seems to have succeeded between 1223 and 1244, and to have been followed by a Richard de Percy.⁹³ In 1281 William de Percy held all the vill except the carucate granted to the abbey,⁹⁴ and he was witness to a charter in 1305.⁹⁵ Simon son of William de Percy of Dunsley granted lands in Eskdale and other places to the abbey in 1308.⁹⁶ He, his son Peter, Robert Man of Sneaton and his wife Margaret de Percy (probably daughter of Simon), his nearest heirs, granted all right in the lordship to the abbey.⁹⁷ The manor then probably merged in that of Stakesby, the court of which its tenants now attend. No manor is admitted, and at the time of the inclosure award the Cholmleys as lords of Stakesby received the lord's share of Dunsley.⁹⁸

The demesnes, however, which passed with the manor until the Dissolution,⁹⁹ afterwards descended

⁶⁴ William de Rosels in 1279-81 stated that his title to park and warren in Aislaby went back to the Conquest (*Plac. de Quo Warr.* [Rec. Com.], 188), and a Roger de Rosels was one of 'the three knights' of the first Robert de Brus (*Whitby Chartul.* [Surt. Soc.], 35).

⁶⁵ See below, under adwoson.

⁶⁶ *Kirkby's Inq.* (Surt. Soc.), 128, 236, 330; *Lay Subs.* R. bdle. 202, no. 7. They were said to hold part of a knight's fee here subsequently (*ibid.* bdle. 211, no. 23, 72).

⁶⁷ Feet of F. Yorks. 14 Edw. II, no. 2.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.* Div. Co. 27 Edw. III, no. 15, 96; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 309; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 42 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 44; 22 Ric. II, no. 17; 13 Hen. IV, no. 36; (Ser. 2), lxvii, 81.

⁶⁹ *V.C.H. Yorks. N. R.* i, 437.

⁷⁰ Ct. R. (Gen. Ser.), portf. 211, no. 1,

2; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 7 Hen. V, no. 78; *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII*, i, 110; *Exch. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), file 223, no. 2.

⁷¹ *Yorks. Fines, Tudors* (Yorks. Arch. Soc.), i, 92.

⁷² *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), dxxx, 161.

⁷³ See *V.C.H. Yorks. N. R.* i, 438.

⁷⁴ Pat. 13 Eliz. pt. iii, m. 37; 21 Eliz. pt. vi; 7 Jas. I, pt. I, m. 2; 1 Chas. I, pt. iv.

⁷⁵ *Cholmley*, op. cit. 53-4; Feet of F. Yorks. Hil. 15 Chas. I; East. 18 Chas. II.

⁷⁶ *Chan. Enr. Dec.* 1911, no. 10.

⁷⁷ Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil. 19 Geo. II.

⁷⁸ *Recov. R. Trin.* 26 Geo. III, m. 25.

⁷⁹ Inform. kindly given by Mr. George Buchanan. See p. 524 on Aislaby chapel.

⁸⁰ Inform. given by Mr. Buchanan;

Whitby Repository (New Ser.), ii, 384.

⁸¹ Whellan, *York and N. R.* 821.

⁸² Bulmer, *North Yorks.* 1146.

⁸³ Inform. as above.

⁸⁴ See above, p. 503.

⁸⁵ *Whitby Chartul.* (Surt. Soc.), 558, 572, 734.

⁸⁶ *V.C.H. Yorks.* ii, 199, 308.

⁸⁷ *Whitby Chartul.* (Surt. Soc.), 3.

⁸⁸ *Ibid.* 3, 172, 385.

⁸⁹ *Ibid.* 210 n.

⁹⁰ *Ibid.* 210, 525.

⁹¹ *Ibid.* 527.

⁹² *Ibid.* 387 and note.

⁹³ *Ibid.* 384 n.

⁹⁴ *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 201.

⁹⁵ *Whitby Chartul.* (Surt. Soc.), 384 n.

⁹⁶ *Ibid.* 390.

⁹⁷ *Ibid.* 389-90.

⁹⁸ Inform. kindly given by Mr. Buchanan; *Priv. Act.* 33 Geo. III, cap. 7.

⁹⁹ *Whitby Chartul.* (Surt. Soc.), 734.

separately and were called 'the manor.' In 1545 Henry VIII granted all the abbey's possessions here in fee simple to William Ramsden of Longley and Edward Hoppey, jun., of Halifax, clothier, who in the same year received licence to alienate the same to Sir Nicholas Fairfax, kt.,¹⁰⁰ of Gilling (q.v.). Most of these lands were settled in fee on Cuthbert, third son of Sir Nicholas, 'of Acaster,' in 1588.¹ He died in 1606 seised of four-sixths of the manor and various tenements here, leaving a son and heir Nicholas,² who died in 1609 seised of three-sixths and the reversion of one-sixth on the death of Henry son of George Fairfax without male issue.³ This was possibly the Henry called of Dunsley who in 1599 refused to allow the tax on recusants to be levied on his goods, but drove his cattle into the fold and armed 'with stave and caliver,' assisted by about a score of men with staves, defended them, while the various recusants of the district⁴ wounded the officers and seized their warrants.⁵ Henry was stated in 1614 to have been a recusant for fourteen years.⁶ Cuthbert's heir Nicholas, of Sand Hutton Grange,⁷ left a son and heir Hungate who died seised of four-sixths of the manor in 1637 and was succeeded by his brother and heir Thomas,⁸ living at Dunsley in 1665.⁹ Isaac, his eldest son,¹⁰ conveyed the manor in 1686 to John Earl of Mulgrave.¹¹ Other parts of the estate, now apparently united by Isaac, had been meanwhile in the hands of various members of the Fairfax family and of others. Edward brother of Cuthbert¹² held one-sixth, and in 1588 conveyed it to trustees for Cuthbert and his heirs.¹³ In the same year Cuthbert's elder brother Henry¹⁴ died seised of one-sixth which he held of Cuthbert; his heir was his elder brother Sir William Fairfax of Gilling.¹⁵



FAIRFAX. *Argent three gimel bars sable with a lion gules over all.*

In 1599 Cuthbert's successor Nicholas conveyed one-sixth to John Blanchard,¹⁶ who died seised of a quarter in 1618, leaving a son and heir John.¹⁷ Another member of the Fairfax family, William, died seised of a sixth in 1620, leaving a son and heir Thomas.¹⁸⁻¹⁹ Richard Etherington of the Inner Temple, London, Thomas Fairfax of Dunsley, Thomas Fairfax of Oswaldkirk, and John Blanchard

were said to be joint lords during the Commonwealth, though it was suggested that Henry VIII, from whom they drew their title, was never possessed of the manor.²⁰

From 1686 to at least 1829 this estate continued to be called a manor and descended with Mulgrave.²¹ *ESKDALESIDE* (Eschedale, xi-xiii cent.; Esshedale, xiv-xvi cent.; Eskdalside *alias* Eskdale Hall, xvi cent.; Eastdalside, xvii cent.; Eskdale *alias* Eshdale *alias* Sleights, xviii-xix cent.; Ashdalside, xviii cent.; the capital messuage called Eskhouse xviii cent.) is not mentioned in Domesday Book, but was in the possession of the first William de Percy,²² of whom the Everleys probably held it.²³ About the middle of the 13th century Geoffrey de Everley quitclaimed all his right in the manor to Whitby Abbey,²⁴ and in the early half of the 14th century William de Everley, jun., of Ugglebarnby quitclaimed all right in Eskdale and Iburne to the abbey,²⁵ which retained them until the Dissolution.²⁶ In March 1545-6 the manor was granted to Sir Richard Cholmley with one of the manors of Ugglebarnby (q.v.), with which it seems to have always subsequently descended (though not always specifically mentioned). The Cholmleys probably conveyed it with their manor of Ugglebarnby to the owners of the second manor of Ugglebarnby, in which it is now merged.²⁷

The manorial court is mentioned in 1394 and 1396.²⁸ It is now held alternately at the Station Hotel (formerly the Fox Inn, Sleights) and at the Plough Inn, Ugglebarnby.

Richard Burdett (of the family of Burdett of Osgodby), who died in 1744, was seised of a capital messuage called Eskhouse near the river and an estate in Sleights. His widow lived there until her marriage with James Wilson.²⁹ Richard's daughter and co-heir Tabitha married Robert Bower of Welham and Sleights, who died in 1777.³⁰

HAWSKER (Ghinipe, Gnipe,³¹ xi cent.; Houkesgart, Hokesgart, Hauchegard, xii cent.; Houkegarth, Aukesgarth,³² xiii cent.; Hakisgarth, Haukeswer, xiv cent.; Hauskarth, Hastkar, xvi cent.; Hausegarth, xvii cent.; Hawskar, xviii cent.) was in the soke of Whitby in 1086.³⁴ Early in the 12th century it was sold by Tancred, the Fleming, who had also obtained possession of Fyling³⁵ (whether by grant of the Earl of Chester or of the first William de Percy is not known) to William de Percy,³⁶ nephew of the founder and first Abbot of Whitby.³⁷ Alan son of the

¹⁰⁰ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xx (1), 1081 (28, 58).

¹ *Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2)*, cclxxvii, 128; *Dugdale, Visit. of Yorks. (Surt. Soc.)*, 230.

² *Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2)*, ccxcix, 114.

³ *Ibid.* ccxcviii, 170.

⁴ See Lythe.

⁵ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1598-1601, p. 211.

⁶ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. ix*, App. 1, 330b.

⁷ *Dugdale, Visit. of Yorks. (Surt. Soc.)*, 230.

⁸ *Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2)*, cccxlviii, 70; *dlxiii*, 107.

⁹ *Dugdale, loc. cit.*

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

¹¹ Feet of F. Yorks. East. 2 Jas. II.

¹² *Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2)*, cclxxvii, 128; *Visit. of Yorks. (Hart Soc.)*, 118; *Dugdale, loc. cit.*

¹³ *Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2)*, cclxxvii, 128.

¹⁴ *Dugdale, loc. cit.*

¹⁵ *Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2)*, cclxxvii, 157.

¹⁶ *Yorks. Fines, Tudors (Yorks. Arch. Soc.)*, iv, 125.

¹⁷ *Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2)*, cclxxviii, 30.

¹⁸⁻¹⁹ *Ibid.* cccxiii, 84. Possibly the conveyance of one-sixth by Thomas Lord Fairfax to Thomas Fairfax in 1631 (Feet of F. Yorks. East. 7 Chas. I) was a confirmation to him.

²⁰ *Exch. K.R. Bills and Answers (Yorks.) Commonwealth*, no. 54.

²¹ See Lythe parish; Feet of F. Yorks. Mich. 12 Geo. II; *Recov. R. Trin.* 10 Geo. IV, m. 39.

²² See above.

²³ See below.

²⁴ *Whitby Chartul. (Surt. Soc.)*, 407.

²⁵ *Ibid.* 22-3.

²⁶ *Ibid.* 558, 572, 743; *Conventual Leases, Yorks.* no. 987, 1010, 1023; *Star*

Chamb. Proc. Hen. VIII, bde. 19, no. 353.

²⁷ Sir Henry and Sir Richard Cholmley were said in 1612-13 to have sold Eskdalside, reserving a fee-farm rent of £20 (*Exch. Dep. East.* 11 Jas. I, no. 13).

²⁸ *Whitby Chartul. (Surt. Soc.)*, 558, 581.

²⁹ *Exch. Dep. Mich.* 26 Geo. II, no. 4.

³⁰ *Foster, Yorks. Pedigrees*; *Burke, Landed Gentry*.

³¹ Nype Close in Hawsker was conveyed by Stephen Russell in 1705 to Mark Noble, master mariner (*Exch. Dep. East.* 18 Geo. II, no. 5).

³²⁻³ This is wrongly identified as Hogarth Hill in *Cal. Pat.* 1292-1301, p. 747, and *Inq. a.q.d.* (P.R.O. Lists and Indexes), i, 44.

³⁴ *F.C.II. Yorks.* ii, 218.

³⁵ See Fylingdales.

³⁶ *Whitby Chartul. (Surt. Soc.)*, 33, 561.

³⁷ *Ibid.* 2.

founder confirmed the grant,³⁸ William de Newholm and his son Aschetin de Hawsker witnessing Alan's charter.³⁹

The Abbot William subenfeoffed this Aschetin in Hawsker and Normanby in exchange for Newholm.⁴⁰ Aschetin had two sons, possibly William and Roger.⁴¹ Roger de Hawsker had sons Reginald, Adam and William.⁴² Between 1223 and 1244 a Thomas de Hawsker with his wife Julia and son Thomas granted land to the abbey in exchange for what Aschetin had given in Hawsker.⁴³ Thomas de Hawsker in 1251-2 remitted to the abbot all hunting rights in Whitby Forest, with tenements in Normanby, in exchange for all the latter's possessions, including a capital messuage, in Hawsker.⁴⁴ The second Thomas had a son Nicholas who granted the manor in fee-tail to Stephen Belbarbe, with remainder to the abbey.⁴⁵ Stephen was assessed for 6s. 2d. subsidy here in 1301-2,⁴⁶ but by 1299 seems to have disposed of the manorial rights. In that year Sir Henry de Percy,⁴⁷ possibly as mesne lord, granted the manor, worth £5 yearly, to Whitby Abbey.⁴⁸ Nicholas de Hawsker and his son Adam remitted to the abbey in 1308 all right in the manor,⁴⁹ and Stephen Belbarbe did the same.⁵⁰ The abbey retained the manor until the Dissolution.⁵¹ It afterwards passed with the liberty (q.v.) as a separate manor and has still a separate court.

LARPOOL (Leirpel, Lairpelle, Layerpelle, xi-xv cent.) was granted to the abbey by the founder and his son,⁵² continued to be held by the abbey in demesne,⁵³ and passed as a manor with the liberty (q.v.) after the Dissolution. It is now represented only by Larpool Hall in the township of Hawsker-cum-Stainsacre, and no manor is known.

LATHGARTH GRANGE⁵⁴ is referred to as the manor of Lathgarth in 1396,⁵⁵ but no manor is now known.

NEWHOLM (Neucham, xi-xv cent.; Newham, xii-xvi cent.), where Lesing held 2 carucates 2 oxgangs at geld as two manors before the Conquest, was land of the king in 1086.⁵⁶ It was also in the soke of Whitby,⁵⁷ and the overlordship was granted by the founder to Whitby Abbey.⁵⁸

William de Newholm was presumably the under-tenant of the Percys here, his son Aschetin granting the manor to the Abbot William (who died c. 1125)⁵⁹ in exchange for Hawsker.⁶⁰ It was one of the manors claimed by Peter de Mauley,⁶¹ but retained by the abbey, and by 1394 had become absorbed in the manor of Stakesby.⁶²

The vill of **STAINSACRE** (Neðherby, Netherby, Steinsæcher, xii cent.; Steynsekerr, xiii cent.; Stayns-eker, xiv cent.; Stanesycarre, xvi cent.; Staneskarre, xvii cent.) was granted to the Abbot and convent of Whitby by the founder,⁶³ and Richard son of Quinild de Stainsacre (with the assent of his wife Hawise), Maud his daughter, and William son of Richard son of Fulk de Stainsacre, granted to the abbey all their rights in this territory.⁶⁴ It was a member of the manor of Whitby Lathes in 1394-6,⁶⁵ but passed with the liberty as a manor after the Dissolution. No manor is now known.

The soke of 2 carucates 6 oxgangs of land in **STAKESBY** (Staxeby, Stachesby, xi cent.; Stoxbie, Stokesbie, xvii cent.; Staxby, xvi-xviii cent.) was appurtenant to the manor of Whitby in 1086, when 2 oxgangs of land there were held by the Count of Mortain.⁶⁶ The vill was granted by the founder to Whitby Abbey.⁶⁷ William de Percy is said to have afterwards taken away the manors of Stakesby and Everley,⁶⁸ and given them to his esquire Ralph de Everley, who kept them for many years.⁶⁹ Stakesby was among the manors claimed by Peter de Mauley in 1281,⁷⁰ and afterwards descended with the liberty⁷¹ (q.v.). The court is always held at the manor-house here for the tenants of Stakesby, Ruswarp and Newholm-cum-Dunsley.

Gregory Conyers stated in 1540 that his ancestors had held his dwelling-place (Bagdale Hall in Stakesby) time out of mind.⁷² It was held of the lord of Whitby as a free burgage.⁷³ Christopher Conyers of Hornby in 1426 bequeathed half his lands in Whitby to his son Thomas in fee.⁷⁴ In 1527 the abbot granted the office of bailiff of the liberty to James Conyers for life, with remainder to his nephew⁷⁵ Gregory Conyers and Gregory's son and heir George.⁷⁶ The abbot complained in 1536 to Cromwell of the 'malicious' conduct of James as bailiff,⁷⁷ and in 1538 of the insatiableness of Gregory.⁷⁸ Gregory made his will in 1540,⁷⁹ bequeathing the ceiling and carved work of the hall to his eldest son as heirlooms, and died the same year seised of the capital messuage called Bagdale Hall and a horse-mill, leaving a son and heir George,⁸⁰



CONYERS. Azure a sleeve or with the difference of a crescent or charged with another gules.

³⁸ *Whitby Chartul.* (Surt. Soc.), 3, 33, 363.

³⁹ *Ibid.* 364.
⁴⁰ *Ibid.* 208. The notice at *ibid.* 715 must therefore refer to the chapel, not the vill.

⁴¹ *Ibid.* 179 n., 194; cf. *Pipe R.* 13 Hen. II (*Pipe R. Soc.*), 100.

⁴² *Whitby Chartul.* (Surt. Soc.), 186, 222.

⁴³ *Ibid.* 132. A conjectural pedigree is given in *ibid.* 179-80 n.

⁴⁴ Feet of F. Yorks. 36 Hen. III, no. 102.

⁴⁵ *Whitby Chartul.* (Surt. Soc.), 430.

⁴⁶ *Lay Subs.* R. 30 Edw. I (Yorks. Arch. Soc.), 110.

⁴⁷ See Topcliffe.

⁴⁸ *Whitby Chartul.* (Surt. Soc.), 498-9, 524-5; *Cal. Pat.* 1292-1301, p. 401.

⁴⁹ *Whitby Chartul.* (Surt. Soc.), 432-3.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.* 431. Adam de Hawsker is mentioned in 1334 (*Honour and Forest of*

Pickering [N. R. Rec. Soc. New Ser.], iii, 25).

⁵¹ *Kirkby's Inq.* (Surt. Soc.), 327; *Whitby Chartul.* (Surt. Soc.), 557, 571, 729.

⁵² See above, p. 503.

⁵³ *Whitby Chartul.* (Surt. Soc.), 415, 425, 557, 580, 727; *Conventual Leases*, Yorks. no. 1013, 1015.

⁵⁴ *Whitby Chartul.* (Surt. Soc.), 318.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.* 571.

⁵⁶ *V.C.H. Yorks.* ii, 200.

⁵⁷ See above.

⁵⁸ *Whitby Chartul.* (Surt. Soc.), 32.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.* 208 n.

⁶⁰ See above.

⁶¹ See above, p. 503.

⁶² *Whitby Chartul.* (Surt. Soc.), 558, 572, 733.

⁶³ *Ibid.* 32. ⁶⁴ *Ibid.* 125, 127, 419.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.* 557, 580; cf. *ibid.* 728.

⁶⁶ *V.C.H. Yorks.* ii, 218, 307.

⁶⁷ *Whitby Chartul.* (Surt. Soc.), 3.

⁶⁸ In Hackness parish (q.v.).

⁶⁹ *Whitby Chartul.* (Surt. Soc.), p. xxxix. This account is not absolutely trustworthy (*ibid.* p. lix).

⁷⁰ See above, p. 503.

⁷¹ *Whitby Chartul.* (Surt. Soc.), 558, 572, 731.

⁷² *Test. Ebor.* (Surt. Soc.), vi, 109.

⁷³ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), cliii, 54.

⁷⁴ *Test. Ebor.* (Surt. Soc.), iii, 288.

⁷⁵ *Ibid.* vi, 108, 148.

⁷⁶ *Ld. Rev. Misc. Bks.* clxix, fol. 207.

⁷⁷ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, x, 1167.

⁷⁸ *Ibid.* xiii (1), 722.

⁷⁹ *Test. Ebor.* (Surt. Soc.), vi, 108.

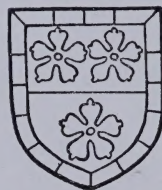
⁸⁰ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), lxii, 6. His uncle James in 1541 bequeathed 4d. to every house in the town not a burgage and gave instructions as to the disposal of his ship the *Marie Janies* (sic) and of one of his five-men boats (*Test. Ebor.* [Surt. Soc.], vi, 149).

who 'being of great birth' expelled the king's patentee from the bailiwick of the liberty.⁸⁰ George was succeeded in 1570 by his son Nicholas,⁸¹ who in 1595 sold Bagdale Hall to Nicholas Bushell of Whitby, merchant.⁸² The purchaser was probably the son of Robert Bushell, who died in 1585.⁸³ He sold Bagdale Hall in 1631 to Isaac Newton of Ruswarp,⁸⁴ who married his daughter Hester.⁸⁵ They had a son Isaac living at Bagdale Hall in 1665.⁸⁶

The soke of UGGLEBARNBY (Ulgesberdesebi, Oggelbergesby, xi cent.; Hugelbardebi, Uglebardebi, xii cent.), where 3 carucates of land were at geld, was appurtenant to the manor of Whitby in 1086.⁶⁷ The place was granted to the abbey by the founder and his son Alan,⁸⁸ and confirmed before 1135 by Alan's son William.⁸⁹ Two manors of Uglebarnby seem to have then developed. The first was retained by the abbey until the Dissolution,⁹⁰ when it was in the occupation of Thomas Elrington,⁹¹ and was granted with the manor of Eskdaleside in 1545-6 to Sir Richard Cholmley of Whitby.⁹² The Cholmleys were said to hold a manor here until 1616,⁹³ but had probably conveyed it before then to the tenant of the other manor.

The second manor was granted with Everley⁹⁴ by Richard, Abbot of Whitby (1177-89), to William de Everley in fee.⁹⁵ William de Everley, son of Sir William de Everley, kt., was lord about 1268.⁹⁶ In 1270 Robert, Abbot of Whitby, granted to Alan de Everley estover in the wood of Iburne for building Alan's manor here.⁹⁷ John de Everley, aged sixty, was witness in the great Whitby lawsuit in 1283.⁹⁸ William de Everley was lord in 1311⁹⁹ and 1316.¹⁰⁰ In 1334 it was stated at the forest eyre that William de Everley, jun., was the representative of William de Everley of Uglebarnby, deceased.¹ In 1361 the manor was settled on John de Wandesford, jun.,² and Joan his wife and the heirs of Joan.³ No further mention of this estate is found until Gregory Conyers between 1518 and 1529 complained that John Elrington refused to carry out an agreement with him concerning the manor of Uglebarnby Hall.^{3a} In 1545-6 Thomas Elrington conveyed to John Swinburne, jun., the remainder of a moiety of the manor held by Christopher and William Elrington for their lives, with successive remainders to John Swinburne, jun., in tail-male, John son and heir of Christopher Swinburne in tail-male, and the heirs of John Swinburne, deceased, father of John, jun.⁴ John Swinburne of Chopwell, Durham, was attainted in 1570 for his share in the Rebellion of the North.⁵

In 1604 John Swinburne, brother of Roger Swinburne, deceased, showed his title to the manor, which



SWINBURNE of Chopwell. *Argent a chief gules with three cinquefoils countercoloured and a border gable argent and azure.*



BOLLES of Scampton, baronet. *Azure three cups or with a bear's head argent in each of the bowls.*

was restored to his possession.⁶ In the same year he and Ralph Elrington of Uglebarnby⁷ sold it to George Bolles.⁸ Sir George Bolles, Lord Mayor of London 1617-18, obtained Scampton in Lincolnshire by marriage with Joan Hart. He was succeeded in 1621 by his son John, created a baronet in 1628 and succeeded in March 1647-8 by his son Robert, one of the jury at the trial of the regicides.⁹ Sir Robert Bolles was succeeded in March 1663-4¹⁰ by his son Sir John, lord of Uglebarnby, Eskdaleside, Newton and Sneaton.¹¹ Sir John at his death in March 1685-6 left an only son John, who, dying unmarried in 1714, was succeeded by his sister Sarah of Shrewsbury,¹² who died in 1746, leaving co-heirs Sir Cyril Wych, bart., John Washer, and Mary Turton.¹³ Sir Cyril Wych, who was of an old diplomatic family, was English Resident at the Hans Towns, and in 1729 was created a baronet.¹⁴ In 1752 he mortgaged his share to John Matthews of Stokesley, and arranged for the absolute sale; when the manors were divided in the same year this share consisted of the manors of Uglebarnby and Eskdaleside.¹⁵ In 1790 John Matthews, bankrupt,¹⁶ conveyed the manor to Henry Walker Yeoman¹⁷ of Woodlands, son of John Yeoman of Whitby by Rachel daughter of Henry Walker of Whitby, brother of Captain Cook's patron.¹⁸ He died in 1801 and was succeeded by his son Henry Walker Yeoman (d. 1875) father of the Ven. Henry Walker Yeoman, Archdeacon of Cleveland, who died unmarried in 1897. The second son, Thomas Laurence, died unmarried in 1901, when

⁸⁰ Aug. Off. Proc. bde. 23, no. 83.

⁸¹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cliii, 54.

⁸² Young, *Whitby*, 488; cf. *Yorks. Fines, Tudors* (Yorks. Arch. Soc.), iv, 107.

⁸³ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ccxxvi, 567.

⁸⁴ Young, *Whitby*, 576-7; Exch. Dep. Mich. 16 Chas. I, no. 40.

⁸⁵ Dugdale, *Visit. of Yorks.* (Surt. Soc.), 67.

⁸⁶ Ibid.

⁸⁷ *V.C.H. Yorks.* ii, 218.

⁸⁸ *Whitby Chartul.* (Surt. Soc.), 3.

⁸⁹ Ibid. 29 and note.

⁹⁰ Ibid. 572, 745. The tenancy of a family of Brus alleged in the horgerth legend seems to be confirmed by a document alluded to in Foster, *Yorks. Pedigree*, art. Beckwith.

⁹¹ *Whitby Chartul.* (Surt. Soc.), 745.

⁹² Pat. 37 Hen. VIII, pt. ii, m. 35.

⁹³ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ccxvi, 157; ccclxviii, 127. Cf. Eskdaleside.

⁹⁴ In Hackness parish (q.v.).

⁹⁵ *Whitby Chartul.* (Surt. Soc.), 209 and note.

⁹⁶ Ibid. 408 and note; cf. ibid. 456.

⁹⁷ Ibid. 24.

⁹⁸ Charlton, op. cit. 226. ⁹⁹ Ibid. 22.

¹⁰⁰ *Kirkby's Inq.* (Surt. Soc.), 327.

¹ *Honour and Forest of Pickering* (N. R. Rec. Soc. New Ser.), ii, 59; cf. iv, 47; *Cal. Close*, 1333-7, p. 365).

² See Kirklington.

³ Feet of F. Yorks. 35 Edw. III, no. 7.

^{3a} Early Chan. Proc. bde. 490, no. 40.

⁴ *Yorks. Fines, Tudors* (Yorks. Arch. Soc.), i, 120-1.

⁵ Sharpe, *Mem. of the Rebellion of 1569*, pp. 229, 263; *Cal. S. P. Dom. Add.*

1566-79, pp. 91, 95, 177, 185, 385. In Jan. 1571-2 he was in Scotland

trying to get books, 'Agnus Dei,' beads, &c., from Louvain (ibid. 381).

⁶ Fine R. 2 Jas. I, pt. ii, no. 37.

⁷ *Quart. Sess. Rec.* (N. R. Rec. Soc.), i, 221.

⁸ Feet of F. Yorks. Mich. 2 Jas. I.

⁹ G.E.C. *Baronetage*, ii, 47. ¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Chan. Enr. Dec. 1299, no. 13.

¹² G.E.C. *Baronetage*, ii, 48; P.C.C.

344 Edmunds; *Quart. Sess. Rec.* (N. R. Rec. Soc.), viii, 192.

¹³ See above, p. 394; cf. P.C.C. 344 Edmunds. ¹⁴ G.E.C. *Baronetage*, v, 68.

¹⁵ Priv. Act. 26 Geo. II, cap. 33;

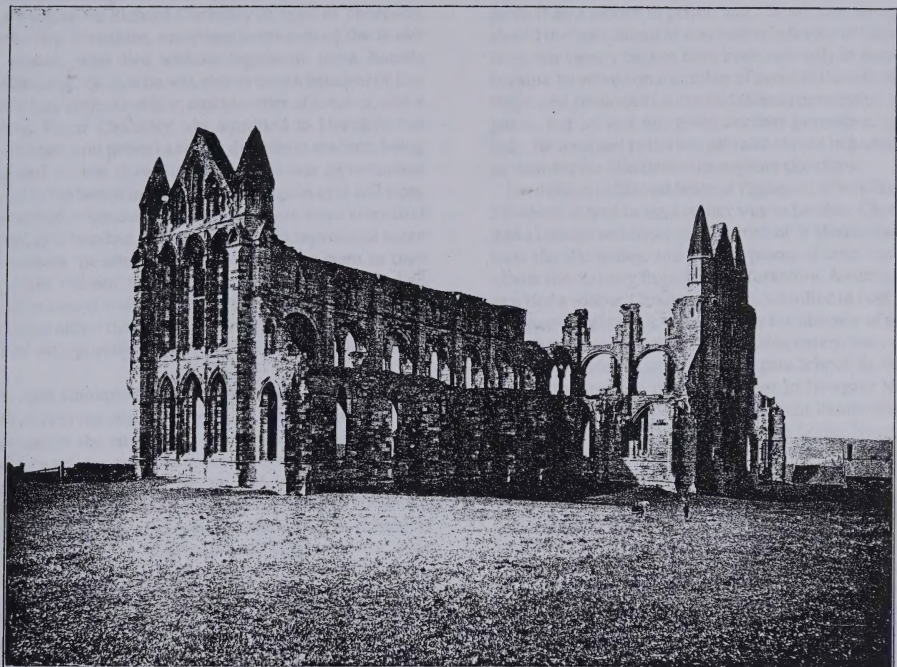
Feet of F. Yorks. Trin. 24 & 25 Geo. II;

(K.S.B.) Hil. 31 Geo. II.

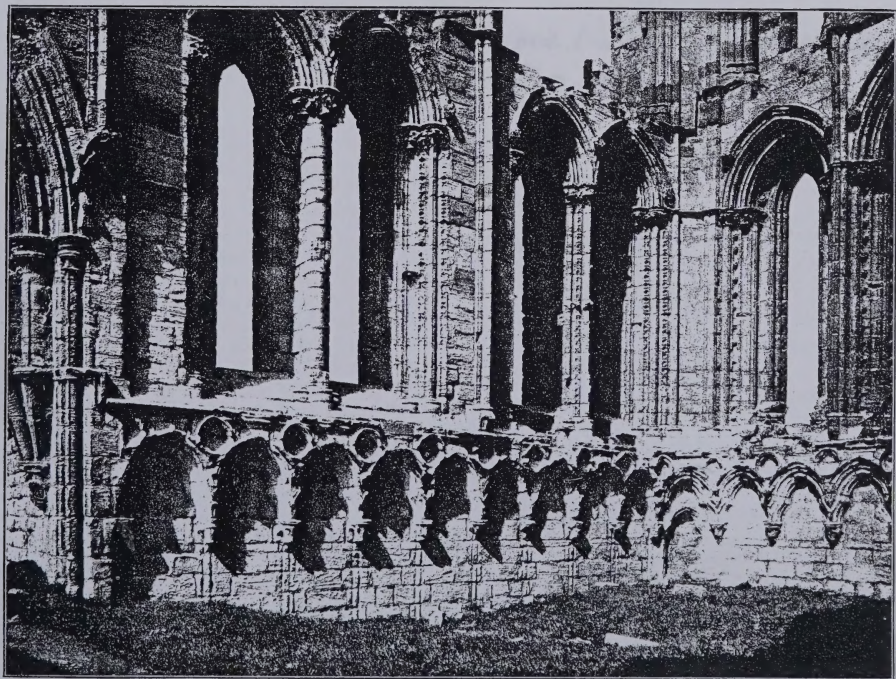
¹⁶ Close, 1790, no. 8, m. 11.

¹⁷ Inform. kindly furnished by Miss Yeoman.

¹⁸ Burke, *Landed Gentry*; Young, *Whitby*, 851 n.



WHITBY ABBEY FROM THE NORTH-EAST



WHITBY ABBEY: NORTH TRANSEPT, SHOWING WEST AND PART OF NORTH WALL

Cholmley, Sir Roger (c.1485-1565), judge, was the illegitimate son of Sir Richard Cholmley (d. 1521) of Thorndon on the Hill, Yorkshire, sometime lieutenant of the Tower of London, who died without legitimate issue. Randle Cholmley (d. 1563), who was also by turn a benchler of Lincoln's Inn, serjeant-at-law, and recorder of London, was a cousin. Roger Cholmley was admitted to Lincoln's Inn about 1506, and proved a rather disorderly student, being expelled no less than three times. He was nevertheless called to the bench in 1520, gave readings in 1524 and 1529, and served as treasurer in 1529-30. There was a story that when, as a benchler, he had occasion to reprimand some miscreants, he admitted that he had once been as they were but warned that none of his fellow students had come to a good end and that they should follow his counsel in age rather than his example in youth, lest they 'meet either with poverty or Tyburn in the way' (Ascham, 229-30).

In 1518 Cholmley was admitted one of the common pleaders of the city of London, and evidently prospered as counsel in the city courts: in the poll tax assessment of 1523 he was supposed to be worth £120 in goods. Much of his career was spent in the city, and, lacking a substantial country inheritance, he settled at Highgate in Middlesex. In 1531 he was created serjeant-at-law, and in November 1534 knighted, an unprecedented distinction for a serjeant with no crown appointment. From 1535 to 1545 he was recorder of London, and he represented the city in four parliaments. An accusation of corruption was made against him by a litigant in 1544, but the complainant failed to prove his charge and was set on the pillory. On 11 November 1545 Cholmley was appointed chief baron of

the court of the city of London, and was trans-ferred to the bench. He died in 1565, and was buried in St Martin Ludgate.

Mary I declined to reappoint him. Indeed, he suffered more than a month in prison and a heavy fine for having signed the instrument of succession in favour of Lady Jane Grey. His loyalty cannot have been seriously in question, because he served on a number of commissions in Mary's reign, and remained on the Middlesex commission of the peace; but he was not given another permanent judgeship. He returned to the bar, and also served in parliament as member for Middlesex throughout the 1550s.

In addition to his residence at Highgate, where Princess Elizabeth stayed in 1554 on her way to London, Cholmley had a London residence in the parish of St Martin Ludgate, near the Old Bailey, and various pieces of land scattered across the country from Kent to Yorkshire. About 1518 he married a widow, Christiana Hurst, who died in 1558. They had two daughters. It was probably the absence of a male heir that turned his mind to charitable enterprises, and in 1562 he founded what is now Highgate School. By his will he left to Lincoln's Inn a tenement in Newgate Market called the King's Grocer's House, later the Rainbow tavern and (from Victorian times) the London Coffee House; this was retained as an investment until 1927, perhaps the only freehold endowment ever given to an inn of court. Cholmley died on 21 June 1565—the inquisition post mortem wrongly says 21 July—and was buried in St Martin Ludgate on 2 July.

J. H. BAKER

Sources HoP, *Commons*, 1509-58, 1.644-6 • Foss, *Judges*, 5.293-8 • W. P. Baildon, ed., *The records of the Honorable Society of Lincoln's Inn: the black books*, 1 (1897) • F. A. Inderwick and R. A. Roberts, eds., *A calendar of the Inner Temple records*, 1 (1896), 459 • Baker, *Serjeants*, 168, 171, 505 • *The reports of Sir John Spielman*, ed. J. H. Baker, 1, SeldS, 93 (1977), 1.39 • *Reports from the lost notebooks of Sir James Dyer*, ed. J. H. Baker, 2 vols., SeldS, 109-10 (1994), vol. 1, p. 135; vol. 2, pp. 338-9 • PRO, REQ 1/4, fol. 51 • R. Ascham, *Works* (1815), 229-30 • *The diary of Henry Machyn, citizen and merchant-taylor of London, from AD 1550 to AD 1563*, ed. J. G. Nichols, CS, 42 (1848), 181, 290, 368 • N. Carlisle, *A concise description of the endowed grammar schools in England and Wales* (1815), 2.162-3 • will, PRO, PROB 11/48, sig. 24

Oxford Dictionary of National Biography
Vol — pages 505-6

in March 1643. He was sickened by the slaughter at Guisborough, his first experience of battle; he was now sure that Pym, not Charles, was the wronger; and he was deeply troubled as royalist cavalry rampaged over his estate. Only by going over to the king could he save his home, lands, tenants, and constituents from invasion and plunder. Whatever opportunism there might have been in Cholmley's change, his attachment to the king's cause grew in strength from then onwards. His second bloodless coup at Scarborough owed much to his humane and honourable conduct. After the disaster on Marston Moor he might easily have fled the country with Newcastle, but he refused to quit his post. The king's request that he hold Scarborough to the 'last extremity' he found irresistible (BL, Egerton MS 2884, fol. 41). Against the most powerful parliamentary arms Cholmley withstood siege in Scarborough Castle for five months. He surrendered on his forty-fifth birthday only when his depleted garrison was dying of scurvy. He took ship from Bridlington rather than travel on to royalist Newark because he was exhausted and penniless and he had his dear wife and children to live for.

Cholmley reunited his family at Rouen, where he wrote his three memorials for Sir Edward Hyde; he returned to Whitby in 1649. His composition of £850 was light because before the war he had settled most of his estate on trustees. By opening a new alum mine at nearby Saltwick he was soon able to recover his fortune. In 1651, distrusted by many and detested by some, he was imprisoned for eight weeks in Leeds Castle, Kent. After his wife died in April 1655 he abandoned their home at Abbey House, Whitby, and spent the remainder of his life at Roydon Hall, Kent, where he wrote his memoirs, dedicated to Elizabeth and addressed to his sons. Cholmley was embarrassed by his parliamentary record, in the house and on the battlefield, and minimized or even omitted it entirely from his autobiography, which was much franker about his forebears than himself. Because his memoirs were written for the privacy of his family it has been assumed that they were trustworthy; but Sir Hugh could not admit even to himself that he had acted basely towards Strafford and fought for parliament against the king's forces with outstanding energy and determination. He convinced himself that he was never more than lukewarm.

Sir Hugh Cholmley died at Roydon Hall, on 30 November 1657 and was buried next to his wife in the chancel of St Michael's Church, East Peckham, Kent. It was his wish that he be reunited with her rather than return to his ancestors in Yorkshire. He was succeeded as baronet by his elder surviving son, William, and after the death of William and his infant son, by his younger son Hugh, upon whose death in 1689 the title became extinct.

JACK BINNS

Sources Sir Hugh Cholmley's memoirs, 1656, York Minster library, Add. MS 343 [printed privately in 1787 and 1870 in very limited editions] · Sir Hugh Cholmley's memorials, Bodl. Oxf., MS Clarendon 1669, fols. 8r–19r [Scarborough] · Sir Hugh Cholmley's memorials, Bodl. Oxf., MS Clarendon 1764, fols. 153r–155r [battle of York] · Sir Hugh Cholmley's memorials, Bodl. Oxf., MS Clarendon 1809, fols. 238r–240v [Hothams] · R. Scrope and T. Monkhouse,

eds., *State papers collected by Edward, earl of Clarendon*, 3 vols. (1676–86), vol. 2, pp. 181–6 · C. K. Firth, ed., 'Sir Hugh Cholmley's narrative of the siege of Scarborough, 1644–5', *EngHR*, 32 (1917), 568–87 · C. H. Firth, ed., 'Two accounts of the battle of Marston Moor', *EngHR*, 5 (1890), 345–52, esp. 347–51 · J. Hotham, *A true and exact relation of ... Sir Hugh Cholmley's revolt, deserting the parliament, and going to the queen* (1643/4) [Thomason tract E 95(9)] · *News from Yorke, being a true relation of the proceedings of Sir Hugh Cholmley since his coming to Scarborough* (1643) [Thomason tract E 85(17)] · Two letters, the one being ... from Sir Hugh Cholmley to Captain Gotherick (1643) [Thomason tract E 60(4)] · *The manuscripts of the marquess of Abergavenny*, Lord Braye, G. F. Luttrell, HMC, 15 (1887), 80–81, 355–7 [Bouverie, Braye] · *The manuscripts of his grace the duke of Portland*, 10 vols., HMC, 29 (1891–1931), vol. 1, p. 90 · E. S. Cope and W. H. Coates, eds., *Proceedings of the Short Parliament of 1640*, CS, 4th ser., 19 (1977) · *The Short Parliament* (1640) diary of Sir Thomas Aston, ed. J. D. Maltby, CS, 4th ser., 35 (1988) · *The journal of Sir Simonds D'Ewes from the beginning of the Long Parliament to the opening of the trial of the earl of Strafford*, ed. W. Notestein (1923) · *The journal of Sir Simonds D'Ewes from the first recess of the Long Parliament to the withdrawal of King Charles from London*, ed. W. H. Coates (1942) · W. H. Coates, A. Steele Young, and V. F. Snow, eds., *The private journals of the Long Parliament*, 1: 3 January to 5 March 1642 (1982) · A. Steele Young and V. F. Snow, eds., *The private journals of the Long Parliament*, 2: 7 March to 1 June 1642 (1987) · J. Binns, 'Sir Hugh Cholmley of Whitby, 1600–1657: his life and works', PhD diss., U. Leeds, 1992 · *The memoirs and memorials of Sir Hugh Cholmley of Whitby, 1600–1657*, ed. J. Binns, Yorkshire Archaeological Society, 153 (2000) · J. Binns, 'Sir Hugh Cholmley: Whitby's benefactor or beneficiary', *Northern History*, 30 (1994), 86–104 · J. Binns, 'Scarborough and the civil wars, 1642–51', *Northern History*, 22 (1986), 95–122 · J. D. Legard, *The Legends of Anlaby and Ganton* (1926) · gravestone, St Michael's Church, East Peckham, Kent · W. Notestein, F. H. Relf, and H. Simpson, eds., *Commons debates*, 1621, 7 (1935) · bill, PRO, PROB 11/200, sig. 125, fols. 494r, 494v · *Archives* Bodl. Oxf., memorials, Clarendon MSS [copies] · N. Yorks. CRC, Scarborough corporation records, letters, estate papers, DC/SCB, ZPK · U. Hull, Cholmley of Howsham MSS, DCY · Whitby Museum, Whitby Literary and Philosophical Society Library, Cholmley estate records · York Minster Library, memoirs, Add. MS 343 [holograph] · Sheffield Central Library, Wentworth Woodhouse MSS, Strafford corresp., WWM · *Likenesses* portrait, c.1640, priv. coll. · Janssen, portrait, repro. in M. Bence-Jones, *The Cavaliers* (1976), 148–9; priv. coll. · *Wealth at death* small bequests: will, 19 Nov 1657, U. Hull, DCY 1912; repr. in Yorkshire Archaeological Society Record Series 9/248, pp. 163–4

Cholmley, Sir Roger (c.1485–1565), judge, was the illegitimate son of Sir Richard Cholmley (d. 1521) of Thorndon on the Hill, Yorkshire, sometime lieutenant of the Tower of London, who died without legitimate issue. Randle Cholmley (d. 1563), who was also by turn a benchet of Lincoln's Inn, serjeant-at-law, and recorder of London, was a cousin. Roger Cholmley was admitted to Lincoln's Inn about 1506, and proved a rather disorderly student, being expelled no less than three times. He was nevertheless called to the bench in 1520, gave readings in 1524 and 1529, and served as treasurer in 1529–30. There was a story that when, as a benchet, he had occasion to reprimand some miscreants, he admitted that he had once been as they were but warned that none of his fellow students had come to a good end and that they should follow his counsel in age rather than his example in youth, lest they 'meet either with poverty or Tyburn in the way' (Ascham, 229–30).

In 1518 Cholmley was admitted one of the common

accusing him of doing God's glory more hurt, and Babylon more good, than any papist. Burton's reply, *Babel No Bethel* (1629), suggested in his 'letter to Mr Hugh Cholmley' that, from his style, a Jesuit must have written his book, that he had fallen 'from a Bee to a Droane', preaching only monthly, and that he had abandoned his first love, thus causing God to remove his graces from him. He alleged misrepresentation of Hall's views on whether Rome was a true church. Cholmeley wrote a riposte, but the bishop, though praising it, urged him neither to publish it, since it would fuel further controversy, nor to defend his reputation, as those in the west already knew his zeal for God's truth. He acknowledged that 'No man hateth more Popish superstition' than Cholmeley, but lamented 'only your fault is, that you do not more hate error than injustice' (*Works*, 9.424-5). Cholmeley complied.

Cholmeley became a canon of Exeter in January, and subdean in March, 1632. He died on 15 September 1641 and was buried on 17 September in Exeter Cathedral. He was well off, leaving at least £622 as well as the remaining term of his lease of houses and grounds in Tiverton.

ELIZABETH ALLEN

Sources H. Burton, *The seven vials* (1628) • H. Burton, *Babel no Bethel* (1629) • A. Milton, *Catholic and Reformed: the Roman and protestant churches in English protestant thought, 1600-1640* (1995), 141-4 • J. Hall, *The olde religion: a treatise* (1628) • DNB • Venn, *Alum. Cant.* • J. Hall, *Works*, ed. P. Wynter, 12 vols. (1837-9), 1.xv-xvi; 9.424-5 • F. T. Colby, ed., *The visitation of the county of Devon in the year 1620*, Harleian Society, 6 (1872), 57 • PRO, PROB 11/187, fol. 370v • W. Harding, *The history of Tiverton*, 2 (1847), 101, 103, 110-11 • C. Cross, *The puritan earl: the life of Henry Hastings, third earl of Huntingdon* (1966), 124 • register, Tiverton, 1607, Devon RO [baptism] • *Fasti Angli* (Hardy), 1.423
Archives N. Yorks. CRO, papers about family property
Wealth at death £622; remaining period of lease on houses and grounds; books; apparel: will, 3 Sept 1641, PRO, PROB 11/187, fol. 370v

Cholmley, Sir Hugh, first baronet (1600-1657), royalist army officer and autobiographer, was born on 22 July 1600 at Roxby Castle, Thornton on the Hill (now Thornton Dale) in the North Riding of Yorkshire, the eldest son of Sir Richard Cholmley (1580-1631) and Susannah (1578-1611), daughter of John Legard of Ganton. The Yorkshire Cholmleys were a cadet branch of the Cheshire Cholmondeleys. Sir Hugh's great-great-grandfather, Sir Roger, was the first of the family to settle at Roxby Castle. The Cholmley estate was then mainly in Ryedale, but Sir Richard (II), Hugh's great-grandfather, shifted its centre to Whitby after buying most of the lands of Whitby Abbey, 26,000 acres in all, between 1540 and 1565.

In later life Cholmley wrote that the failure of a wet-nurse to nourish him sufficiently had robbed him of the height and robust physique of his forefathers. Cholmley was educated at Beverley grammar school (1611-13), Jesus College, Cambridge (1613-17), and Gray's Inn, London (1618-21). On 10 December 1622 he married Elizabeth Twisden (1600-1655), daughter of Sir William Twisden of Roydon Hall, East Peckham, Kent. Four of their children—William, Hugh, Ann, and Elizabeth—survived to adulthood.

Cholmley assumed responsibility for his father's estate

in 1626 and eventually rescued it from bankruptcy; he was knighted on 19 May 1626. He represented Scarborough in the last parliament of James I, the first two of Charles I, and in the Short and Long parliaments until disabled on 3 April 1643.

After Cholmley had opposed ship-money and excused himself from military service in the first bishops' war on account of a 'dangerous sickness' (Cholmley's memoirs, fol. 24r), his friend and patron, the earl of Strafford, slighted him in public; and when, in the Short Parliament, he challenged its legality he was deprived of all his commissions and reprimanded by the privy council. This bitter, irreconcilable rift with Strafford and not any quarrel with the king explains why Cholmley joined the 'opposition' party in 1640. That summer, as co-author of three petitions, he was leading spokesman of the Yorkshire gentry's resistance to the war with the Scots. He and Sir John Hotham were warned by Charles 'in plane tearmes' that if they promoted any more petitions he would have them hanged (*ibid.*, 25v). Nevertheless, on most issues that came before the Long Parliament Cholmley was at one with John Pym and the radicals: he welcomed the end of Star Chamber and the council of the North; he condemned monopolies, forced loans, and free billeting, as well as ship-money; and he had a small, vindictive part in the prosecution and death of Strafford. However, his expressions of loyalty to the king and queen were not well received in the Commons, and his active opposition to some religious clauses in the grand remonstrance identified him with what D'Ewes called 'the episcopall partie' (Coates, *D'Ewes Journal*, 152). On 10 August 1641 Cholmley accepted what was meant to be the bribe of a baronetcy; four other Yorkshiresmen received the honour that month. At the time, no doubt, he regarded it as fully earned, yet it seems not to have influenced his later conduct and he did not refer to the title in his autobiography. In May 1642 he was chosen one of parliament's commissioners who met the king at York. The outbreak of civil war confronted Cholmley with a grievous dilemma. He objected to the militia ordinance because it seemed like an act of war against Charles, and he regarded the nineteen propositions as 'most unjust and unreasonable' (Cholmley's memoirs, fol. 26v). Yet most of his friends and relatives were already committed to parliament, whereas his political enemies, Strafford's 'creatures', had declared for the king (*ibid.*, 26v). Moreover, he was now convinced that the king was advised by papists and militants. Finally reports of cavalier outrages in Yorkshire persuaded him to accept Essex's commission and parliament's order to hold Scarborough.

As governor of parliament's most northerly outpost Cholmley was remarkably successful. Despite the royalist preferences of the dominant Thompson family he won control of Scarborough town and castle, raised and armed about 500 soldiers, routed Slingsby's royalists at Guisborough, and convinced London that he acted wisely, not treacherously, in refusing to lead his forces into the West Riding of Yorkshire. The queen's arrival from the Netherlands at York was only one factor in Cholmley's defection

of the Boyne, and distinguished himself in 1692 at Steenkerke. He was then promoted colonel of the first troop of Horse Grenadier Guards, with whom he served between 1693 and 1715. Later, on 17 June 1697, he was made brigadier-general of horse. About 1701 he married Elisabeth (d. 1722), the daughter of Heer van Ruytenburgh, governor of Sas van Ghent, and his wife, Anna Elisabeth, the daughter of Lewis of Nassau, lord of Auverquerque, field marshal of the forces of the states general; the couple had three sons and three daughters.

After the accession of Queen Anne, Cholmondeley was, on 1 July 1702, appointed major-general and governor of the forts of Tilbury and Gravesend. On 1 January 1704 he was promoted lieutenant-general of horse. Under George I he continued in his offices, and on 11 February 1715 was made captain and colonel of the third troop of Horse Guards. On 12 April 1715 he was raised to the peerage as Baron Newborough of Newborough, co. Wexford, Ireland, and on 10 July 1716 was created Baron Newburgh in the Isle of Anglesea. On succeeding his brother Hugh as earl of Cholmondeley, on 18 January 1725, he was appointed lord lieutenant of the county and city of Chester and *custos rotulorum* of the county; he was also lord lieutenant of north Wales. On 25 March 1725 he was appointed governor of the town and port of Kingston upon Hull and on 15 April 1727 general of the horse. In October 1732 he was named governor of the island of Guernsey. He died at Whitehall on 7 May 1733 and was buried at Malpas, Cheshire, where he had lived, on 17 May.

Cholmondeley was the reputed author of 'Verses and a pastoral spoken by himself and William Savile, second son of George, earl (afterwards marquis) of Halifax, before the duke and duchess of York and Lady Anne, in Oxford Theatre, 21 May 1683', printed in a book entitled *Examen poeticum* by Jacob Allestry in 1693. According to Wood, Allestry had 'the chief hand in making the verses and pastorals'. Cholmondeley received the degree of DCL at Oxford on 1 November 1695.

Cholmondeley's second surviving son, **James Cholmondeley** (1708-1775), was born on 18 April 1708, commissioned in the 2nd troop of Life Guards in 1725, and promoted to lieutenant-colonel of the 3rd troop in 1731. In 1741 he was raised to the colonelcy of the 48th regiment of foot, from which he was transferred to the 34th (Cumberland) regiment in 1742. He accompanied the regiment to Flanders in 1744 and was present at Fontenoy in 1745. At the outbreak of the Jacobite rising he returned to England, and as major-general took charge of two battalions brought over from Ireland. On the retreat of the Scottish army from Derby he was attached to General Wade's army and commanded a brigade of infantry at the battle of Falkirk (17 January 1746). It was there that he distinguished himself. When four of the front-line royalist regiments turned and ran, Cholmondeley's brigade stood fast on the right flank and proceeded to pour heavy fire on the advancing Scots, forcing them to retire. Further attempts by Cholmondeley to organize a counter-attack were prevented only by the approach of night and a heavy storm. The stand made by Cholmondeley's brigade prevented

the fleeing English troops from being cut to ribbons, turning an abject defeat into a valuable draw; it enabled the royalist army to proceed later to Culloden, where Cholmondeley's regiment formed part of the front rank of Cumberland's army. He provided a detailed description of the battle at Falkirk in a letter to Edward Weston of 21 January 1746. In 1749 he transferred to the 12th dragoons and later that year to the 3rd Irish horse. In 1750 he became colonel of the 6th dragoons and in 1754 was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general. For many years he was governor of Chester. He married Penelope, the daughter of James Barry, fourth earl of Barrymore, and died, childless, on 13 October 1775.

T. F. HENDERSON, rev. JONATHAN SPAIN

Sources GEC, *Peerage* • Old Westminster, vol. 1 • Wood, *Ath. Oxon.*, new edn, 4.665 • G. Ormerod, *Parentalia: genealogical memoirs*, 5 parts (1851-6) • J. P. Earwaker, *East Cheshire: past and present*, or, *A history of the hundred of Macclesfield*, 2 vols. (1877-80) • *Reports on the manuscripts of the earl of Eglinton*, HMC, 10 (1885), 440 • K. Tomasson and F. Buist, *Battles of the '45* (1962) • S. Reid, 1745: *a military history of the last Jacobite rising* (1996) • Burke, *Peerage* (1939) • R. Cannon, ed., *Historical record of the thirty-fourth, or the Cumberland regiment of foot* (1844)

Archives Ches. & Chester ALSS, corresp.

Cholmondeley, Sir Hugh (c.1513-1597), soldier, was the second of three sons of Richard Cholmondeley (d. 1517/18) and his wife, Elizabeth. The family had been established at Cholmondeley, Cheshire, since the late eleventh century, and Hugh inherited the estates from his elder brother, Richard, on 9 February 1539. Ralph, his younger brother, became recorder of London and MP for the city (1554-63). In 1542 Hugh accompanied the duke of Norfolk on his Scottish expedition. Summoned to provide fifty men for the renewed Scottish war (1544), he led double that number, and he seems to have developed a close friendship with John Thynne, the confidant of Edward Seymour, earl of Hertford, who commanded the army in Scotland. His conduct during the attacks on Leith and Edinburgh led to him being knighted at Leith by Hertford (11 May 1544). Cholmondeley's friendship with Thynne may have helped his election as MP for Cheshire in the 1547 parliament: there is no record of his part in its proceedings, and he never sat in the House of Commons again. It was probably about 1550 that he married his first wife, Amy (or Anne), the daughter of Sir George Dorman of Malpas, Cheshire; they had three sons and a daughter. In 1557 he had a third experience of Scottish border warfare when he again led a hundred men against the Scots in the army commanded by the third earl of Derby.

Under Queen Elizabeth, Cholmondeley became a member of the council of Wales and the marches (1560), but he does not seem to have attended its meetings until his appointment in 1569 as vice-president of the council, during the absence in Ireland of the president, Sir Henry Sidney. Under his aegis the detailed organization of the council benefited from a properly established examiner's office and new instructions for the queen's attorney and the lawyers practising at the court there. Although discharged from the council in 1571, he was reinstated in 1575. In 1569 he raised 130 men, led by his eldest son,

Bursar, Winchester Coll. b. 13 Jan. 1863; *educ.* Winchester and Balliol Coll. Oxford, M.A. (1880); m. 9 Aug. 1886. •Mabel Agatha, 2nd dau. of Rev. Edward Henry Brady, D.D., formerly Headmaster of Haileybury, by Ellen Sarah, dau. of John Johnson, of Ryde, Isle of Wight, and has issue.

1. •Christopher (Rev.), Rector of Sculthorpe, Norfolk, served in the Great War, 1914-18, as Capt. 4th Batt. Hampshire Regt., b. 13 June, 1893; *educ.* Westminster and Balliol Coll. Oxford, M.A. (1919).

1. •Lettitia, Fellow Roy. Aeronautical Soc. (1934), b. 15 July, 1897.

2. •Patience Penelope, b. 1 April, 1904; m. 13 Sept. 1924, •Rev. Ronald Spink, of Brook Sinclair, M.C., M.A., Vicar of Ashford, Kent, and has issue. •Christopher Ronald Sinclair, (b. 10 May, 1936).

1. •Jessie Eliza, b. 29 June, 1866.

2. •Helen Louise, b. 24 March, 1870; drowned 12 Sept. 1895. Arms—A2, a chevron engrailed, or, a lion passant guardant, chief two talbots' heads erased, and in base a roll of parchment erect.

Crest—Between two fleur-de-lis arg. a talbot's head erased az. *Motto*—Dum Spiro Spero.

Residence—Torrice Lodge, Esher, Surrey. *Club*—United University.

FAIRFAX-CHOLMELEY OF BRANDSBY

HUGH CHARLES FAIRFAX-CHOLMELEY, of Brandsby, Yorks, J.P.

Lord of the Manor and Patron of the living of Brandsby, b. 24 Feb. 1864; *educ.* Ch. Ch. Oxford; m. 29 Oct. 1903.

•Alice, dau. of Alfred Moverley, and has issue, 1. •FRANCIS WILLIAM ALFRED, b. 20 Sept. 1904; *educ.* Eton and Magdalene Coll. Camb.

2. •Richard Hugh, b. 31 Oct. 1907; *educ.* Eton and Magdalene Coll. Camb.

1. •Mary Elizabeth, b. 30 Sept. 1905.

2. •Joan Alys, b. 27 Oct. 1911.

3. •Rosamond Edith, b. 3 July, 1917.

Lineage.—WILLIAM DE CHOLMELEY living temp. Edward

III m. Elizabeth Breton, and was father of JOHN DE CHOLMELEY, who, by his wife, Maud Chory, had a son, JOHN.

ROBERT CHOLMELEY, m. Alice, dau. of Robert Needham, of Shenton, alias Shavington. Their grandson, JOHN CHOLMELEY, m. Jane dau. and co-heiress of Thomas Eyton, of Gilston, Yorks, and had issue, Richard* (Sir), Lieut. of the Tower, m. Anne, dau. of Neville, of Thornton Bridge, Yorks; and

SIR ROGER CHOLMELEY, m. Catherine, dau. of Sir Robert Constable, Knt. of Flamborough, and had by her, with four sons (of whom Roger, the only one to survive, m. Joan Neville, of Liversedge) and three daus. (Margaret, m. 1st. Sir Henry Gascoyne, of Sedbury, and 2ndly, Henry Neville, Earl of Westmoreland; Elizabeth m. Richard Redman, of Lauderdale; Jane, d. unm.), a son and successor.

SIR RICHARD CHOLMELEY, called "The Black Knight of the North," who d. 1579, having m. twice. By his 1st wife, Margaret, dau. of William, Lord Conyers, he had issue,

1. Francis, m. Jane, dau. and co-heiress of Ranulph Bulmer, of Wilton, and d.s.p. 1580.

2. Roger, who m. presently.

3. Richard, m. Thomasina, dau. and co-heiress of Thomas de la River, widow of Vivian Tankard. He was the ancestor of the CHOLMELEYS of *Bratham*, which family became extinct 1606.

1. Margaret, m. James, of Langwathcotes, of Sneaton.

2. Elizabeth, m. Roger Beckwith.

3. Jane, m. Ralph Salvin, heir of Francis Salvin, of Newbiggin,

4. Anne, d.s.p.

By his 2nd wife, Lady Catharine Clifford, Sir Richard had issue,

4. Henry, m. Margaret, dau. of Sir William Babbthorpe, and was ancestor of the CHOLMELEYS of *Whitby*.

5. John.

5. Catherine, m. Richard Dutton.

The 2nd son of the 1st marriage,

ROGER CHOLMELEY, m. Jane, dau. and co-heiress of Thomas de la River, of Bratham, and had, with other issue,

THOMAS CHOLMELEY, of Brandsby, who d. 1631, having m. Anne, dau. of John Pullene, of Scotton, Yorks, by whom he had an only son,

MARMADUKE CHOLMELEY, of Brandsby, m. Ursula, dau. of Robert Thornton, of Newton, Yorks, and had, with other issue,

THOMAS CHOLMELEY, of Brandsby, who m. Catherine, dau. of

* Sir Roger Cholmeley, the Lord Chief Justice of England, was his illegitimate son. He m. and had two daus., one m. to Leonard Beckwith, of Selby, Knt.; and the other, 1st, to Thomas Russell, Knt. of Streusham, Worcs, and 2ndly, to Christopher Kenn, of Kenn, Somerset.

Marmaduke Tunstall, of Wycliffe, Yorks, and had five sons and three daus. The eldest son and successor, THOMAS CHOLMELEY, of Brandsby, b. 2 July, 1663; m. Anne, dau. of Robert Plumpton, of Plumpton, and had issue, besides several daus.,

1. Thomas, m. Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Walton; d.s.p. 1742.

2. Robert, M.D., b. 1693; d. unm. 1734.

3. Francis, of whom presently.

The last surviving son,

FRANCIS CHOLMELEY, of Brandsby, b. 11 March, 1706; m. Mary, dau. of Edward Ferrers, of Baddesley Clinton, co. Warwick (see that family), and widow of Thomas Berkeley, of Spetchley, and by her (d. 1767) had, with three daus., two of whom d. young, and the 3rd unm., an only son and heir.

FRANCIS CHOLMELEY, of Brandsby, b. 8 May, 1750; m. 1782, Teresa Ann, dau. and co-heir of Sir Henry Englefield, Bt., of White Knights, Berks, and by her (d. 1810) had issue,

1. FRANCIS, his heir.

1. Teresa.

2. Anne, m. 1814, Gerard Edward Strickland, and d. 15 Jan. 1829.

3. Mary Catherine, m. 1815, John Wright, jun., of Kelvedon Hall, Essex, who d. 1822. She d. Aug. 1858.

4. Katharine Henrietta, m. 1809, William John Charlton, of Halesley, Northumberland (see that family). She d. 31 July, 1849.

5. Harriet d.s.p.

The son and heir,

FRANCIS CHOLMELEY, of Brandsby, b. 9 July, 1783, who inherited the estates of his maternal uncle, Sir Henry Englefield, and was a D.L. for the N.R. Yorks. He m. 22 Aug. 1809, Barbara, 5th dau. of Henry Darell, of Cale Hill, Kent, and d. 1 May, 1854, leaving by her (d. 20 Dec. 1860), besides two other daus.,

1. FRANCIS, his heir.

2. HENRY PHILIP, who s. his brother.

3. Hugh Edward, b. 2 June, 1822; m. May, 1855, Isabel, dau. of

—Curtis, and d.s.p. 16 April, 1870.

4. THOMAS CHARLES, of Brandsby Hall.

1. Barbara, m. 28 Jan. 1834, William Plowden, of Plowden,

Salop, and d. 26 June, 1853 (see that family).

2. Teresa Mary, d. unm. 29 Jan. 1847.

3. Mary, d. unm. 28 Nov. 1835.

4. Eleanor, d. 17 March, 1892.

5. Margaret, d. 4 Dec. 1884.

Mr. Francis Cholmeley d. 1854, and was s. by his eldest son,

FRANCIS CHOLMELEY, of Brandsby, b. 25 Nov. 1810; m. 22 Feb. 1838, Harriet (d. 1860), youngest dau. of Charles Gregory Fairfax,

of Gilling Castle, Yorks, but d. without issue, 3 Aug. 1855, and was s. by his brother,

HENRY PHILIP CHOLMELEY, of Brandsby, b. 12 June, 1813; m. 13 April, 1847, Annie, youngest dau. of Gerard Edward Strickland,

and had issue,

1. FRANCIS HENRY, his heir.

2. Henry Vincent, d. 13 June, 1856.

1. Mary Barbara, d. unm.

2. Annie Beatrice, d. 10 March, 1904.

3. Katharine Hilda.

4. Henrietta Mary, d. unm.

Mr. Cholmeley d. 9 Aug. 1855. His widow m. 2ndly, Henry Russell

brother of Thomas John Russell, of Kilclough, and d. shortly after.

The elder son,

FRANCIS HENRY CHOLMELEY, of Brandsby Hall, b. 24 June, 1850; d. unm. at Malta, 10 March, 1876, and was s. by his uncle

of Oxford, the Hon. THOMAS CHARLES FAIRFAX-CHOLMELEY, R.N., of Brandsby,

P.J., assumed by Royal Licence, 1886, the additional name of FAIRFAX, b. 5 Dec. 1825; m. 12 May, 1863, Rosalie St. Quentin

(who d. 23 Sept. 1923) only dau. of Charles Strickland, of Sans Souci, Posilipo, Naples, and d. 11 May, 1890, having had issue,

1. HUGH CHARLES, now of Brandsby.

2. •Roger Edward, (*Bell Block, New Zealand*), b. 30 April, 1867;

m. Alice Mary, (d. 29 Sept. 1932), only dau. of G. Aldworth, of

New Zealand, and has issue,

1. •Mary Winifred.

2. Hylda.

3. Anne Meana.

3. •William Henry, Capt. (3, *Parikhill Road, London, N.W.3.*),

b. 4 April, 1872; m. •Winifred Clara, 3rd dau. of William

Chambers, Chalksote, Kent, and has had issue,

1. Hugh Francis, b. 10 Feb. 1904; d. 24 Feb. 1905.

2. •Ronald Richard, b. 15 March, 1906; *educ.* at Merton Coll.

Oxford; m. Nov. 1931, •Norah, younger dau. of Robert

Lucius FitzGerald, of Teignmouth, Devon.

3. •Roger William, b. 20 Feb. 1908.

1. •Margaret Mary.

2. •Ursula Mary.

4. Henry Thomas, b. 14 April, 1879; d. 2 Sept. 1881.

1. •Rosalie Mary, m. 10 Feb. 1901, •Leslie Alexander St. Lawrence

Toke (*Bucksford, Great Chari, Ashford, Kent*), only surviving

son of Col. John Leslie Toke, of Bucksford, Kent, and has issue,

(see that family).

2. •Anne Blanche, (2, *Foulis Terrace, S.W.10*).

3. •Mary Mabel Henrietta, b. d. young, 28 Oct. 1873.

Arms—Quarterly of six: 1st gules, two helmets in chief arg.

and in base a garb or, for CHOLMELEY. 2nd gu., three pheons arg.

for MALPAS. 3rd arg., a cross-flory az., for AYLMARD. 4th, vair,

arg. and g. a border az. bezantée, for DE LA RIVER. 5th, Barry,

arg. and gu. on a chief az., a lion passant az., for ENGLEFIELD. 6th,

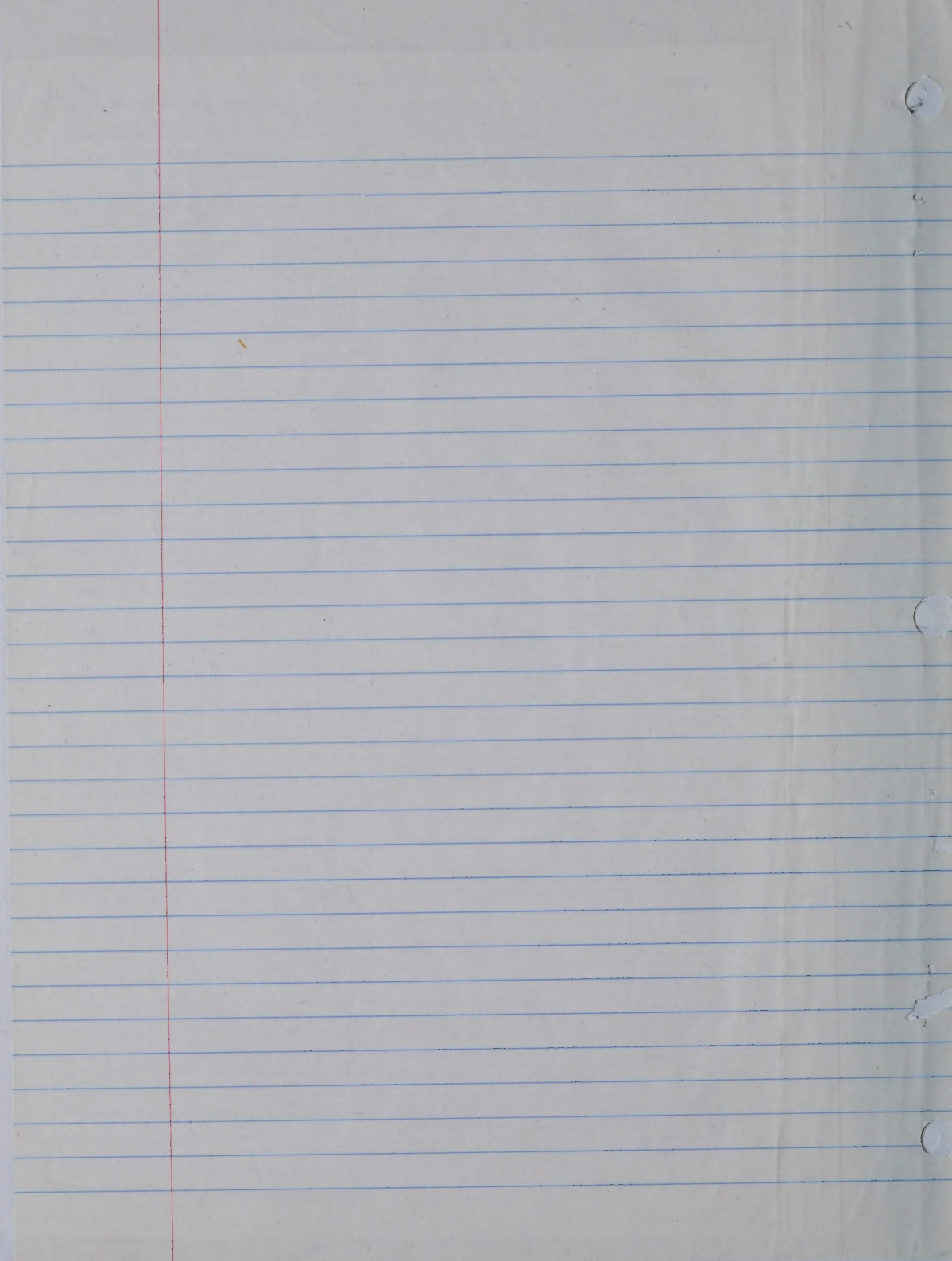
a fesse between six martlets or, for ROSSALL. *Crest*—1st, on a

helmet affrontée, a garb or. 2nd, a demi-griffin segreant az.

beaked, winged, and membered or, bearing a helmet arg. *Motto*—

Cassis tutissima virtus.

Seat—Brandsby, York. *Residence*—Swathgill, Hovingham, York.



CHOLMELEY OF BRANDSBY HALL.

CHOLMELEY, HUGH CHARLES FAIRFAX, Esq. of Brandsby Hall, and Gilling Castle, co. York, b. 24 Feb. 1864; educated at Ch. Ch. Oxford.

Lineage.—This is the senior line of the eminent Yorkshire family of CHOLMELEY, which is a branch of the ancient Chester family of the same name.

In the reign of EDWARD III. WILLIAM CHOLMELEY m. twice. From his 1st wife, a Chorley, the Cholmeleys of the 1377 Grange, co. Chester, are descended; and from his 2nd, a Mainwaring, the Cholmeleys of Brandsby. By the latter he had a son,

ROBERT CHOLMELEY, m. a dau. of Robert Needham, of Shenton, alias Shavington. Their grandson, JOHN CHOLMELEY, a Jane, dau. and co-heiress of Thomas Eyton, of Golsion, co. York, and had issue, Richard* (Sir), Lieut. of the Tower, m. Anne, dau. of Neville, of Thornton Bridge, co. York; and

Sir ROGER CHOLMELEY, called "The Black Knight of the North," m. Catherine, dau. of Sir Robert Constable, Knt. of Flamborough, and had by her, with four sons (who d. young) and three daus, (Margaret, m. Sir Henry Gascoigne, of Sedburgh; Elizabeth, m. Richard Redman, of Landerdale; Jane, m. Henry Neville, Earl of Westmoreland), a son and successor,

Sir RICHARD CHOLMELEY, who d. 1534, having m. twice. By his 1st wife, Margaret, dau. of William, Lord Conyers, he had issue,

Francis, m. Jane, dau. and co-heiress of Ranulph Bulmer, of Wilton, and d. s. p. 1586.

ROGER, of whom presently.

Richard, m. Thomasina, dau. and co-heiress of Thomas de la

* Sir Roger Cholmeley, the Lord Chief Justice of England, was his illegitimate son. He m. and had two daus., one m. to Leonard Beckwith, of Selby, Knt.; and the other, 1st, to Thomas Russell, Knt., of Strensham, co. Worcester, and 2ndly to Christopher Kenn, of Kenn, Somerset.

River, widow of Vivian Tankard. He was the ancestor of the CHOLMELEYS of *Braham*, which family became extinct 1605.

Margaret, m. James Strangways, of Scaeton.

Elizabeth, m. Roger Beckwith.

Jane, m. Salvin, heir of Francis Salvin, of Newbiggin.

By his 2nd wife Sir Richard had issue,

Henry, m. Margaret, dau. of Sir William Babthorpe, and was ancestor of the CHOLMELEYS of *Whitby*.

Catherine, m. Richard Dutton.

The 2nd son of the 1st marriage,

ROGER CHOLMELEY, m. Jane, dau. and co-heiress of Thomas de la River, of Brandsby, and had, with other issue,

THOMAS CHOLMELEY, Esq. of Brandsby, who d. 1531; having m. Anne, dau. of John Pultene, Esq. of Scotton, co. York, by whom he had an only son,

MARMADUKE CHOLMELEY, Esq. of Brandsby, m. Ursula, dau. of Robert Thornton, of Newton, co. York, and had, with other issue,

THOMAS CHOLMELEY, Esq. of Brandsby, who m. Catherine, dau. of Marmaduke Tunstall, Esq. of Wycliffe, co. York, and had three sons and three daus. The eldest son and successor,

THOMAS CHOLMELEY, Esq. of Brandsby, b. 2 July, 1663; m. Anne, dau. of Robert Plompton, Esq. of Plompton, and had issue, besides several daus.,

Robert, M.D., b. 1698; d. unm. 1734.

FRANCIS, of whom presently.

The last surviving son,

FRANCIS CHOLMELEY, Esq. of Brandsby, b. 11 March, 1706; m. Mary, dau. of Edward Ferrers, Esq. of Baddesley Clinton, co. Warwick, and relict of Thomas Berkeley, Esq. of Spetchley, and by her (who d. 1747) had, with three daus., two of whom d. young, and the 3rd unm., an only son and heir,

FRANCIS CHOLMELEY, Esq. of Brandsby, b. 3 May, 1750; m. 1792, Teresa Ann, dau. of Sir Henry Englefield, Bart., of White Knights, co. Berks, and by her (who d. 1810) had issue,

By his 2nd wife, Margaret, dau. of William, Lord Conyers, he had issue,

Francis, m. Jane, dau. and co-heiress of Ranulph Bulmer, of Wilton, and d. s. p. 1586.

ROGER, of whom presently.

Richard, m. Thomasina, dau. and co-heiress of Thomas de la

* Sir Roger Cholmeley, the Lord Chief Justice of England, was his illegitimate son. He m. and had two daus., one m. to Leonard Beckwith, of Selby, Knt.; and the other, 1st, to Thomas Russell, Knt., of Strensham, co. Worcester, and 2ndly to Christopher Kenn, of Kenn, Somerset.

Whitby - or down

CHOLMONDELEY.



CHOLMONDELEY, MARQUESS AND EARL OF, (George-Horatio Cholmondeley,) Earl of Rock-savage; Viscount Malpas; Baron Cholmondeley of Namptwich, co. Chester; Baron Newburgh, in the Isle of Anglesey, in the peerage of Great Britain; Viscount Cholmondeley, and Baron Newburgh, of Kells, co. Meath, in the peerage of Ireland; d. 16 Jan. 1792; m. 1st, in Oct. 1812, Caroline, 2nd dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Colin Campbell, by whom (who d. 12 Oct. 1815) he had no issue. His lordship m. 2ndly, 11 May, 1830, Lady Susan Somerset, 4th dau. of Henry-Charles, 6th Duke of Beaufort. The marquess s. as 2nd marquess, at the decease of his father, 10 April, 1827. He had been called by summons, in 1821, to the House of Lords, in his father's barony of Newburgh. His lordship is joint hereditary GREAT CHAMBERLAIN OF ENGLAND.

Lineage.

At the time of the general survey, the lordship of *Cal-mundelei* formed part of the possessions of

ROBERT, son of HUGH, *Baron of Malpas*, which Robert dying without issue, the lordship of Calmundelei, &c., devolved on his only dau. and heiress, LETTICE, who married

RICHARD DE BELWARD, whose son, or grandson, WILLIAM DE BELWARD, m. Beatrix, dau. of Ranulph de Meschines, Earl of Chester. This William, who, in right of his mother, was *Baron of Malpas*, left three sons, viz.,

DAVID, who, from being clerk, or secretary, to the Earl of Chester, was sometimes written *Le Clerk*, and sometimes *de Malpas*, having s. his father at Malpas, after the Earl-dom of Chester was annexed to the crown, he served the office of sheriff for the co. of Chester, 36th HENRY III., bearing then the name of David de Malpas. The 2nd son of this David, PHILIP, having seated himself at *Egerton*, left the surname of Egerton to his descendants, whence the numerous eminent families of Egerton, in Cheshire.

ROBERT, of whom presently.

Richard.

The 2nd son,

ROBERT, having, by the gift of his father, the lordship of CHOLMONDELEY, and fixing his residence there, assumed his surname therefrom. He m. Mabel, dau. of Robert Fitz-Nigel, Baron of Halton, and was s. by his son,

Sir HUGH DE CHOLMONDELEY, who lived in the reign of HENRY III., and from him we pass to his lineal descendant,

RICHARD DE CHOLMONDELEY, who m. Eleanor, 5th dau. of Sir Thomas Dutton, of Dutton, and sister and co-heir of John Dutton, who d. in minority. The grandson of this feudal lord,

Sir HUGH CHOLMONDELEY, was a military character of eminence in the reign of HENRY VIII. He was five times sheriff of Cheshire, as also sheriff of Flintshire for some years, and a long time one of the two deputy-lieuts. of Cheshire. He m. twice, but had issue only by his 1st wife, Anne, dau. and co-heir of George Dorman, of Malpas, by Agnes, his wife, dau. and co-heir of John Bird, of Chorlton, by Catherine, his wife, aunt and heir of David de Malpas.) Sir Hugh d. 6 Jan. 1566-7, and was s. by his son,



Montagu-Aubrey, b. 29 April, 1830; d. in 1844.

HUGH-ARTHUR-HENRY, b. in 1839.

Flora-Elizabeth-Caroline.

Lineage.

This family, a junior branch of the Cholmondeleys of Cheshire, has been seated in Lincolnshire about two centuries.

MONTAGUE CHOLMELEY,* Esq. of Easton Hall, m. Sarah, dau. of Dr. Humphrey Sibthorpe, of Magdalen College, Oxford, and had issue,

MONTAGUE, his heir.

John, fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford; m. in 1810, Selina-Eliza, 3rd dau. of Richard Fuller, Esq.; and d. in 1814, leaving

John-Montague, in holy orders, fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford; m. 9 Aug. 1838, Rose-Antonia, youngest dau. of Major-Gen. Oliver-T. Jones.

Selina.

Henry-James, M.D.; m. in 1811, Eliza, dau. of William Hayard, Esq.; and d. 14 June, 1837.

Robert, rector of Wainfleet; m. in 1813, Maria, dau. of John Miller, Esq., and has issue.

Humphrey, fellow of King's College, Cambridge.

Mary-Elizabeth, m. to James-Raymond Johnstone, Esq. of Alva.

Charlotte, m. to John Goodford, Esq. of Chilton Cantelo.

Penelope, m. to Francis-Lucius Austin, of Kippington, Kent; and d. his widow, in 1833.

Jane, m. in 1811, to William-Martin Foster, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, and was drowned with her husband, in the wreck of the Rothsay Castle steamer.

Creation—4 March, 1806.

Arms—Gu., two helmets, in chief, ppr., and a garb in base, or.

Crest—A garb, or.

Seat—Easton, co. Lincoln.

SIR HUGH CHOLMONDELEY, of Cholmondeley; who m. Mary, only dau. and heir of Christopher Holford, of Holford. This lady had a great contest with George Holford, of Newborough, about the lands which had descended to her by her father, which endured above 40 years, but was at length settled by the mediation of friends. Lady Cholmondeley, in her widowhood, resided at Holford, which she rebuilt and enlarged, and was styled by JAMES I., from the spirit she had evinced in the before-mentioned suit, "the bold lady of Cheshire." By Sir Hugh Cholmondeley she had six sons and three daus., of which,

ROBERT (the eldest son) inherited Cholmondeley.

Hugh, m. Mary, dau. of Sir John Bodville, of Bodville Castle, co. Carnarvon; and dying in 1655, left, with junior issue,

ROBERT, who s. his uncle.

Thomas, of Vale Royal, ancestor of the present Lord Delamere.

Creations—Baron Cholmondeley of Namptwich, 16 April, 1669; Viscount and Earl, 27 Dec. 1706; Baron Newburgh, 2 July, 1716; Earl and Marquess, 22 Nov. 1813—Earl's honours. Viscount, 29 March, 1661; Baron, 15 March, 1714—Irish honours.

Arms—Gu., two helmets, in chief, ppr., garnished, or, in base a garb, of the last.

Crest—A demi-griffin, segreant, sa., beaked, winged, and membered, or, holding between the claws a helmet, as in the arms.

Supporters—Dexter, a griffin, sa., beak, wings, and members, or; sinister, a wolf, of the second, gorged with a collar, purled var.

Motto—Cassid tutissima Virtus.

Seats—Cholmondeley Castle, Cheshire; and Hougham, Norfolk.

Chap. 1 3/17

and in - 1/17

CHOLMONDELEY OF CHOLMONDELEY.

From Inquisitions, the Records of the College of Arms, and the Parochial Registers.

ARMS. Gules, in chief two esquire's helmets, proper, garnished Or, in base a garb Or.

CREST. A demi-griffon rampant Sable, beaked, winged, and membered Or, grasping an esquire's helmet, proper, garnished, Or.

SUPPORTERS. On the dexter side a griffon Sable, beak, wings, and fore-legs, Or. On the sinister, a wolf of the second, gorged with a collar, perlew, vaire.

MOTTO. "CASSIS TUTISSIMA VIRTUS."



ROBERT DE CHOLMONDELEGH, second son of William Belward, lord of a moiety of the barony of Malpas.

Sir HUGH DE CHELMUNDELEGH, kt. son and heir per cart. without date of Robert, son of Lidulph de Twemlowe, living in the time of Philip de Orreby, just. Cest. SIMON DE CHRISTLETON.

ROBERT DE CHELMUNDELEGH, son and heir, buried in the abbey of St. Werburgh. RICHARD DE CHELMUNDELEGH, second son. FELICIA.

RICHARD DE CHOLMONDELEGH, son and heir. MARGERY, sister and coheir of Ranulph de Kinsleys, and daughter of Richard de Kinsleys, living 29 Hen. III.

RICHARD, eldest son and heir apparent, o. s. p. HUGH DE CHOLMONDELEGH, living 13 Edw. I. and 6 Edw. II. deputy serjeant of the peace for the county of Chester. CATHERINE, daughter of William de Spurstow.

RICHARD DE CHOLMONDELEGH, son and heir, obit ante 25 Edw. III. MATILDA, dau. of living 35 Edw. III. 1362 WILLIAM DE CHOLMONDELEGH, heir to his nephew 35 Edw. III. died before 49 Edw. III. ELIZABETH, daughter of sir William Brereton, of Brereton, kt. ROBERT DE CHOLMONDELEGH, ancestor of the Cholmondeleys of Chorley and Whitby. THOMAS DE CHOLMONDELEGH, living 1325.

RICHARD DE CHOLMONDELEGH, o. s. p. Inq. p. m. 35 Edw. III. CATHERINE and MARGERY, under age 49 Edw. III. ANNE, daughter of sir John Bromley of Badington, first wife. RICHARD DE CHOLMONDELEGH, under age, and ward of sir William Brereton 49 Edw. III. living 2 Ric. II. 1379 ALICE, daughter and heiress of Richard de Henhull, living 2 Ric. II.

WILLIAM DE CHOLMONDELEY, son and heir. MAUD, daughter and heiress of sir John Cheyney, of Willaston, kt. by Maud, daughter and coheir of Thomas de Capenhurst.

RICHARD CHOLMONDELEY, of Cholmondeley, esq. son and heir. Inq. p. m. 4 Hen. VII. ELLEN, daughter of John Davenport, of Davenport, esq.

RICHARD CHOLMONDELEY, of Cholmondeley, esq. died 9 Hen. VIII. Inq. p. m. 1378 ELINOIR, daughter of sir Thomas Dutton of Dutton, sister and coheir of John Dutton, esq.

ELIZABETH, dau. of sir Roger Corbet, of Moreton Corbet, co. Salop, kt. RICHARD CHOLMONDELEY, of Cholmondeley, esq. son and heir, aged 7 years, 10 Hen. VIII. Inq. p. m. 30 Hen. VIII. died without male issue. ELIZABETH, dau. of sir Randle Brereton, of Malpas, kt. ANNE, daughter and coheir of sir George Dorman, of Malpas, bur. at Malpas, April 18, 1571. Sir HUGH CHOLMONDELEY, kt. heir to his brother, aged 25 years, 30 Hen. VIII. died Jan. 6, 1596, bur. at Malpas, Jan. 31, Inq. p. m. 39 Eliz. MARY, dau. of sir William Griffiths of Pen-trin, kt. s. p. bur. at Malpas, Oct. 21, 1588. RANDLE CHOLMONDELEY, sergeant at law. o. s. p. CATHERINE, wife of Richard Prestland. AGNES, wife of Randle Mainwaring. URSULA, wife of Thomas Stanley, of Weaver, esq.

MAUD, wife of sir Peter Newton, kt. Sir HUGH CHOLMONDELEY, of Cholmondeley, born 1552, M. P. co. Cest. 1585, knighted on the Spanish Invasion, 1588, sheriff of Chesh. 1589, died at Cholmondeley, July 23, buried at Malpas, Aug. 18, 1601. MARY, sole daughter and heiress of Christopher Holford, of Holford, esq. born at Holford, bapt. at Nether Peover, Jan. 20, 1562-3, died at Vale Royal, Aug. 15, 1625, buried at Malpas, Aug. 16, 1625. FRANCES, wife of Thomas Wilbraham, of Woodhey, esq. RICHARD, buried at Malpas, June 29, 1587., o. s. p.

ROBERT CHOLMONDELEY, of Cholmondeley, son and heir, born at Crouchden near Highgate, co. Middlesex, June 17, 1584, created a baronet June 29, 1611, sheriff co. Cest. 1620-1, M. P. co. Cest. 1625, created viscount Cholmondeley of Kellis in Ireland, 1628, baron Cholmondeley of Wich Malbank in England, Sept. 1, 1645, and earl of Leinster in Ireland, March 5, 1646, died at Cholmondeley Oct. 8, 1659, bur. at Malpas, Oct. 8, 1660. CATHERINE, dau. of John lord Stanhope of Harrington, died at Cholmondeley, June 15, 1657, bur. at Malpas, July 3, 1657. s. p. HATTON CHOLMONDELEY, 2d son, born at Islington, Aug. 17, 1587, baptized Aug. 28, 1587, died in London, s. p. FRANCIS, fifth son, died young. HUGH CHOLMONDELEY, of Knight's Grange, esq. 3d son, born at Holford, baptized at Nether Peover, July 24, 1591, died at Bodville castle, Sept. 11, 1655, buried at Malpas. MARY, dau. of sir John Bodville, of Bodville castle, kt. co. Caernarvon. THOMAS CHOLMONDELEY, of Vale Royal, esq. 4th son, born at Holford March 2, 1594-5, sheriff co. Cest. 1638, died at Vale Royal, Jan. 3, 1652-3, buried at Minshull, Jan. 6, 1652. ELIZABETH, sole daughter and heiress of John Minshull, of Minshull, esq. by Frances, dau. of sir John Egerton, of Egerton, kt. died at Vale Royal, buried at Minshull, Sept. 25, 1661. MARY, wife of sir George Calveley, of Lea, kt. LETTICE, wife of sir Richard Grosvenor, of Eaton, first bart. bur. at Eccleston, Jan. 20, 1611-12. FRANCES, wife of Peter Venables, esq. baron of Kinderton.

THOMAS CHOLMONDELEY, of Holford, esq. ROBERT CHOLMONDELEY, of Cholmondeley, esq. son and heir, created viscount Cholmondeley of Kellis, Mar. 29, 1661, died 1681. ELIZABETH, daughter and coheir of George Cradock, of Caverswall castle, co. Stafford, esq. buried at Malpas, Feb. 28, 1691-2.

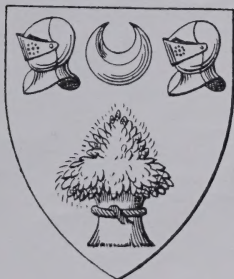
ELIZABETH, 2nd wife of John Egerton, of Egerton, and Oulton, esq. o. s. p. HUGH CHOLMONDELEY, eldest son and heir, created lord Cholmondeley of Nantwich, April 10, 1689, and viscount Malpas and earl of Cholmondeley, Dec. 27, 1706, died unmarried Jan. 18, and was bur. at Malpas, Feb. 30, 1724-5. ROBERT CHOLMONDELEY, 2d son, died at Westminster, bur. in Westminster abbey, Feb. 14, 1672, s. p. GEORGE CHOLMONDELEY, third son, second earl of Cholmondeley, created baron of Newborough in Ireland, March 15, 1714-15, and baron of Newburgh in Anglesea, July 2, 1716, died at Whitehall, May 7, buried at Malpas, May 17, 1733. ELIZABETH, dau. to the Heer Van Baron Ruytenburgh, by Arme Elizabeth, dau. of Louis de Nassau, lord of Beverquerck, naturalized by act of parliament 1703-4. RICHARD CHOLMONDELEY, 4th son, buried in Westminster Abbey, 1680.

Sir George
of Ormrod

Need father of Jasper Thornelay be 1561 (1550)

BULMER WAPENTAKE.

Yorke, 19 Martij 1665.



Cholmeley

of

Brandesby.

ARMS:—1 and 4. Gules, in chief a crescent Ermine between two helmets Argent, in base a garb Or.

2 and 3. Barry nebuly of four Argent and Gules, a bordure Azure bezantée.

CREST:—On a royal helmet Argent, a garb Or.

I JOHN CHOLMELEY, of Golston; mar. Jane, dau. and coh. of Thomas Eyton, of Golston. They had issue—

1. Sir Richard Cholmeley, of Thornton-on-the-Hill, Lieut. of the Tower of London; he had a natural son Sir Roger Cholmeley, Chief Justice, who died 1565 (see Dict. of Nat. Biog.). will 26 Dec. 1521, pr. at London 23 Mar. 1521-2, to be bur. at Barking. M.I. at St. Peter's in the Tower. Inq. P.M.; mar. Elizabeth, (?) dau. of . . . Nevile, of Thornton Bridge.
2. Sir Roger (II).

II. SIR ROGER CHOLMELEY, of Thornton and Roxby, co. York, heir to his brother; at Flodden in 1513, d. in London 28 Apr. 1538; mar. Katherine, dau. of Sir Robert Constable, of Flamborough, d. at York 1585. Admon. 3 July 1585. They had issue—

1. *Sr Richard (III).*
2. Marmaduke, slain, s.p. (Glover).
3. Roger, d. s.p.; mar. Jane, dau. of Sir John Nevile, of Liversedge; remar. Thomas Lascelles (Glover 246).
4. Henry, d. s.p.
5. John, d. s.p.; mar. Katherine, dau. of Edmund Roos. Elizabeth, mar. Richard Redman, of Thornton. Margaret, mar. Henry Gascoigne, of Sedbury, bur. 2 Apr. 1570 at St. Dunstan's-in-the-West (C.B.N.). Jane, mar. Henry, fifth Earl of Westmoreland.

III. *Sr RICHARD CHOLMELEY, of Roxby, in the County of Yorke, Knt.*, knighted 5 Edw. VI, High Sheriff 1536, purchased Whitby Abbey, where he chiefly resided and built the house, bur. at Thornton, near Pickering, 17 May 1583; mar. Margaret, daughter of Willm, Lord Conyers, of Hornby, 1 wife. They had issue—

1. *Francis Cholmeley, of Roxby, Esq.*, dyed leaving no issue, lived at Whitby, d. s.p., bur. at St. Mary's, Beverley, 28 Apr. 1586. Will pr. 14 May 1586 at York; mar. Jane, dau. and coheir of Sir Ralph Bulmer, of Wilton (remar. Francis Hlslye or Hildesley, Glover 193).
2. *Roger (IV).*
3. Richard, of Skewsby (a quo Cholmeley, of Braham). Margaret, mar. Sir James Strangeways, of Sneton. Elizabeth, mar. Roger, son of Sir Leonard Beckwith. Jane, mar. Sir Ralph Salvin, of Newbiggin (Glover, 367).

Anne, d. y.
mar. Catherine, daughter to Henry, first Earle of Cumberland, 2^d wife, wid. of John, eighth Lord Scrope of Bolton, resided after death of her husband at Whitby, with her son Henry, d. 1598, bur. there. They had issue—

Gascoigne

*(not 1552)
Conyers*

Henry Cholmeley, of Roxby, mar. Marg., da. of
Sr Will. Babthorpe, Kn'. (a quo Cholmeley, of
 Whitby).

John, d. y.

Katherine, mar. Richard Dutton, of Cloughton, bur.
 2 Oct. 1623 at St. Michael's, Malton.

IV. **ROGER CHOLMELEY**, of Brandesby, Esq., com. Ebor., d.
 1577; mar. Jane, (1 natural) daughter and coheire of Thomas-
 de-la Rivere, of Brandesby, in co. Ebor., Esq., d. 1577.
 They had issue—

1. Marmaduke Cholmeley, of Brandsby, signed the Visita-
 tion of 1584, d. s.p. Admon. 11 Feb. 1602; mar.
 Ursula, daughter and sole heire of Raphe Aslaby,
 of South Dalton, in co. Ebor., obiit s. prole, a
 recusant in 1604. Admon. 28 Jan. 1613.

2. Richard Cholmeley, d. intest. Admon. 3 Apr. 1624;
 mar. Mary, daughter of Will. Saxton (Hungate),
 of Saxton, in co. Ebor., obiit sine prole (remar. Sir
 Wm. Howard, of Brafferton).

3. Thomas (V).

4. William Cholmeley, slaine in y^e warrs in Ireland,
 unmarr.

1. Catherine, wife of Leonard Chamberlain, of Bugthorpe,
 in co. Ebor.

2. Alice, wife of John Wright, of Blansby Parke, in com.
 Ebor.; mar. lic. 1592.

3. Eliz., wife of Robert Harrison, of Rockley, in com.
 Linc.; mar. lic. 1596.

V. **THOMAS CHOLMELEY**, of Brandesby, in co. Ebor., dyed
 circa 1630; mar. Anne, da. of John Pullen, of Scotton, in
 com. Ebor., Esq. They had issue—

VI. **MARMADUKE CHOLMELEY**, of Brandesby, in com. Ebor.,
 Esq., etat. 62 ann. 19 Martij 1665, adm. Gray's Inn
 15 Mar. 1619-20; mar. Ursula, daughter of William
 Thorneton, of Newton, in com. Ebor., bp. 13 Mar. 1599-
 1600 at Stonegrave. They had issue—

1. Thomas (VII).

2. Frances, d. unmar.

1. Mary, wife of Willm Fairfax, a younger son to
 Thomas, Viscount Fairfax, of Emley, in Ireland.

2. Anne, wife of Will. Salvein, of New Biggin, in co.
 Ebor., Esq.

3. Dorothy.

4. Alatheia.

VII. **THOMAS CHOLMELEY**, of Brandsby, son and heire, et. 37
 annorū 19 Martij 1665, d. 1690; mar. Catherine, daughter
 of Marmaduke Tunstall, of Wycliffe, in com. Eborum. They
 had issue—

Thomas (VIII).

Catherine, mar. Francis Willoughby.

Marmaduke, b. 19 Apr. 1660, died same year.

Francis, b. 1667, d. 1 Oct. 1740.

Hugh, b. 1670.

Henry, b. 1672 or 1673.

Ursula.

Elizabeth, d. unmar. 1748.

VIII. **THOMAS CHOLMELEY**, of Brandsby, et. 3 annorum
 19 Martij a^o 1665, b. 2 July 1663; mar. Anne, dau. of
 Robert Plumpton, of Plumpton, b. 14 Dec. 1667 (Plumpton
 Correspondence). They had issue—

Thomas Cholmeley, adm. Gray's Inn 23 Dec. 1712;
 mar. Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Walton, Esq., of
 Windermere (remar. George Anne, of Burghwallis)

Robert, M.D., b. 1698, d. unmar. 1734.

Francis (IX).

Anna, wife of Thomas Mitchell, of Angram.

Lucy, wife of William Stubbs, of London.

Catherine.

Margaret.

Jane.

Mary.

Ursula (aunt of Francis Cholmeley, of Brandsby, d.
 24 June 1790, et. ninety, Musgrave's Obit.).

Elizabeth.

Barbara.

Alatheia.

IX. **FRANCIS CHOLMELEY**, ESQ., of Brandsby, succeeded his
 brother, b. 11 Mar. 1706, d. 26 Apr. 1780; mar. Mary, dau.
 of Edward Ferrers, of Baddesley Clinton, co. Warw. (rel.
 of Thomas Berkeley, Esq., of Spetchley, co. Worc.), d. 1747.
 They had issue—

Francis (X).

Mary, d. y.

Anna, d. unmar.

Teresa, d. y.

X. **FRANCIS CHOLMELEY**, ESQ., of Brandsby, b. 8 May
 1750, d. 27 Jan. 1808; mar. Teresa Ann, dau. of Sir
 Henry Englefield, Bart., of White Knights, co. Berks, at
 St. George's, Hanover Square, 27 May 1782, d. 1810. They
 had issue—

Francis (XI).

Teresa Mary, b. 26 Jan. 1785, d. 5 July 1794, bur.
 at Brandsby. M.I.

Ann, mar. 1814 Gerard Edward Strickland, Esq., d.
 15 Jan. 1829.

Mary Catherine, mar. John Wright, junr., of Kelvedon
 Hall, co. Essex.

Harriet, d. unmar. 1813.

Katherine Henrietta, mar. William John Charleton,
Esq., of Hesleyside, co. Northumb., d. 30 July
1849.

- XI. FRANCIS CHOLMELEY, ESQ., of Brandsby, D.L., b.
9 June 1783, d. 1 May 1854; mar. Barbara, dau. of Henry
Darell, of Cale Hill, co. Kent, at St. George's, Hanover
Square, 23 Aug. 1809, d. 20 Dec. 1860. They had issue—
Francis Cholmeley, Esq., of Brandsby, b. 25 Nov.
1810, d. s.p. 3 Aug. 1855; mar. 22 Feb. 1838,
Harriet, dau. of Charles Gregory Fairfax, Esq.,
of Gilling Castle, co. Yorks., d. 1860.

Henry Philip Cholmeley, Esq., of Bransby, succeeded
his brother, b. 12 June 1822, d. 9 Aug. 1856;
mar. Anne, dau. of Gerard Edward Strickland,
Esq. (remar. Henry Russell, Esq.). They had
issue—

Francis Henry Cholmeley, Esq., late of
Brandsby, b. 24 June 1850, d. . . .

Henry Vincent, d. s.p.

Mary Barbara.

Annie Beatrice.

Katherine Hilda.

Henrietta Mary.

Hugh Edward, b. 2 June 1822; mar. Isabel, dau. of
. . . Curtis, Esq.

Thomas Charles (XII).

Barbara, mar. William Plowden, Esq., of Plowden,
Shropshire, d. 26 June 1853.

Teresa Mary.

Eleanor.

Mary.

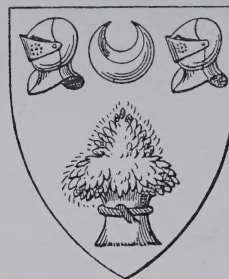
Margaret.

- XII. THOMAS CHARLES CHOLMELEY, Captain R.N., b.
5 Dec. 1825, d. 11 Apr. 1889. Will 19 Dec. 1888; mar.
Rosalie St. Quintin, dau. of Charles Strickland, Esq., 12 May
1863. They had issue—
Hugh Charles (XIII).
Roger Edward, b. 30 Apr. 1867.
William Henry.
Rosalie Mary.
Annie Blanche.
Mabel Mary Henrietta, d. s.p.

- XIII. HUGH CHARLES FAIRFAX CHOLMELEY, ESQ., of
Brandsby, assumed additional name of Fairfax, b. 24 Feb.
1864.

RYDALE WAPENTAKE.

Malton, 28 Aug. 1665.



Cholmeley

of

West-Arleton.

ARMS:—Quarterly, a martlet for difference.

1 and 4. Gules, in chief a fleur-de-lis Or, upon a crescent Ermine,
between two helmets Argent, in base a garb of the
second.

2 and 3. Argent, on a fess Gules three plates.

CREST:—On a royal helmet a garb Or, charged with a crescent.

SIR HENRY CHOLMELEY, KNT., son of Sir Richard
Cholmeley, Knt., of Roxby and Whitby, by his second
marriage with Lady Katherine Clifford (see Cholmeley,
of Brandsby, III); of Whitby and Roxby, which he
inherited by special entail from his father, after the death
of his half-brother Francis in 1586, adm. Gonville and
Caius Coll., Camb., 18 Aug. 1573, and Lincoln's Inn
19 May 1577, knighted 17 Apr. 1603, d. in York, bur.
at St. John's 13 Jan. 1615-6. Admon. 6 Mar. 1615-6;
mar. Margaret, dau. of Sir William Babthorpe, Knt., of
Osgodby. Administered her father's will 1581, and had
£400 (Raine), bur. at St. John's, York. They had issue—

1. *Sr Richard* (II).

2. Henry.

3. John, mar. Mrs. Isabel Ellis, at Belfreys, 11 June
1622.

Barbara, mar. the first Lord Fauconberg, d. 28 Feb.
1618.

Margaret, mar. first Thomas Mennell, of Hawaby;
secondly Timothy Comyn, of Durham, lic. at
Thornton or Ellerburn, bp. at Pickering 26 July
1584.

Dorothy, mar. Nicholas Bushell, of Bagdale, at
Thornton, 5 Nov. 1601, bp. at Pickering 15 Apr.
1587.

Hilda, mar. Hugh Wright, Mayor of Durham, bur.
22 Feb. 1641-2 at St. Nicholas', Durham (Surtees'
Durham, iv, 153).

See p 249

Jane.

Mary, mar. Rev. Henry Fairfax, fourth son of first Lord Fairfax of Cameron, at St. Helen's, York, 4 Feb. 1626-7, d. 8 Jan. 1650, æt. fifty-six, bur. at Bolton Percy. M.I.

Susanna, mar. Robert Theakstone, of Troutsdale, at Belfreys 19 Nov. 1615.

Annabella, mar. Henry Wickham, Rector of Bolton Percy, d. 25 July 1625, bur. at York Minster.

II. *Sr RICHARD CHOLMELEY*, of *Whitby*, in *com. Ebor.*, *Kn't*, died circa ann. 1625, M.P. Scarborough 1620, High Sheriff Yorks. 1624, d. 23 Sept. 1631, æt. fifty-one, bur. at Whitby. M.I.; mar. *Susan*, daughter of *John Legard*, a merchant of London, first wife, lic. 1596 at the house of *John Hotham*, Esq., of Scarborough, d. 1611, bur. in Scarborough chancel. They had issue—

1. *Sir Hugh* (III).

2. *Sr Henry Cholmeley*, of *West Newton Grange*, in *co. Ebor.*, *K't*, æt. 56 ann. 28 Aug. 1665, adm. *Gray's Inn* 10 Aug. 1618, knighted 27 Dec. 1641, M.P. Malton 1640, bp. at Whitby 3 Feb. 1608-9, d. at Tangier, bur. at private chapel at Newton Grange 30 June 1666; mar. *Catherine*, daughter of *Henry Stapleton*, of *Wighill*, in *com. Ebor.*, Esq'r., wid. of *Sir George Twisleton*, of *Barley*, bur. at Newton Grange 14 June 1672. They had issue—

1. *Hugh Cholmeley*, æt. 23 ann. 28 Aug. 1665; mar. *Margaret*, daughter of *Gregory Crake*, of *Martin* (Marton), in *co. Ebor.*, Esq'r., wid. of *Francis Wright*, of *Plowland*.
Richard, bp. at St. John's, Clerkenwell, 15 Sept. 1643, bur. at Newton 16 July 1655.

Henrietta, wife of *Sr John Tempest*, of *Tonge*, in *com. Ebor.*, Bart., bp. at St. John's, Clerkenwell, 31 May 1645; mar. before Jan. 1664-5, d. in London 25 June 1680, bur. in her own chapel at Newton Grange by the side of her mother and her brothers Richard and Hugh.

Richard.

John, d. y.

Margaret, wife of *Sr William Strickland*, of *Boymton*, in *com. Ebor.*, K't and Bart., bp. at Ganton 12 July 1604, mar. lic. 11 June 1622 at St. Leonard's, Shoreditch.

Ursula, wife of *George Trotter*, of *Skelton*, in *com. Ebor.*, Esq.; bp. at Ganton 10 Nov. 1605, bur. at Whitby 22 Aug. 1628.

mar. *Margaret*, daughter of *William Cob*, a merchant of London, second wife. They had issue—

Sr Richard Cholmeley, of *Grosmont*, in *co. Ebor.*, *Kn't*, slayne neer *Axminster*, in *com. Devon*, in y^e service of *King Charles the First*, being then Govern^r of that towne for y^e said King, bp. at Whitby, adm. *Gray's Inn* 10 Aug. 1618, bur. at Brixton, *co. Devon*; mar. *Margaret*, daughter of *John*, Lord *Paulet*, of *Hinton St. George*, in *com. Somerset*, rel. of *Denis Rolle* (remar. *Edw. Cooke*). They had issue—

1. *Margaret*, mar. *Sir John D'Oyley*.

2. *Ursula*, mar. *Thomas Putt*.

Richard, posthumous, died under a year (Charlton).

III. *Sr HUGH CHOLMELEY*, of *Whitby*, K't and Bart., died 30 Nov. a^o 1657, educated at *Beverley Free School* and *Jesus Coll.*, Camb., adm. *Gray's Inn* 6 Feb. 1617-8, M.P. Scarborough 1623-27; at first a *Parliamentarian*, but joined the *Royalists* in 1643, and was *Governor* of *Scarborough Castle*, created a *Baronet* 10 Aug. 1641 (see *Dict. of Nat. Biography*), b. at *Roxby* 22, bp. at *Thornton* 27 July 1600, d. 20 Nov. 1657, bur. at *Peckham*. Will 19 Nov. 1657, pr. at London 8 Nov. 1660 (*Abstract Yorks. Rec. Ser.*, ix, 163); mar. *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Sr William Twysden*, of *Est Peckham*, in *Kent*, Bart., at *St. Mary Magdalen's*, Milk street, London, 10 Dec. 1622, b. 18 Aug. 1600, d. in London 17 Apr. 1655, bur. at *East Peckham*. M.I. They had issue—

1. *Sr William Cholmeley*, of *Whitby*, second Bart., died in a^o 1665, b. Dec. 1625, d. Oct. 1663, bur. at *East Peckham*; mar. first *Katherine*, dau. of *Sir John Hotham*, Bart., of *Scarborough*, 17 Aug. 1654, d. in childbed 15, bur. at *Whitby* 21 June 1655. Admon. P.C.C. 1658. They had issue—

An infant, bur. at *Whitby* 13 June 1655.
mar. secondly *Katherine*, daughter of *John Savile*, of *Medley* (Methley), in *com. Ebor.*, Esq'r. (remar. *Sir Nicholas Strode*, Bart.). They had issue—

Sr Hugh Cholmeley, third Bart., died in June a^o 1665, in his childhood, 2 July 1665, in his third year, bur. at *East Peckham*.

1. *Elizabeth*, æt. 6 an. 28 Aug. a^o 1665; mar. *Sir Edward Dering*, Bart.

2. *Katherine*, æt. 3 ann. a^o 1665, d. in her father's lifetime.

3. *Margaret*, mar. *William Turner*, Esq., of *Kirkleatham*, mar. lic. 27 June 1676, then fifteen, d. at *Crake Hall* 13 Oct., bur. at *Kirkleatham* 21 Oct. 1744. M.I.

2. *Sr Hugh* (IV).

1. *Anne, wife of Richard Stephen, of Estington, in com. Glouc., Esq.*, bp. at Whitby 7 Dec. 1634; mar. at St. Giles-in-the-Fields 29 June 1654.
2. *Elizabeth*, d. unmar. 14 Nov. 1699, bur. at East Peckham. M.I.
Richard, eldest son, b. 15 June 1624, bur. at St. John's, York, 27 May 1630.
Elizabeth, eldest dau., b. at Whitby Oct. 1628, d. 1632.

IV. *Sr HUGH CHOLMELEY*, fourth *Bar.*, now at *Tangier* (*scil.* 28 Aug. *a.* 1665), engineer of Tangier, M.P. Thirsk, b. 21 July 1632, d. 9, bur. 10 Jan. 1688-9 at Whitby in the chancel. Will 8 Oct. 1688, pr. at York. He mar. Anne, dau. of Spencer Compton, second Earl of Northampton, at Hamerton, co. Huntingdon, 19 Feb. 1665-6, d. 26, bur. 31 May 1705 at Whitby. They had issue—

Mary (V).

Anne, b. 28 May 1672, d. inf., bur. in the chancel at Whitby.

V. *MARY CHOLMELEY*,¹ only dau. and heiress, b. 20, bp. 26 Sept. 1667 at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields; mar. Nathaniel Cholmeley, of London, merchant, at Whitby, 16 Oct. 1683, d. 20, bur. 21 Apr. 1687 in the chancel at Whitby. M.I. Will 19 Apr., pr. at York 18 May 1687. They had issue—

Hugh (VI).

John, Colonel of the 16th Regiment, b. 18 July, bp. 2 Aug. 1686 at Whitby, d. 28, bur. 31 Mar. 1724 there. M.I.

Ann, bp. 21 Sept. 1687, d. 28, bur. 30 Apr. 1691 at Whitby. M.I.

She mar. secondly Nathaniel Stephens, of Gravesend, d. at Bath 2 Apr. 1748.

VI. *HUGH CHOLMELEY*, ESQ., of Whitby, M.P. Hedon 1708-27, High Sheriff 1724, b. 3, bp. 14 Aug. 1684 at Whitby, d. at Howsham 28 May, bur. 30 May 1755 at Whitby. M.I.; mar. Katherine, only dau. of Sir John

¹ In this work the pedigrees have generally ceased with the extinction of the family in direct descent. An exception is made in this case as the same name was continued by the marriage of Mary Cholmeley with Nathaniel Cholmeley, of London. It does not seem known who he was, or if he claimed any real connection with the Whitby family. Sir Hugh in his will "is thankful to the Almighty Providence that from the East brought me a man of my owne family and that God has blessed his marriage with such hopeful issue to keep up my name and family." Nathaniel Cholmeley mentions in his will his brother John Cholmeley, of the City of London, Esq.

Wentworth, Bart., of Elmsall and Howsham, 16 Mar. 1716-7, d. 21 June 1748, bur. at Whitby. M.I. They had issue—

John, b. 14 Dec. 1717, d. at Bath 17, bur. there 20 May 1741.

Hugh, b. 17 Jan. 1718, d. in London 29 Aug. 1737.

Nathaniel (VII).

Richard, b. 6 Jan. 1722, d. 11 Jan. 1749 in London.
William, of Whitby and Howsham, Esq., b. 26 June, bp. 17 July 1724 at Whitby, d. s.p. 15 Aug. 1792 (Paver's, MS. Brit. Mus.); last heir male, a lunatic.

Henry, b. 7, bp. 31 Dec. 1725 at Whitby, d. 25, bur. 29 Apr. 1762 at Belfreys, York.

Robert, b. 28 Jan. 1726, killed in America under General Braddock, 9 July 1755.

Samuel, b. 8, bp. 12 June, bur. 2 July 1735 at Whitby.

Katherine, mar. 10 Jan. 1754 George Overend, Esq., b. at York 23 Sept. 1728.

Mary, b. at London 18 Jan. 1719, d. 7, bur. 10 Feb. 1732 at Whitby.

Ann, b. 23 Apr., bp. 14 June 1730, bur. 6 May 1731 at Whitby.

Elizabeth, b. and bp. 22 Aug. 1731, bur. 4 Sept. 1740 at Whitby.

VII. *NATHANIEL CHOLMELEY*, ESQ., of Whitby and Howsham, M.P. Aldborough 1756-68, Boroughbridge 1768-74, High Sheriff 1754, b. 15 Nov. 1721 in London, d. 11 Mar. 1791, bur. at Whitby. M.I.; mar. first Katherine, second dau. of Sir Rowland Winn, of Nostell, Bart., at Wragby 13 June 1750, d. at Howsham 9 Apr. 1755, bur. at Whitby. M.I. They had issue—

Katherine, b. 8 May, bp. at Whitby 9 June 1752, d. 3 Feb. 1818, bur. there. M.I.; made principal heir by her father; mar. 1774 Henry Hopkins Fane, Esq., who assumed the name of Cholmeley.

They had issue—

Henry Nathaniel, b. 1779.

Charles Cholmeley, Esq., of Whitby, etc., b. 1780, d. in London 21 May 1821, bur. at St. James', Westminster.

George Cholmeley, Esq., of Whitby, etc., b. 1781 at Howsham, d. 24 Nov. 1857, bur. at Crambe, having mar. Hannah, dau. of John Robinson Foulis, Esq., of Buckton, bur. at Crambe. They had issue—

Nine daughters, who predeceased them.

William, d. young.

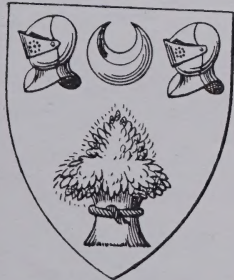
Martin, d. young.

Mary Catherine, coheir, mar. . . . 1720, at Goodramgate, York, Walter Brooke, Esq., of Gateforth, she d. 21 Nov. 1721, æt. twenty-three. Their dau. Catherine mar. the first Lord Hawke.

Frances, coheir, mar. Thomas Pulleyne, Esq., of Burley, at Fryston, 8 Oct. 1725, she d. at Burley 18 May 1729, bur. at Otley (Hunter). Their descendants sold their share of Scarthingwell, etc., to the first Lord Hawke.

Authorities—Hunter's Minorum Gentium—Wheater's Sherburn—York Wills.

CLARO WAPENTAKE.



Yorke, 11^o Aug. 1666

Cholmeley

of

Braham.

ARMS.—Quarterly—

1 and 4. Gules, in chief a fleur-de-lis issuing from a crescent Ermine between two helmets Argent, in base a garb Or. (Cholmeley).

2 and 3. Barry nebuly of four Argent and Gules, a bordure Azure bezantée (Delariver).

CREST.—On a royal helmet Argent a garb Or, charged with a cinquefoil Gules.

I. *Sr RICHARD CHOLMELEY, of Braham, in the parish of Spoforth, in com. Ebor., Kt., and of Roxby and Whitby, bur. at Thornton 17 May 1583; mar. Margaret, daughter of William, Lord Darcy, Lord [Coniers], of Hornby Castle, in com. Ebor. They had issue—*

1. *Thomas (Francis), of Whitby, d. s.p.*
2. *Roger, of Brandsby (see this volume, p. 248).*
3. *Richard (II).*

II. *RICHARD CHOLMLEY, of Skewsby, in parish of Dalby, N.R.; mar. Thomasine, (1 natural) daughter and coheir to Thomas de la Rivere, of Brandesby, in com. Ebor., relict of Nynian Tankard, at Thornton, 11 Oct. 1568. They had issue—*

1. *Richard Cholmley, mar. first Isabel, dau. of Henry Lawson, of Nesham. Mar. secondly . . . , dau. of . . . Welby. They had issue—*
. . . , a son.
2. *John (III).*
Katherine, mar. Robert, son of Marmaduke Constable, of Wassand.
Dorothy, mar. Oswald Parkinson, of Whogresby.
Elizabeth, mar. George Cockerell, of Stakesby Whitby, mar. lic. 1594.

III. *JOHN CHOLMLEY, of Braham, died at the age of 74 yeares, (?) bur. at Spofforth 27 Oct. 1653. Will 21 Aug. 1652, pr. at London 17 June 1654 (see Abstract, Yorkshire Record Series, ix, 70); mar. Isabell, daughter of . . . Shephard, executrix of her husband. They had issue—*

1. *John Cholmley, of Braham, in com. Ebor., eldest son, obiit sine prole, (?) admon. at York 23 Dec. 1648.*
2. *Richard (IV).*
1. Delariver, wife of Sr Thomas Morgan, of . . .
2. Isabell, wife of Thomas Nesbitt, a Merchant in Yorke, bur. at St. Martin's Church, York, 8 Nov. 1669.
3. *Margaret, wife of Andrew Moore, of . . .*

IV. *RICHARD CHOLMLEY, of Braham, in co. Ebor., æt. 39 annor. 11^o Aug. a^o 1666; mar. first Anne, daughter of Gyles Parker, of the City of Yorke, Esq^r. They had issue—*

1. *John, dyed young, bp. at St. Martin's, York, 14 Dec. 1674, bur. there 11 Jan. 167½, unless there was a second John.*
2. *Timothy, æt. 4 ann. 11 Aug. a^o 1666, bur. 3 Aug. 1683 in the chancel of St. Martin's Church, York.*
3. *Richard,¹ æt. 2 ann., (?) d. in London 1683.*
1. Anne, dyed young.
2. Mary,² æt. 9 ann.; mar. Andrew Wilkinson, of Boroughbridge, at Ripley 2 July 1685.
3. Anna, æt. 8 ann.
4. De la river, died young.

¹ 1683, March 4. Ralph Thoresby in London at the funeral of young Mr. Cholmley, son and heir of Richard Cholmley, of Sprusty, supposed to have died of the plague—probably the above.

² Ralph Thoresby paid his addresses to Mary, eldest daughter of Richard Cholmeley, of Sprusty, but was rejected by her father. She afterwards married an Alderman of Hull. (Thoresby's Diary, p. 176.)

Darcy/Conyers

III. SIR ANTHONY CHESTER, who m. 21st May, 1657, Mary, daughter of Samuel Crammer, esq. an alderman of London,* by whom (who d. his widow, 12th May, 1710,) he had issue,

Anthony, baptized in 1663, d. unmarried in May, 1685.

JOHN, his successor.

Henry, baptized 29th September, 1688, of Hadon, in the county of Northampton, m. Theodosia, daughter and heir of Thomas Tower, esq. of Haddenham, in the Isle of Ely, and left a son.

ANTHONY, in holy orders, succeeded as ninth baronet.

William, d. unmarried.

Thomas, b. 12th March, 1674, m. Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Wingfield, esq. of London, merchant, and had a son and two daughters, viz.

John.

Mary, m. to — Horton, esq. of Yorkshire. Anne.

Cesar, d. unmarried.

Robert, m. Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Henry Allen, merchant, and d. s. p.

Mary, m. to Francis Duncombe, esq. of Broughton, in the county of Bucks.

Elizabeth, m. to Charles Nicholas Eyre, esq. one of the gentlemen of the privy chamber and cupbearer to Queen Mary, and had an only son, Charles-Chester Eyre.

Henrietta, d. young.

Diana, m. to the Rev. Mr. Remington, rector of Hunnaby, in Yorkshire.

Catherine, m. to Sir Henry Cambell, bart. of Clayhall, Essex.

Judith, m. to Robert Oneby, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, and of Barwel, in the county of Leicester.

Dorothy, m. to John Wilson, esq. of Thorp, also in Leicestershire.

Alice, d. unmarried.

Penelope, m. to the Rev. Thomas Allen, rector of Loughborough.

Sir Anthony d. 15th February, 1697-8, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, and was s. by his eldest surviving son,

IV. SIR JOHN CHESTER, b. in 1666, m. first, Anne, eldest daughter and co-heir of William Wollaston, esq. of Shenton, in the county of Leicester, and by that lady, who d. 3rd October, 1704, had issue,

WILLIAM, his successor, b. 5th September, 1687.

Thomas, b. 31st March, 1689, lieutenant-colonel in the army, cast away near the coast of Ireland, and d. unmarried.

JOHN, sixth baronet.

Francis, m. Bertha, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Wood, esq. of Kensington, and one of the co-heirs of Sir Henry Wood, knt. one of the clerks of the board of green cloth to CHARLES II. By her he had a son,

FRANCIS, who inherited as eighth baronet.

Mary, } d. unmarried.

Rebecca, }
Catherine, m. in 1718, John Toller, esq. of Billingborough, in the county of Lincoln, serjeant-at-law, and had three daughters.

Elizabeth.

Anne, m. to — Sneed, esq. of the county of Buckingham.

Penelope, m. to Richard Smith, esq. of Padbury, Bucks.

He m. secondly (April, 1714), Frances, widow of Sir Charles Skrimshire, knt. of Norbury Manor, in Staffordshire, only child of Sir William Noel, bart. of Kirkby, in the county of Leicester, by Frances (his second wife), daughter of Humble, Lord Ward, but had no other issue. This gentleman beautified and repaired the church at Chichley, having wholly rebuilt the chancel and paved it with marble. He likewise erected a vault for the future sepulture of his family. He d. 9th February, 1726, and was s. by his eldest son,

V. SIR WILLIAM CHESTER, who m. Penelope, daughter of George Hewett, esq. of Stretton, in the county of Leicestershire, and had six daughters. He d. 21st March, 1726, and was s. in the title and chief part of the estate by his next surviving brother,

VI. SIR JOHN CHESTER, M.P. for the county of Bedford. This gentleman m. in 1718, Frances, daughter of Sir Edward Bagot, bart. of Blithfield, in the county of Stafford, and had issue,

CHARLES BAGOT, his successor.

Anthony.

Frances.

Sir John d. in 1747, and was s. by his son,

VII. SIR CHARLES BAGOT CHESTER, at whose decease s. p. 25th May, 1755, the manor of Chichley, in Bucks, devolved by will on his cousin, Charles Bagot, esq. younger brother of William, first Lord Bagot, and that gentleman assumed in consequence, by act of parliament, the surname and arms of CHESTER. His son is the present CHARLES CHESTER, esq. of Chichley. Sir Charles-Bagot Chester was s. in the Baronetcy by his cousin,

VIII. SIR FRANCIS CHESTER, who also died issueless at Chelsea in October, 1766, and was s. by his kinsman,

IX. THE REV. SIR ANTHONY CHESTER, rector of East Haddon, who m. Elizabeth Birt, but died without issue 17th May, 1769, aged sixty-two, when the BARONETCY became EXTINCT. His widow survived until 13th June, 1808.

Arms—Party per pale arg. and sa. a chev. engrailed between three rams' heads erased counterchanged.

CHILD, OF SURAT.

CREATED
4th Feb. 1684-5.



EXTINCT
in 1753.

Lineage.

JOHN CHILD, of London, gentleman, m. first, Frances, daughter of Francis Goodry, of Hereford, and had, with two daughters, the elder married to Mr. Ward, the younger to Mr. Thomas Mitchel, both of Bombay, and merchants there, an only son,

I. JOHN CHILD, esq., who being general of all the English forces, by sea and land, in the northern parts of India, and president of the honourable company's

council at Surat, was created a BARONET, 4th February, 1681. He m. Mary, daughter of John Shackstone, esq. deputy governor of Bombay, and had two sons.

CESAR, his successor.

John, d. of the small pox, unmarried, in 1718.

Sir John continued to reside in India, until his decease at Bombay, about the year 1690. He was s. by his son,

II. SIR CESAR CHILD, who m. in 1698, Hester, daughter of John Evance, esq. of London, and niece of Sir Stephen Evance, knt. and goldsmith, and by that lady had issue,

CESAR, his successor.

Stephen, } d. unm.

John,

Hester, m. in 1716, to John Tyssen, esq., and d. in 1723.

Susanna, m. in 1721, to William Cleland, esq.

Anne, m. in 1724, to James Collet, esq.

Elizabeth, m. to William Cleland, esq. of Tapley Hall, Devon.

Frances, d. unmarried.

Sir Cesar d. of the small pox, 7th March, 1724, and was s. by his eldest son,

III. SIR CESAR CHILD, at whose decease, s. p. in 1733, the BARONETCY became EXTINCT.

Arms—Vert, two bars engr. between three leopards' heads or.

CHOLMLEY, OF WHITBY.

CREATED
10th Aug. 1611.



EXTINCT
9th Jan. 1688.

Lineage.

This was a branch of the ancient Cheshire stock of Cholmondeley, springing from,

ROBERT, younger son of Hugh de Cholmondeley, deputy serjeant of Cheshire, temp. EDWARD I. and II.

RICHARD CHOLMLEY, great grandson of Robert, was appointed temp. HENRY VII. lieutenant governor of Berwick, and made subsequently governor of Hull. In 1513, he and his brother Roger commanded the garrison of that town, the king's tenants at Hatfield, and others, under the Earl of Surrey at Hatfield, and for their gallantry on that memorable occasion, received the honour of knighthood, as well as the thanks of their sovereign. Sir Richard dying without legitimate issue, was s. by his brother,

SIR ROGER CHOLMLEY, knt. of Kintorph, in Yorkshire, who m. in 1512, Katharine, daughter of Sir Marmaduke Constable, knt. of Flamborough, and left, with other issue, a daughter, Ann, m. first, to Sir John Gascoigne, knt. and secondly, to Henry Nevill, fifth Earl of Westmorland (his lordship's second wife), and a son,

SIR RICHARD CHOLMLEY, knt. of Roxby, who purchased in 1541, a lease for twenty-one years, of the abbey lands in the neighbourhood of Whitby, and subsequently obtained a grant of all the possessions of the monastery thereof. This gentleman inheriting the martial spirit of his ancestors, joined the expedition

under the Earl of Hertford, against the Scotch, and so gallantly distinguished himself, that, after the burning of Edinburgh, he was knighted at Leith, 11th May, 1544. He m. first, Margaret, daughter of Lord Conyers, and had by her,

I. FRANCIS, his heir.

II. Roger, } who m. two sisters, the daughters
II. Richard, } of a gentleman named Dafflivers.
From Roger descended the CHOLM-
LEYS OF BRANSBY.

I. Margaret, m. James Strangways, esq. Lord of Sneton.

II. June, m. to Ralph Salvin, esq. of Newbiggin.

III. Elizabeth, m. to Sir — Beckwith, of Haudeley Abbey.

He m. secondly, Lady Katharine Clifford, one of the most celebrated beauties of the age, daughter of Henry, first Earl of Cumberland, and widow of John, Lord Scrope, of Bolton, by whom he had,

HENRY, successor to his brother Francis.

Katharine, m. to a gentleman named Dutton.

"Sir Richard," says the Historian of Whitby, "loved pomp, and generally had fifty or sixty servants about his house; nor would he ever go to London without a retinue of thirty or forty men. He was bred a soldier and delighted much in feats of war, being tall in stature and strongly made. His hair and eyes were black, and his complexion so swarthy, that he was frequently called 'the Black Knight of the North.'" His eldest son,

SIR FRANCIS CHOLMLEY, of Whitby, married about 1570, Jane Bulmer, but dying issueless in 1579, was, under the entail in his father's will, s. by his youngest brother,

SIR HENRY CHOLMLEY, knt. of Whitby and Roxby, who m. about 1579, Margaret, daughter of Sir William Babthorpe, knt. and had issue,

RICHARD (Sir), his heir.

Henry.

John.

Barbary, m. to Thomas Lord Falconberg.

Dorothy, m. to Nicholas Bushell, esq. of Whitby.

Hilda, m. to Toby Wright, esq.

Margaret, m. to Timothy Conyers, esq.

Mary, m. to the Hon. Henry Fairfax, son of Lord Fairfax, of Denton.

Susanna, m. to Richard Theakston, esq.

Annabella, m. to Henry Wickham, chaplain to CHARLES I.

Sir Henry d. in 1614, and was s. by his son,

SIR RICHARD CHOLMLEY, knt. of Whitby, high sheriff of Yorkshire in 1624, and M. P. for Scarborough in 1620. He m. first, Susanna, daughter of John Legard, esq. and by her, who died in 1611, had issue,

HUGH (Sir), his heir.

Henry (Sir) a lawyer of distinction, m. Katharine, daughter of Robert Stapylton, esq. of Wig-hill, and relict of Sir George Twisden, bart. of Burley.

Margaret, m. to Sir William Strickland, knt. & Ursula, m. to George Trotter, esq.

He m. secondly, in 1613, Margaret, sister of Sir William Cobb, knt. of Adderbury, in Oxford, and had by her,

Richard (Sir), of Gromont, knt. colonel in the service of CHARLES I. and a gallant adherent, during the civil wars of that unhappy prince. He was eminently distinguished at the taking of Exeter, some time after, having been appointed commander-in-chief of all the forces which besieged Lyme, he received a wound before that town, of which he died. This gallant

* And sister of Sir Cesar Crammer, knt. of Ashwood, Bucks.

cavalier m. Margaret, daughter of Lord Pawlett, and relict of Dennis Rolle, esq. of Brickton, in Devon, and left two daughters.
William.

Sir Richard d. 23rd September, 1631, and was s. by his son,

1. Sir HUGH CHOLMLEY, knt. of Whitchy, b. 22nd July, 1600, M. P. for Scarborough, who was created a BARONET in 1611. On the outbreaking of the civil war, Sir Hugh enrolled himself under the royal banner, and was appointed governor of Scarborough Castle, a general in the northern parts of England, a colonel of dragoons, and judge of all marine affairs in every port on the Yorkshire coast, between the Teese and Bridlington. In Scarborough he continued his residence until the parliament had obtained possession of every place in Yorkshire, except the castles of Pontefract and Scarborough, when an armed force being sent down to besiege these two places, Sir Hugh made a gallant defence for more than twelve months: he disputed every inch of ground with the besiegers, and bravely repulsed all their assaults. Furthermore, on the fall of the castle, when the whole was reduced almost to a heap of ruins, and Sir John Meldrum, who commanded the siege, sent proposals to him mixed with menaces, he resolutely withstood the assault, slew Sir John, and beat off his troops with great loss. During the whole siege, Lady Cholmley continued with her husband in the castle, where she was of great service by attending the sick and wounded. Finally the place being surrendered on honourable terms in 1645, Sir Hugh went into exile, his estate was sequestered, his mansion at Whitchy converted into a garrison, and every thing valuable plundered. He remained abroad until 1649, when his brother, Sir Henry Cholmley, finding means to pacify the parliament, he was again permitted to return to England, and on certain conditions once more suffered to enter into the possession of his estate.

He m. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Twisden, bart. and had issue,

WILLIAM, his heir.
Hugh.

Ann, m. to Richard Stephens, esq.
Elizabeth, d. unm.

Sir Hugh Cholmley, d. 20th November, 1657, and was s. by his son,

II. Sir WILLIAM CHOLMLEY, of Whitchy, b. in December, 1625, who m. first, 1654, Katherine Hotham, of Fyling Dales, which lady d. s. p. in June, 1655, and secondly, in April, 1657, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Saville, bart. of Metley, by whom (who m. secondly, Sir Nicholas Strode, bart.) he had issue,

HUGH, his heir.

Elizabeth, m. to Sir Edward Dering, bart. of Surrenden, in Kent.
Katherine, d. young.
Margaret, m. to William Turner, esq. of Kirk-leatham.

Sir William d. in October, 1663, and was s. by his son,

III. Sir HUGH CHOLMLEY, of Whitchy, who died in minority, in June, 1665, and was s. by his uncle,
IV. Sir HUGH CHOLMLEY, of Whitchy, who was appointed by CHARLES II. governor of Tangier, in Africa, where he resided many years, and had the direction of building the mole there. He m. in February, 1660, Lady Ann Compton, eldest daughter of Spencer, Earl of Northampton, and had an only surviving child,

MARY, b. in 1667, who m. Nathaniel Cholmley, esq. of London, and had issue,

1. HUGH, b. in August, 1684, M. P. for Hedon, high sheriff of Yorkshire in 1724, and surveyor-general of his majesty's crown lands; m. in March, 1716, Catherine, only daughter and eventual heir of Sir John Wentworth, bart. of Elmsall and Howsham, and dying 25th May, 1755, aged seventy-one, left with other issue, a son and successor,

NATHANIEL CHOLMLEY, esq. of Whitchy and Howsham, M. P. who m. first, 1750, Catherine, daughter of Sir Rowland Winn, bart. of Nostel, and had by her two daughters,

1. CATHERINE, heiress to her father, m. in 1774, to Henry Hopkins Fane, esq. who assumed the surname of Cholmley, and d. in 1809, leaving, besides several daughters, a son, GEORGE CHOLMLEY, esq. of Whitchy.

2. Mary, m. to Abraham Grimes, esq.

Mr. Nathaniel Cholmley, m. secondly, Henrietta Catherine, daughter of Stephen Croft, esq. of Stillington, and thirdly, Anne-Jesse, third daughter of Leonard Smelted, esq. of Langton. By the second wife he had,

3. Henrietta, m. to Sir William Strickland, bart.

4. Anne-Elizabeth, m. to Constantine John, Lord Mulgrave, and left a daughter, the Hon. Anne-Elizabeth Cholmley Phipps, who m. Lt.-gen. Sir John Murray, bt.

2. John, b. 1686, colonel under the Duke of Marlborough, d. at Whitchy in 1724.

1. Ann, d. young.

Sir Hugh d. at Whitchy, 9th January, 1688, when the BARONETCY EXPIRED. His estates centered in his daughter and heiress, Mary.

Arms—Gu. two helmets in chief arg. and a garb in base or.

CHOLMONDELEY, OF CHOLMONDELEY.

CREATED 29th June, 1611.—EXTINCT 2nd Oct. 1659.

Lineage.

1. ROBERT CHOLMONDELEY, esq. of Cholmondeley, in Cheshire, (son of Sir Hugh Cholmondeley, knt. and eldest brother of Thomas Cholmondeley, esq. of Vale Royal, ancestor of Lord Delamere) was created a BARONET, 20th June, 1611, and in 1628, advanced to the peerage of Ireland, as VISCOUNT CHOLMONDELEY, of Kells. His lordship was likewise enrolled amongst the peers of England, as Baron Cholmondeley, of Wiche and Mulbank, and further advanced to the Earldom of Leinster. He m. Catherine, daughter of John, Lord Stanhope, of Harrington, but d. s. p. 20th October, 1659, when all his honours, including the BARONETCY, became EXTINCT; but his estates reverted to his nephew, ROBERT CHOLMONDELEY, esq. created Viscount Cholmondeley, of Kells, in 1661. His lordship's descendant and representative is George Horatio, present MARQUIS OF CHOLMONDELEY.

Arms—Gu. two helmets in chief, ppr. garnished or, in base a garb of the last.

CHUDLEIGH, OF ASHTON.

CREATED
1st August, 1622.



EXTINCT
1st August 1745.

Lineage.

This family was of long continuance in Devonshire, and flourished for several generations, at Broad Cleft, in that county, frequently serving the office of sheriff, in the reigns of RICHARD II., HENRY VI., and HENRY VII. ASHTON, in the same county, anciently called ASHERISTON, and ASHERISTON, came with other lands to the Chudleighs, so early as the beginning of the fourteenth century, by the intermarriage of

JOHN CHUDLEIGH, with Thomasine, daughter of Richard, son of Sir Richard Prous, knt. when they were conveyed by deed (dated in 1320), from "Richard Prous, and Margaret, his wife, to John Chudleigh and his heirs." From John and Thomasine descended

SIR JAMES CHUDLEIGH, knt. of Ashton, who m. Jane, daughter and heir of Sir John De, knt. and was s. by his son,

JAMES CHUDLEIGH, esq. of Ashton, who m. Margaret, daughter of William, Lord Stourton, of which marriage the beginning of the covenant runs thus: "That James Chudleigh, shall marry Margaret, daughter to William, Lord Stourton, who giveth him an hundred Marks, anno, 15 EDWARD IV. 1476." His son and heir,

WILLIAM CHUDLEIGH, esq. of Ashton, m. Joan, daughter of Sir William Hody, knt. of Dorsetshire, and had a son,

SIR RICHARD CHUDLEIGH, knt.* who m. Mary, daughter of Sir Nicholas Wadham, knt. of Merfield, in the county of Somerset, and was s. by his son,

CHRISTOPHER CHUDLEIGH, esq. of Ashton. This gentleman m. Christiana, daughter of William Stretchley, esq. of Stretchley, in the county of Devon, and thus added considerably to his paternal fortune. He left a son and heir,

JOHN CHUDLEIGH, esq. of Ashton, "who," according to Prince, "was of a right martial, bold, and adventurous spirit; for, living in the reign of Queen ELIZABETH, the famous actions of Drake, Cavendish, &c. so employed his thoughts, that he had a noble emulation in him, to equal, if not excel the bravest heroes, and their noblest exploits, not at land, where is the least danger, but at sea." He did not live, however, to accomplish his generous designs, but died young, in the Straights of Magellan, leaving, by his wife, daughter of George Speke, esq. of White Lackington, in the county of Somerset, two sons and two daughters, viz.

GEORGE, his heir.

John (Sir), who received the honour of knight-hood from King CHARLES I. 22nd September, 1625.

Alice, m. to Sir William Langham, knt. of Cottesbrooke.

* This Sir Richard Chudleigh, is the gentleman whose case is so well known as the case of Col. James Chudleigh's Case."

Bridget, m. to Sir Richard Carew, bart. of East Anthony.

The elder son,

1. GEORGE CHUDLEIGH, esq. of Ashton (in the county of Devon, was created a BARONET by King James I. 1st August, 1622. At the time of his father's decease, Sir George was a minor of three or four years of age, "but," says an old writer, "by his careful and prudent Trustees, and his own virtuous disposition, had his youth well educated, and his person excellently adorned, with all the accomplishments requisite to a fine gentleman; so that, having been abroad for the most exquisite breeding that age could yield, he retired home, well improved, and fixed his habitation at his seat at Ashton. Here, his demeanour was so courteous and obliging, and withal, so discreet and prudent, that he lived in great esteem and reputation among his neighbours, and was looked upon as an ornament to his country." Sir George Chudleigh was elected to the parliament which met at Westminster in 1640, and at first opposed the court, but afterward both himself and his son took up arms for the king, and he published a declaration in 1643, in vindication of his doing so. He m. Mary, daughter of Sir William Strode, knt. of Newnham, in the county of Devon, and had issue,

1. GEORGE, his successor.

II. Thomas, m. Miss Vaughan, and had a son, Thomas, who was envoy to Holland temp. CHARLES II. He m. Elizabeth, daughter of — Cole, esq. of Oxfordshire.

III. James, colonel in the parliament's army but after falling into the hands of the royalists at the battle of Stratton, turned over to the king. He fell at Dartmouth when the town and castle surrendered to Sir Thomas Fairfax. Lord Clarendon vindicates his defection, and in mentioning the manner of his death calls him "an gallant young gentleman, who received a shot with a musket, in the body, at the siege of Dartmouth, of which he died within a few days, and was a wonderful loss to the king's service." He was unmarried.

IV. —, m. to — Rolle, esq. of Devonshire.
V. —, m. to — Ashford, esq. of Ashford.
VI. —, m. first, to Clifford, of Ugbrook, in Devonshire, and secondly, to Cole, esq. of Oxfordshire.

Sir George died in 1657. Prince says, "when the royal cause sunk, this family, as well as others, paid dear for their loyalty." He was s. by his eldest surviving son,

II. Sir GEORGE CHUDLEIGH, who m. Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Fortescue, esq. of Fillegh, in the county of Devon, and had issue,

John, d. unm.

GEORGE, his heir

Hugh, of Westminster, m. Susan, daughter of Sir Richard Strode, knt. of Newnham, and sister and heir of John Strode, esq. of Chalmington, in Dorsetshire, by whom he left a son,

GEORGE, of Chalmington, who m. Isabella Garniere, of Westminster, and dying in 1730, left issue,

JOHN, who s. as sixth baronet.
Susannah, m. to the Rev. Nathan Haines, D. D. and had inter alios, a son, HUGH-CHUDLEIGH HAINES, esq.
Anne-George, m. to the Rev. Samuel Strong.

† The Earl of Stamford attributed the loss of this battle to the treachery of Col. James Chudleigh.

cavalier m. Margaret, daughter of Lord Pawlett, and relict of Dennis Rolfe, esq. of Brickton, in Devon, and left two daughters.
William.

Sir Richard d. 23rd September, 1631, and was s. by his son,

I. Sir HUGH CHOLMLEY, knt. of Whithy, b. 22nd July, 1600, M. P. for Scarborough, who was created a BARONET in 1611. On the outbreaking of the civil war, Sir Hugh enrolled himself under the royal banner, and was appointed governor of Scarborough Castle, a general in the northern parts of England, a colonel of dragoons, and judge of all marine affairs in every port on the Yorkshire coast, between the Teese and Bridlington. In Scarborough he continued his residence until the parliament had obtained possession of every place in Yorkshire, except the castles of Pontefract and Scarborough, when an armed force being sent down to besiege these two places, Sir Hugh made a gallant defence for more than twelve months: he disputed every inch of ground with the besiegers, and bravely repulsed all their assaults. Furthermore, on the fall of the castle, when the whole was reduced almost to a heap of ruins, and Sir John Meldrum, who commanded the siege, sent proposals to him mixed with menaces, he resolutely withstood the assault, slew Sir John, and beat off his troops with great loss. During the whole siege, Lady Cholmley continued with her husband in the castle, where she was of great service by attending the sick and wounded. Finally the place being surrendered on honourable terms in 1645, Sir Hugh went into exile, his estate was sequestered, his mansion at Whithy converted into a garrison, and every thing valuable plundered. He remained abroad until 1649, when his brother, Sir Henry Cholmley, finding means to pacify the parliament, he was again permitted to return to England, and on certain conditions once more suffered to enter into the possession of his estate.

He m. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Twisden, bart. and had issue,

William, his heir.
Hugh.

Ann, m. to Richard Stephens, esq.
Elizabeth, d. unm.

Sir Hugh Cholmley, d. 20th November, 1657, and was s. by his son,

II. Sir WILLIAM CHOLMLEY, of Whithy, b. in December, 1625, who m. first, 1654, Katherine Hotham, of Fyling Dales, which lady d. s. p. in June, 1655, and secondly, in April, 1657, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Saville, bart. of Methley, by whom (who m. secondly, Sir Nicholas Strode, bart.) he had issue,

Hugh, his heir.

Elizabeth, m. to Sir Edward Dering, bart. of Surrenden, in Kent.
Katharine, d. young.
Margaret, m. to William Turner, esq. of Kirk-leatham.

Sir William d. in October, 1663, and was s. by his son,

III. Sir HUGH CHOLMLEY, of Whithy, who died in minority, in June, 1665, and was s. by his uncle,

IV. Sir HUGH CHOLMLEY, of Whithy, who was appointed by CHARLES II. governor of Tangier, in Africa, where he resided many years, and had the direction of building the mole there. He m. in February, 1666, Lady Ann Compton, eldest daughter of Spencer, Earl of Northampton, and had an only surviving child,

Mary, b. in 1667, who m. Nathaniel Cholmley, esq. of London, and had issue,

I. HUGH, b. in August, 1681, M. P. for Hedon, high sheriff of Yorkshire in 1721, and surveyor-general of his majesty's crown lands; m. in March, 1716, Catherine, only daughter and eventual heir of Sir John Wentworth, bart. of Elmsall and Howsham, and dying 25th May, 1755, aged seventy one, left with other issue, a son and successor,

NATHANIEL CHOLMLEY, esq. of Whithy and Howsham, M. P. who m. first, 1759, Catherine, daughter of Sir Rowland Winn, bart. of Nostel, and had by her two daughters,

1. CATHERINE, heiress to her father, m. in 1774, to Henry Hopkins Fane, esq. who assumed the surname of Cholmley, and d. in 1809, leaving, besides several daughters, a son, GEORGE CHOLMLEY, esq. of Whithy.

2. Mary, m. to Abraham Grimes, esq.

Mr. Nathaniel Cholmley, m. secondly, Henrietta-Catherine, daughter of Stephen Croft, esq. of Stillington, and thirdly, Anne-Jesse, third daughter of Leonard Smelted, esq. of Langton. By the second wife he had,

3. Henrietta, m. to Sir William Strickland, bart.

4. Anne-Elizabeth, m. to Constantine-John, Lord Mulgrave, and left a daughter, the Hon. Anne-Elizabeth Cholmley Phipps, who m. lt.-gen. Sir John Murray, bt.

2. John, b. 1686, colonel under the Duke of Marlborough, d. at Whithy in 1724.

1. Ann, d. young.

Sir Hugh d. at Whithy, 9th January, 1688, when the BARONETCY EXPIRED. His estates centered in his daughter and heiress, Mary.

Arms—Gu. two helmets in chief arg. and a garb in base or.

CHOLMONDELEY, OF CHOLMONDELEY.

CREATED 29th June, 1611.—EXTINCT 2nd Oct. 1659.

Lineage.

I. ROBERT CHOLMONDELEY, esq. of Cholmondeley, in Cheshire, (son of Sir Hugh Cholmondeley, knt. and eldest brother of Thomas Cholmondeley, esq. of Vale Royal, ancestor of Lord Delmeire) was created a BARONET, 29th June, 1611, and in 1628, advanced to the peerage of Ireland, as VISCOUNT CHOLMONDELEY, of Kells. His lordship was likewise enrolled among the peers of England, as Baron Cholmondeley, of Wiche and Mulbank, and further advanced to the Earldom of Leicester. He m. Catherine, daughter of John, Lord Stanhope, of Harrington, and d. s. p. 29th October, 1659, when all his honours, including the BARONETCY, became extinct; but his estates reverted to his nephew, ROBERT CHOLMONDELEY, esq. created Viscount Cholmondeley, of Kells, in 1661. His lordship's descendant and representative is George Horatio, present MARQUIS OF CHOLMONDELEY.

Arms—Gu. two helmets in chief, ppr. garnished or, in base a garb of the last.

CHUDLEIGH, OF ASHTON.



CREATED
1st August, 1622.

EXTINCT
1st August 1745.

Lineage.

This family was of long continuance in Devonshire, and flourished for several generations, at Broad Cleft, in that county, frequently serving the office of sheriff, in the reigns of RICHARD II., HENRY VI., and HENRY VII. ASHTON, in the same county, anciently called ASHERISTON, and ASHERISTON, came with other lands to the Chudleighs, so early as the beginning of the fourteenth century, by the intermarriage of

JOHN CHUDLEIGH, with Thomazine, daughter of Richard, son of Sir Richard Proun, knt. when they were conveyed by deed (dated in 1320), from "Richard Proun, and Margaret, his wife, to John Chudleigh and his heirs." From John and Thomazine descended

SIR JAMES CHUDLEIGH, knt. of Ashton, who m. Jane, daughter and heir of Sir John De, knt. and was s. by his son,

JAMES CHUDLEIGH, esq. of Ashton, who m. Margaret, daughter of William, Lord Scourton, of which marriage the beginning of the covenant runs thus: "That James Chudleigh, shall marry Margaret, daughter to William, Lord Scourton, who giveth him an hundred Marks, anno, 15 EDWARD IV. 1476." His son and heir,

WILLIAM CHUDLEIGH, esq. of Ashton, m. Joan, daughter of Sir William Hody, knt. of Dorsetshire, and had a son,

SIR RICHARD CHUDLEIGH, knt.* who m. Mary, daughter of Sir Nicholas Wadham, knt. of Merifield, in the county of Somerset, and was s. by his son,

CHRISTOPHER CHUDLEIGH, esq. of Ashton. This gentleman m. Christiana, daughter of William Stretchley, esq. of Stretchley, in the county of Devon, and thus added considerably to his paternal fortune. He left a son and heir,

JOHN CHUDLEIGH, esq. of Ashton, "who," according to Prince, "was of a right martial, bold, and adventurous spirit; for, living in the reign of Queen ELIZABETH, the famous actions of Drake, Cavendish, &c. so employed his thoughts, that he had a noble emulation in him, to equal, if not excel the bravest heroes, and their noblest exploits, not at land, where is the least danger, but at sea." He did not live, however, to accomplish his generous designs, but died young, in the Straights of Magellan, leaving, by his wife, daughter of George Speke, esq. of White Lackson, in the county of Somerset, two sons and two daughters, viz.

GEORGE, his heir.

John (Sir), who received the honour of knighthood from King CHARLES I. 22nd September, 1625.

Alice, m. to Sir William Langham, knt. of Cottesbrooke.

* This Sir Richard Chudleigh, is the gentleman whose case is so well known among lawyers, and is reported by Lord Coke, under "The case of perpetuities, or, Chudleigh's Case."

Bridget, m. to Sir Richard Carew, bart. of East Anthony.

The elder son,

I. GEORGE CHUDLEIGH, esq., of Ashton, in the county of Devon, was created a BARONET by King JAMES I. 1st August, 1622. At the time of his father's decease, Sir George was a minor of three or four years of age, "but," says an old writer, "by his careful and prudent Trustees, and his own virtuous disposition, had his youth well educated, and his person excellently adorned, with all the accomplishments requisite to a fine gentleman; so that, having been abroad for the most exquisite breeding that age could yield, he retired home, well improved, and fixed his habitation at his seat at Ashton. Here, his demeanour was so courteous and obliging, and without, so discreet and prudent, that he lived in great esteem and reputation among his neighbours, and was looked upon as an ornament to his country." Sir George Chudleigh was elected to the parliament which met at Westminster in 1610, and at first opposed the court, but afterward both himself and his son took up arms for the king, and he published a declaration in 1613, in vindication of his doing so. He m. Mary, daughter of Sir William Strode, knt. of Newnam, in the county of Devon, and had issue,

1. GEORGE, his successor.

II. Thomas, m. Miss Vaughan, and had a son, Thomas, who was envoy to Holland temp. CHARLES II. He m. Elizabeth, daughter of Cole, esq. of Oxfordshire.

III. James, colonel in the parliament's army but after falling into the hands of the royalists at the battle of Stratton, turned over to the king. He fell at Dartmouth when the town and castle surrendered to Sir Thomas Fairfax. Lord Clarendon vindicates his defection, and in mentioning the manner of his death, calls him "a gallant young gentleman, who received a shot with a musket, in the body, at the siege of Dartmouth, of which he died within a few days, and was a wonderful loss to the king's service." He was unmarried.

IV. ———, m. to — Rolle, esq. of Devonshire.

V. ———, m. to — Ashford, esq. of Ashford.

VI. ———, m. first, to Clifford, of Ugbrunk, in Devonshire, and secondly, to Cole, esq. of Oxfordshire.

Sir George died in 1657. Prince says, "when the royal cause sunk, this family, as well as others, paid dear for their loyalty." He was s. by his eldest surviving son,

II. SIR GEORGE CHUDLEIGH, who m. Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Fortescue, esq. of Filleg, in the county of Devon, and had issue,

John, d. unm.

GEORGE, his heir

Hugh, of Westminster, m. Susan, daughter of Sir Richard Strode, knt. of Newnam, and sister and heir of John Strode, esq. of Chalmington, in Dorsetshire, by whom he left a son,

GEORGE, of Chalmington, who m. Isabella Garniere, of Westminster, and dying in 1730, left issue,

John, who s. as sixth baronet.

Susannah, m. to the Rev. Nathan Haines, D. D. and had inter alios, a son, HUGH-CHUDLEIGH HAINES, esq.

Anne-George, m. to the Rev. Samuel Strong.

+ The Earl of Stamford attributed the loss of this battle to the treachery of Col. James Chudleigh.

Cholmley.

ARMS.—1 and 4. Gules, two helmets closed Argent in chief, in base a garb Or, a crescent Ermine for difference. [CHOLMLEY.] 2 and 3. Argent, on a fess Gules three plates. [ETON.]

William Cholmonley, son of William, son of Hugh,=
son of Henry Cholmonley in Ed. 2.

Rychard Cholmondeley=Elsabeth doter to Sir John Chenv=. . . doter &

William* Cholmonley 2 son.=. . . doughter and on of theyrs of . . . Chorley.

Robert Cholmley.=. . .

William Cholmonley.=. . .

John Cholmondley of Golston.=Jone doter & on of theyres of
First in D 2, f. 31. Thomas Eton of Golston.

Sir Rychard Cholmondley
Lieutenance of the Tower
whiche died without issu.

Roger 2 son brother=
and heyre to Rychard
Cholmley Knight. Kateren doughter to
Sir Robert Counstable
of Flamboro.

Margaret=
dough-
ter to
William
Lord
Conyers
of Horne-
by.

Rychard Chol-
mondley† son
& heyr of
Roger. To
his 2 wyf he
dyd mary

Lady Kateren
doter to Henry
Erl of Com-
berland &
wedoo of
John Lord
Scrope of
Bolton.

Marmaduke Cholmley 2 son, slene.

Roger Cholmonley 3 son.

Henry 4 son.

Roger 5 son.†

Elsabeth.§

Jane wyf to Henry Erle of Westmer-
land.||

Margaret wyf to Rychard Henry
Gaskon.¶

John dyed yonge.

Henry.*

Kateren.

Francis=
Chol-
mondley
son &
heyr to
Sir
Rychard.
Jone dough-
ter & heyre
to Sir Raff
Bolmer of
Wylton in
Cleivland.

Roger
2 son.
—
Rychard
3 son.

Anne
dyed
yonge.

Jane wyf
to Raff
Salven
son &
heyr to
Sir Fraun-
cis of
Newbe-
gyng
Knight.

Margaret wyf
to James
Stranguyshe
son & heyr to
Sir Rychard
Stranguish
of Sneton.

Elsabeth wyf
to Roger
Beckwyth
son & heyr to
Sir Leonard
Beckwyth
of Selby
Knight.

* Called Walter in the Visitation of 1585 and Family Pedigree. In Foster's 'Yorkshire Pedigrees' "John."

† Thornton, near Pickering.—"1583. May 17. Sir Richard Cholmley, Knight, buried." Mrs. Katherine, wife of Richard Dutton, of Cloughton, was buried 2 October, 1623, at St. Michael's, Malton. ('Memoirs,' p. 7.) The Dutton blood was fully as good as that of Cholmley, if not better.

‡ Roger is not in D 2.

The
Visitation of Berkshire

IN THE YEARS 1563 AND 1564,

MADE BY
WILLIAM FLOWER, ESQUIRE,
Barrow King of Arms.

"DENIQUE COELESTI SUMUS OMNES SEMINE ORIUNDI;
OMNIBUS ILLE IDEM PATER EST."

Lucretius.

EDITED BY
CHARLES BEST NORCLIFFE, M.A.,
OF LANGTON.

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT
CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF
LATTER-DAY SAINTS

LONDON:

1881.

*Volume 16
Harleian Society
Publications*

*Vol 16
942 B4h*

III. SIR ANTHONY CHESTER, who *m.* 21st May, 1657, Mary, daughter of Samuel Cranmer, esq. an alderman of London,* by whom (who *d.* his widow, 12th May, 1710,) he had issue,

Anthony, baptized in 1663, *d.* unmarried in May, 1685.

JOHN, his successor.

Henry, baptized 29th September, 1688, of Hadon, in the county of Northampton, *m.* Theodosia, daughter and heir of Thomas Tower, esq. of Haddenham, in the Isle of Ely, and left a son,

ANTHONY, in holy orders, succeeded as ninth baronet.

William, *d.* unmarried.

Thomas, *b.* 12th March, 1674, *m.* Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Wingfield, esq. of London, merchant, and had a son and two daughters, viz.

John.

Mary, *m.* to — Horton, esq. of Yorkshire. Anne.

Cæsar, *d.* unmarried.

Robert, *m.* Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Henry Allen, merchant, and *d.* *s.* *p.*

Mary, *m.* to Francis Duncombe, esq. of Broughton, in the county of Bucks.

Elizabeth, *m.* to Charles-Nicholas Eyre, esq. one of the gentlemen of the privy chamber and cup-bearer to Queen Mary, and had an only son, Charles-Chester Eyre.

Henrietta, *d.* young.

Diana, *m.* to the Rev. Mr. Remington, rector of Hunnanby, in Yorkshire.

Catherine, *m.* to Sir Henry Cambell, bart. of Clayhall, Essex.

Judith, *m.* to Robert Oneby, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, and of Barwel, in the county of Leicester.

Dorothy, *m.* to John Wilson, esq. of Thorp, also in Leicestershire.

Alice, *d.* unmarried.

Penelope, *m.* to the Rev. Thomas Allen, rector of Loughborough.

Sir Anthony *d.* 15th February, 1697-8, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, and was *s.* by his eldest surviving son.

IV. SIR JOHN CHESTER, *b.* in 1666, *m.* first, Anne, eldest daughter and co-heir of William Wollaston, esq. of Shenton, in the county of Leicester, and by that lady, who *d.* 3rd October, 1704, had issue,

WILLIAM, his successor, *b.* 5th September, 1687.

Thomas, *b.* 31st March, 1689, lieutenant-colonel in the army, cast away near the coast of Ireland, and *d.* unmarried.

JOHN, sixth baronet.

Francis, *m.* Berthia, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Wood, esq. of Kensington, and one of the co-heirs of Sir Henry Wood, knt. one of the clerks of the board of green cloth to CHARLES II. By her he had a son,

FRANCIS, who inherited as eighth baronet.

Mary, } *d.* unmarried.

Rebecca, } *d.* unmarried.

Catherine, *m.* in 1718, John Toller, esq. of Billingborough, in the county of Lincoln, serjeant-at-law, and had three daughters.

Elizabeth.

Anne, *m.* to — Snead, esq. of the county of Buckingham.

Penelope, *m.* to Richard Smith, esq. of Padbury, Bucks.

He *m.* secondly (April, 1714), Frances, widow of Sir Charles Skrimshire, knt. of Norbury Manor, in Staffordshire, only child of Sir William Noel, bart. of Kirkby, in the county of Leicester, by Frances (his second wife), daughter of Humble, Lord Ward, but had no other issue. This gentleman beautified and repaired the church at Chichley, having wholly rebuilt the chancel and paved it with marble. He likewise erected a vault for the future sepulture of his family. He *d.* 9th February, 1726, and was *s.* by his eldest son.

V. SIR WILLIAM CHESTER, who *m.* Penelope, daughter of George Hewett, esq. of Stretton, in the county of Leicester, and had six daughters. He *d.* 21st March, 1726, and was *s.* in the title and chief part of the estate by his next surviving brother,

VI. SIR JOHN CHESTER, M.P. for the county of Bedford. This gentleman *m.* in 1718, Frances, daughter of Sir Edward Bagot, bart. of Blithfield, in the county of Stafford, and had issue,

CHARLES-BAGOT, his successor.

Anthony.

Frances.

Sir John *d.* in 1747, and was *s.* by his son,

VII. SIR CHARLES-BAGOT CHESTER, at whose decease *s.* *p.* 25th May, 1755, the manor of Chichley, in Bucks, devolved by will on his cousin, Charles Bagot, esq. and younger brother of William, first Lord Bagot, and that gentleman assumed in consequence, by act of parliament, the surname and arms of CHESTER. His son is the present CHARLES CHESTER, esq. of Chichley. Sir Charles-Bagot Chester was *s.* in the Baronetcy by his cousin,

VIII. SIR FRANCIS CHESTER, who also died issueless at Chelsea in October, 1766, and was *s.* by his kinsman,

IX. THE REV. SIR ANTHONY CHESTER, rector of East Haddon, who *m.* Elizabeth Birt, but died without issue 17th May, 1769, aged sixty-two, when the BARONETCY became EXTINCT. His widow survived until 13th June, 1808.

Arms—Party per pale arg. and sa. a chevron engrailed between three rams' heads erased counterchanged.

CHILD, OF SURAT.



CREATED
4th Feb. 1694-5.

EXTINCT
in 1753.

Lineage.

JOHN CHILD, of London, gentleman, *m.* first, Frances, daughter of Francis Goodyer, of Hereford, and had, with two daughters, the elder married to Mr. Ward, the younger to Mr. Thomas Michel, both of Bombay, and merchants there, an only son,

I. JOHN CHILD, esq., who being general of all the English forces, by sea and land, in the northern parts of India, and president of the honourable company's

council at Surat, was created a BARONET, 4th February, 1684. He *m.* Mary, daughter of John Shackstone, esq. deputy governor of Bombay, and had two sons,

CÆSAR, his successor.

John, *d.* of the small-pox, unmarried, in 1718.

Sir John continued to reside in India, until his decease at Bombay, about the year 1690. He was *s.* by his son,

II. SIR CÆSAR CHILD, who *m.* in 1698, Hester, daughter of John Evance, esq. of London, and niece of Sir Stephen Evance, knt. and goldsmith, and by that lady had issue,

CÆSAR, his successor.

Stephen, } *d.* unm.

Hester, *m.* in 1716, to John Tyssen, esq., and *d.* in 1723.

Susanna, *m.* in 1721, to William Cleland, esq.

Anne, *m.* in 1724, to James Collet, esq.

Elizabeth, *m.* to William Cleland, esq. of Tapley Hall, Devon.

Frances, *d.* unmarried.

Sir Cæsar *d.* of the small-pox, 7th March, 1724, and was *s.* by his eldest son,

III. SIR CÆSAR CHILD, at whose decease, *s.* *p.* in 1753, the BARONETCY became EXTINCT.

Arms—Vert, two bars engr. between three leopards' heads or.

CHOLMLEY, OF WHITBY.



CREATED
10th Aug. 1641.

EXTINCT
9th Jan. 1688.

Lineage.

This was a branch of the ancient Cheshire stock of Cholmoledey, springing from,

ROBERT, younger son of Hugh de Cholmoledey, deputy serjeant of Cheshire, temp. Edward I. and II.

RICHARD CHOLMLEY, great grandson of Robert, was appointed temp. HENRY VII. lieutenant governor of Berwick, and made subsequently governor of Hull. In 1513, he and his brother Roger commanded the garrison of that town, the king's tenants at Hatfield, and others, under the Earl of Surrey at Flodden, and for their gallantry on that memorable occasion, received the honour of knighthood, as well as the thanks of their sovereign. Sir Richard dying without legitimate issue, was *s.* by his brother,

SIR ROGER CHOLMLEY, knt. of Kintorp, in Yorkshire, who *m.* in 1512, Katharine, daughter of Sir Marmaduke Constable, knt. of Flamborough, and left, with other issue, a daughter, Ann, *m.* first, to Sir John Gascoigne, knt. and secondly, to Henry Nevill, fifth Earl of Westmorland (his lordship's second wife), and a son.

SIR RICHARD CHOLMLEY, knt. of Roxby, who purchased in 1541, a lease for twenty-one years, of the abbey lands in the neighbourhood of Whitby, and subsequently obtained a grant of all the possessions of the monastery thereof. This gentleman inheriting the martial spirit of his ancestors, joined the expedition

under the Earl of Hertford, against the Scotch, and so gallantly distinguished himself, that, after the burning of Edinburgh, he was knighted at Leith, 11th May, 1544. He *m.* first, Margaret, daughter of Lord Conyers, and had by her,

I. FRANCIS, his heir.

II. Roger, } who *m.* two sisters, the daughters
III. Richard, } of a gentleman named Dalrivers.
From Roger descended the CHOLM-
LEYS of BRANSBY.

I. Margaret, *m.* James Strangways, esq. Lord of Sneton.

II. Jane, *m.* to Ralph Salvin, esq. of Newbiggin.

III. Elizabeth, *m.* to Sir — Beckwith, of Handale Abbey.

He *m.* secondly, Lady Katharine Clifford, one of the most celebrated beauties of the age, daughter of Henry, first Earl of Cumberland, and widow of John, Lord Scrope, of Bolton, by whom he had,

HENRY, successor to his brother Francis.

Katharine, *m.* to a gentleman named Dutton.

"Sir Richard," says the Historian of Whitby, "loved pomp, and generally had fifty or sixty servants about his house; nor would he ever go up to London without a retinue of thirty or forty men. He was bred a soldier and delighted much in feats of war, being tall in stature and strongly made. His hair and eyes were black, and his complexion so swarthy, that he was frequently called 'the Black Knight of the North.'" His eldest son,

SIR FRANCIS CHOLMLEY, of Whitby, married about 1570, Jane Bulmer, but dying issueless in 1579, was under the entail in his father's will, *s.* by his youngest brother,

SIR HENRY CHOLMLEY, knt. of Whitby and Roxby, who *m.* about 1579, Margaret, daughter of Sir William Bathorpe, knt. and had issue,

RICHARD (Sir), his heir.

Henry.

John.

Barbary, *m.* to Thomas Lord Falconberg.

Dorothy, *m.* to Nicholas Bushell, esq. of Whitby.

Hilda, *m.* to Toby Wright, esq.

Margaret, *m.* to Timothy Conyers, esq.

Mary, *m.* to the Hon. Henry Fairfax, son of Lord — Fairfax, of Denton.

Susanna, *m.* to Richard Theakston, esq.

Annabella, *m.* to Henry Wickham, chaplain to CHARLES I.

Sir Henry *d.* in 1614, and was *s.* by his son, SIR RICHARD CHOLMLEY, knt. of Whitby, high sheriff of Yorkshire in 1624, and M. P. for Scarborough in 1620. He *m.* first, Susanna, daughter of John Legard, esq. and by her, who died in 1611, had issue,

HUGH (Sir), his heir.

Henry (Sir) a lawyer of distinction, *m.* Katharine, daughter of Robert Stapylton, esq. of Wig-hill, and relict of Sir George Twisden, bart. of Burley.

Margaret, *m.* to Sir William Strickland, knt.

Ursula, *m.* to George Trotter, esq.

He *m.* secondly, in 1613, Margaret, sister of Sir William Cobb, knt. of Adderbury, in Oxford, and had by her,

Richard (Sir), of Gromont, knt. colonel in the service of CHARLES I. and a gallant adherent, during the civil wars of that unhappy prince. He was eminently distinguished at the taking of Exeter, some time after, having been appointed commander-in-chief of all the forces which besieged Lyme, he received a wound before that town, of which he died. This gallant

* And sister of Sir Cæsar Cranmer, knt. of Ashwood, Bucks.

FAIRFAX-CHOLMELEY OF BRANDSBY

HUGH CHARLES FAIRFAX-CHOLMELEY, of Brandsby, Yorks, J.P. Lord of the Manor and Patron of the living of Brandsby, b. 24 Feb. 1864; educ. Ch. Ch. Oxford; m. 29 Oct. 1903, Alice, dau. of Alfred Moverley, and has issue,

1. FRANCIS WILLIAM ALFRED, b. 20 Sept. 1904; educ. Eton and Magdalene Coll. Camb.

2. Richard Hugh, b. 31 Oct. 1907; educ. Eton and Magdalene Coll. Camb.

3. Mary Elizabeth, b. 30 Sept. 1905.

4. Joan Alys, b. 27 Oct. 1911.

5. Rosamond Edith, b. 3 July, 1917.

Lineage.—WILLIAM DE CHOLMELEY living temp. EDWARD

III. m. Elizabeth Breton, and was father of JOHN DE CHOLMELEY, who, by his wife, Maud Chorley, had a son,

ROBERT CHOLMELEY, m. Alice, dau. of Robert Needham, of Shenton, alias Shavington. Their grandson, JOHN CHOLMELEY, m. Jane dau. and co-heiress of Thomas Eytton, of Golston, Yorks, and had issue, Richard* (Sir), Lieut. of the Tower, m. Anne, dau. of Neville, of Thornton Bridge, Yorks; and

SIR ROGER CHOLMELEY, m. Catherine, dau. of Sir Robert Constable, Knt. of Flamborough, and had by her, with four sons (of whom Roger, the only one to survive, m. Joan Neville, of Liversedge) and three daus. (Margaret, m. 1st. Sir Henry Gascoyne, of Sedbury, and 2ndly, Henry Neville, Earl of Westmoreland; Elizabeth m. Richard Redman, of Lauderdale; Jane, d. unm.), a son and successor.

SIR RICHARD CHOLMELEY, called "The Black Knight of the North," who d. 1379, having m. twice. By his 1st wife, Margaret, dau. of William, Lord Conyers, he had issue,

1. Francis, m. Jane, dau. and co-heiress of Ranulph Bulmer, of Wilton, and d.s.p. 1586.

2. Roger, of whom presently.

3. Richard, m. Thomasina, dau. and co-heiress of Thomas de la River, widow of Vivian Tankard. He was the ancestor of the CHOLMELEYS of Braham, which family became extinct 1606.

1. Margaret, m. James Strangeways, of Sneaton.

2. Elizabeth, m. Roger Beckwith.

3. Jane, m. Ralph Salvin, heir of Francis Salvin, of Newbiggin, and 4. Anne, d.s.p.

By his 2nd wife, Lady Catharine Clifford, Sir Richard had issue,

4. Henry, m. Margaret, dau. of Sir William Babthorpe, and was ancestor of the CHOLMELEYS of Whitby.

5. John.

6. Catherine, m. Richard Dutton.

The 2nd son of the 1st marriage, ROGER CHOLMELEY, m. Jane, dau. and co-heiress of Thomas de la River, of Brandsby, and had, with other issue,

THOMAS CHOLMELEY, of Brandsby, who d. 1631, having m. Anne, dau. of John Puleene, of Scotton, Yorks, by whom he had an only son,

MARMADUKE CHOLMELEY, of Brandsby, m. Ursula, dau. of Robert Thornton, of Newton, Yorks, and had, with other issue,

THOMAS CHOLMELEY, of Brandsby, who m. Catherine, dau. of

* Sir Roger Cholmeley, the Lord Chief Justice of England, was his illegitimate son. He m. and had two daus., one m. to Leonard Beckwith, of Selby, Knt.; and the other, 1st, to Thomas Russell, Knt. of Strensham, Worcs, and 2ndly, to Christopher Kenn, of Kenn, Somerset.



CHOLMELEY OF BRANDSBY HALL.

CHOLMELEY, HUGH CHARLES FAIRFAX, Esq. of Brandsby Hall, and Gilling Castle, co. York, b. 24 Feb. 1864; educated at Ch. Ch. Oxford.

Lineage.—This is the senior line of the eminent York-shire family of CHOLMELEY, which is a branch of the ancient Chester family of the same name.

1327-1377. In the reign of EDWARD III. WILLIAM CHOLMONDELEY m. From his 1st wife, a Chorley, the Cholmeleys of the Flamborough, co. Chester, are descended; and from his 2nd, a Mainwaring, the Cholmeleys of Brandsby. By the latter he had a son,

ROBERT CHOLMELEY, m. a dau. of Robert Needham, of Shenton, alias Shavington. Their grandson, JOHN CHOLMELEY,

m. Jane, dau. and co-heiress of Thomas Eytton, of Golston, co. York, and had issue, Richard* (Sir), Lieut. of the Tower, m.

Anne, dau. of Neville, of Thornton Bridge, co. York; and

SIR ROGER CHOLMELEY, called "The Black Knight of the North," m. Catherine, dau. of Sir Robert Constable, Knt. of

Flamborough, and had by her, with four sons (who d. young)

and three daus. (Margaret, m. Sir Henry Gascoyne, of Sedbury; Elizabeth, m. Richard Redman, of Lauderdale; Jane,

m. Henry Neville, Earl of Westmoreland), a son and successor,

SIR RICHARD CHOLMELEY, who d. 1534, having m. twice. By

his 1st wife, Margaret, dau. of William, Lord Conyers, he had

issue,

Francis, m. Jane, dau. and co-heiress of Ranulph Bulmer, of Wilton, and d. s.p. 1586.

ROGER, of whom presently.

Richard, m. Thomasina, dau. and co-heiress of Thomas de la

River, widow of Vivian Tankard. He was the ancestor of

the CHOLMELEYS of Braham, which family became extinct

1606.

Margaret, m. James Strangeways, of Sneaton.

Elizabeth, m. Roger Beckwith.

Jane, m. Salvin, heir of Francis Salvin, of Newbiggin.

By his 2nd wife Sir Richard had issue,

Henry, m. Margaret, dau. of Sir William Babthorpe, and was

ancestor of the CHOLMELEYS of Whitby.

Catherine, m. Richard Dutton.

The 2nd son of the 1st marriage,

ROGER CHOLMELEY, m. Jane, dau. and co-heiress of Thomas

de la River, of Brandsby, and had, with other issue,

THOMAS CHOLMELEY, Esq. of Brandsby, who d. 1631; having

m. Anne, dau. of John Puleene, Esq. of Scotton, co. York, by

whom he had an only son,

MARMADUKE CHOLMELEY, Esq. of Brandsby, m. Ursula, dau.

of Robert Thornton, of Newton, co. York, and had, with other

issue,

THOMAS CHOLMELEY, Esq. of Brandsby, who m. Catherine,

dau. of Marmaduke Tunstall, Esq. of Wycliffe, co. York, and

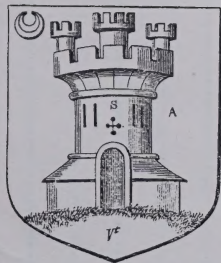
had three sons and three daus. The eldest son and suc-

cessor,

* Sir Roger Cholmeley, the Lord Chief Justice of England, was his illegitimate son. He m. and had two daus., one m. to Leonard Beckwith, of Selby, Knt.; and the other, 1st, to Thomas Russell, Knt., of Strensham, co. Worcester, and 2ndly to Christopher Kenn, of Kenn, Somerset.

Chiverton.

Aldgate.



Vide for the Arms in Cornwall.

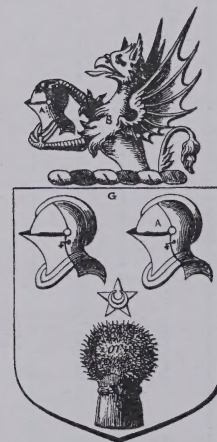
Richard Chiurton of Isabell da. of
Trehunsey co. Corn- Polewhile co.
wall Cornwall

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Henry
Chiur-
ton hath
left issue | 2 Richard = Anne da. of
Chiver- William
ton of Buckle of
London Hampshire
marchant
a° 1633 | Elizabeth
wife to
Richard
Lyneham
—
Jane |
|---|---|---|

RIC. CHIUERTON.

Cholmeley.

Walbrooke Ward.



Vide the last Visitation of Devon, C. 1 222°.

quer. the diff^{ce}resp^t for the fee and proove of this

John Chomly = Elizabeth da.
of Derby of

Nathaniell Chomly = Margery da. of
of London a° 1634 Mansell of Hilton in
4 son co. Derby

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| Samuell Chomley
eldest sonn | 2 George | 1 Ellinor |
| | 3 John | |

NATHANAEL CHOLMLEY.

. . . . Cholmondley

John Chomley or Cholmonley gent. borne at Elizabeth da. of Hugh
Blechenley in com. Surrey dwelt sometime Turner of Burton upon
at Derby Towne descended of the Cholmeleys Trent com. Staff.
in Yorkshire

Hugh Chomly of Tiver-
ton clarke married Eliza-
beth da. of John Edes

2 John
2 sonne
↑

3 Henry Cholmley of Sarah da. of
London vintoner John Burrell
living a° 1634 of Ratcliffe
Captaine

John Cholmley of London vintener 1634

Susanna Cholmley

JO. CHOLMLEY.

HENRY CHOLMELEY.

Clayton Family

53

(file for more detail)

ORIGINS OF THE CHOLMELEY FAMILY

Section I - Beginnings, per "The Norman People" pages 197 & 312

The earliest known Cholmeley ancestor was

This begins with one of the very ancient sovereign families which had ruled in Norway for untold ages, until they were trounced out by Harald "Fairhair," about 865 AD, and sent to *Neustria in the town called Normandy*

1. Malahulcius accompanied his nephew Rollo to take over Normandy.
2. Hugo, Lord of Cavalcamp in Neustria had sons, Hugo, Archbishop of Rouen 942+ who gave the district of Toesni to his brother
3. Ralph de Toesni whose grandson
5. Ralph de Toesni II was in 1011 appointed joint castellan of Tillieres
6. Roger de Toesni, surnamed D'Espagne on account of his prowess against the Saracens in Spain, first hereditary standard-bearer of Normandy, was baron of Toesni and Conches, also of Stafford and Belvior/Belward in Cheshire in England
7. Robert de Toesni/Todeni, baron of Belvar
8. Berengar de Toesni
9. William de Belwar/Belvior in 1086 married Mabilia, dau. and co-heiress of Robert, son of Hugh, Baron of Malpas, Cheshire, lord of Calmundeleio and other lands

Section II - according to Burkes Peerages - Cholmondeley

9. Richard de Belward (Wm. in NP) m. Lettice (called Mabilia in NP) dau. of Robert Fitz Hugh, Baron of Malpas and Lord of Calmundelei
10. William de Belward, Baron of Malpas in right of his mother, married Beatrix, daughter of Ranulph de Meschines, Earl of Chester

(see his desc. source)

Section III - according to Ormerod, History of County Palatine & City of Chester

11. Robert de Cholmondeley, second of 3 sons, inherited Calmundelai from which he took his surname, married Mabel, dau of Robert Fitz Nigel, Baron of Halton
12. Sir Hugh de Cholmondeleigh, Knight, m.
13. Richard de Cholmondeleigh m. Margery, dau of Richard de Kingsley living 29 Hen III (1245) heiress of her brother Ranulph
14. Hugh de Cholmondeley, living 6 Ed II (1313) Deputy serjeant of the Peace for the Co. of Chester, died during his children's minority. He m. Catherine, dau of William de Spurstow.
15. William de Cholmondeley, second son, m. Elizabeth dau of *his grandfather*
- Sir William Brereton, Knight (*his guardian*), living 3 R II (1380) Young William was heir to his father's older brother Richard.

W. Fitz Hugh

Spurstow Co.

SECTION IV - according to Chart by William Flowers, Esq., Norroy King of Arms - Visitation of Yorkshire 1563-4, pp 52-3-4 (Vol 16, Harleian Soc. Publ.)

The beginning of Flowers' chart seems to have been incorrect guess-work but becomes reliable starting with John who married Eton.

#15
He says, "William Ch~~ol~~mley, son of William, son of Hugh, son of Henry Cholmonley in Edw II (1307-1327) had William Cholmondley, 2nd son (called Walter in the 1585 visitation and John in Foster's Yorkshire Pedigrees)." He married the daughter and one of the heiresses of Chorley. They had Robert who had William who had John of Golston.

#16
This John fits in with all the other versions. We will continue by melding this pedigree chart into others coming up. Compare this with an older version of Burke's Landed Gentry - Cholmeley of Brandsby Hall which starts with "In the reign of Edward III, William Cholmondeley married twice. From his first wife, a Chorley the Cholmleys of Grange, Co. Chester descended; and from the 2nd, a Mainwaring, the Cholmeleys of Brandsby."

This seems to have been the only case of claiming Mainwaring descent for newer versions have dropped that. All of these conflicting pedigrees are being presented to demonstrate how risky it is to rely too much on the old printed pedigrees. We must weigh them, one against the other, and--praise forbid--maybe have to abandon them all.

Section V - According to The Landed Gentry - Fairfax-Cholmeley of Brandsby

16. John de Cholmondeley (~~son of William and Elizabeth Brereton~~) m. Maud Chorley (Calmundelai/Cholmondeley is no longer on the map. A village of Chorley is several miles, ~~not far~~, NE of Malpas)
17. Robert Cholmeley m. Alice, dau. of Robert Needham of Shavington. (~~This is still in Cheshire,~~ farther yet NE of Chorley.)
18. William Cholmeley m.

Nothing is told about this William. Was it he who migrated so far away, to north of York. Or was it his son John? Did the War of the Roses have anything to do with it? ~~Many great nobles families were bankrupted in that war, fighting far from home.~~

Section VI - According to Sir William Dugdale - Visitations of Yorkshire (and continuing with Fairfax-Cholmeley and Flowers)

20. John Cholmeley of Golston m. Jone, dau. and heiress of Thomas Eyton (also spelled Eton and Etton).

Eton Arms: Argent, on a fess gules, three plates

Crest: A bend holding a dagger in pale, thrust through a boar's head, couped ppr.

The arms were provided by Flowers, and the crest by Burke's General Armory, which says most of the family Eton/Etton are now in Cheshire.

